The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME LII.—NO. 265. FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1893—SIXTEEN PAGES. PRICE TWO CENTS.

SAMUEL WALKER, NEWS AGENT, AND DEALER IN PERIODICALS. The Daily Inter Ocean ALWAYS ON SALE 3160 FOREST AVENUE

BOREAS IS ABROAD.

One Hundred Thousand Are Drenched at the Fair.

FLOOD IN ART BUILDING.

Rare Paintings Threatened with Destruction.

TWO WOMEN ARE INJURED.

Boats in the Lagoons Fare Badly in Contest With Winds.

TRAINS FAIL TO HANDLE CROWDS.

Thousands of people thought for a few minutes last night that the White City in Jackson Park was going to be torn to pieces by a tornado. At fifteen minutes after 8 o'clock one of the severest storms of wind and rain that the Fair has ever passed through swept over the park with terrific fury. The storm came up so suddenly that nobody was prepared for it. Consequently thousands of visitors were drenched before they could reach shelter. Much damage resulted and leaks were started in nearly every one of the main Exposition buildings.

The most serious damage was done in the Art Building, where many of the rarest paintings were dangerously threatened. A large section of the skylight at the southwest corner of the main building and directly over the Russian section gave way and fell, but fortunately none of the pictures were touched by the falling glass or injured by the rain which followed in torrents. The broken glass dropped into the canvas cloth stretched underneath the skylight. The weight of the glass twisted the border electric lights out of shape. Guards cut the canvas and let the glass and water drop down to the floor in the center of the room.

There was also a leak in Room 47 of the French display in the east annex, where three large paintings had to be removed to prevent damage to them.

It was found necessary to take down a few of the pictures hanging against the north wall of the Swedish section, where considerable water worked its way down from the roof and wet the plastering. There was a leak in the center of the Holland room at the west end of the main building, and in the Italian section a stream of water poured from the skylight on to the bronze bust of King Humbert.

It was open night for the Art Building, and the rooms were crowded with spectators. The crash of glass above the Russian Department caused a small stampede, but everybody got out safely. The section was closed for the rest of the evening. A few small leaks were noticed in other parts of the building.

Reception-Room Wind-Swept.

All the State buildings stood the storm remarkably well. An exciting scene was witnessed at the Iowa Building, where a reception was in progress. The wind swept around it with such force as to throw several men and women off their feet and fill the rooms with a blinding cloud of dust before the doors could be closed. All the gay bunting with which the building had been decorated for several days was torn from its fastenings and carried away into Lake Michigan. Gov. Boies and party were caught in the storm while on their way to the reception.

A hole was torn in the roof of Electricity Building just above the exhibit of French pianos, and those instruments received a wetting. The Transportation Building suffered heavily. Some parts of its roof leaked like a sieve, and the electric lights were put out all through the annex.

Midway was simply a lagoon. Water poured into nearly every building along its length.

In the Horticultural Building a window which had not been fastened blew in, breaking a few bottles of wine in the Spanish exhibit.

Of the structures south of the Art Building the Manufactures perhaps fared worst of all. North of the elevators used for carrying passengers to the roof a section 50x25 feet was blown in. The splintered glass was caught by the curtains which were stretched across the roof last spring. The water poured in through the opening and for several hundred square feet around the floor was flooded. The exhibits which will suffer most are the west half of the German and Austrian sections, the Japanese, and part of the French sections. Thirty-five guards were on hand to cover what exhibits they could with tarpaulins. Others were kept busy with brooms in sweeping the water away.

The storm was the worst since the big storm last April. The wind blew a furious gale, sweeping everything before it. Out in the lake opposite the Manufactures Building was anchored a schooner owned by Mr. Pain, which was used for sending up rockets and bombs on illumination nights. When the squall came on the schooner was torn from its anchor and thrown flat on its side. The lake churned about its masts. Fortunately there was no one on board.

Lull Before the Storm.

The velocity of the wind all day had been terrific, but it abated somewhat just after the sun had gone down behind the Midway Plaisance. A hundred water craft, ancient and modern, all profusely illuminated with lanterns and colored fire, passed in a procession around the Grand Basin. Some fell out of the line after a while and passed over the lagoons and ponds. The Indians and other animated exhibits were dancing on their fiery floats at 8 o'clock for the entertainment of 100,000 people massed within seeing distance of the basin. The sky suddenly became overcast with rain clouds and Old Boreas began to blow his trumpet loudly. Suddenly from the heavens a light flash of electric flame forked itself over the Manufactures roof. Everybody noticed it, but many thought one of the great flashlights had suddenly been moved on the corners of the roof and paid little heed to nature's danger signal.

A few seconds passed and big drops of rain fell on the motionless mass of humanity. This was warning enough, and when a thunder clap pealed forth with more lightning strokes the multitude moved as one would expect to see at a second deluge. Only a minute's grace was granted to the fleeing frightened thousands before the sluice gates of the sky were raised and from it fell drenching sheets of water upon the unfortunates. Comparative few had time to seek shelter under the arches and porches of the Agricultural, Manufactures, and Mining Buildings, all of which were closed early last night. The furious wind swept the sheets of water against the supposed sheltering nooks, and a run to the open Administration and Electricity Buildings was preferred by many. The guards were beseeched to open the doors of the buildings but they refused.

Small Craft in Distress.

Meantime there was a storm on the lagoons and the little vessels were in distress. Fear seized upon some of the foreigners in their queer craft and collisions or the capsizing of the smaller boats seemed inevitable. The torrent was carried by the wind full in the faces of the people in the boats, half blinding them and making navigation to a place of safety extremely difficult.

Hundreds of visitors lost their hats in the wind. As many more hundreds of unsuspecting visitors waded knee-deep through water between the Administration Building and the Terminal Station.

Lagoons on a smaller scale covered the broad walks in the Court of Honor and ruined many a pretty gown. The same scenes transpired on the canals, lagoons, and ponds, as well as on the land section of the White City. The surface of Jackson Park was one huge pool of water. The transportation companies of course were almost paralyzed as the bedraggled multitude swept down upon the depots and outside the gates. Everybody was late in getting home, and hundreds waited for hours in the open buildings.

Receive Serious Injuries.

Two women were seriously injured. A fruit stand near Hagenbeck's arena was blown over by the wind. A plank struck Mrs. David Sheets of Louis, Ia., on the head, inflicting a deep scalp wound six inches long. She was taken to the Emergency Hospital. The physician who dressed the wound pronounced it as serious. Mrs. Sheets is 50 years old. Later she was taken to her present home at No. 206 West Ohio street. A small stampede arose in the Transportation Building. Men and women ran through the building as though fearful of its caving in. Miss L. Van Metre of Marietta, O., was knocked down by the crowd. She received a serious cut across the forehead. An ambulance conveyed her to the home of her friends at No. 6422 Sheridan avenue.

A fifty-foot section of the movable sidewalk was torn clear off its support. Charles Caywood, one of the employés of the sidewalk company, was struck on the head by some of the flying pieces of wood. He was only slightly bruised. There were fifteen calls for ambulances in all parts of the grounds during the storm and the Emergency Hospital crew was kept busy.

The platform of the elevated railway terminal station was crowded with people waiting for a train. The storm had full sweep there. Water came down in sheets. One of the passengers who arrived shortly after the storm broke loose said that the wind almost lifted the train off the tracks at Sixty-third street and Washington Park. He declared that he felt the cars rise off the tracks. There were only a few passengers in the train.

The roller-chair boys had a hard time of it. Dozens of them were on the Wooded Island and in the streets with patrons. They caught the heaviest of the downpour. It was reported that three chairs were blown into Lake Michigan, and that their occupants had a narrow escape from being carried with the chairs.

RAIN-STORM IN THE CITY.

Torrents Fall and Pedestrianism Is Almost Impossible—Fall in Temperature.

The most severe rain-storm for months, accompanied by high winds and a sudden falling of the temperature, blew over the city last evening and continued, with an incessant downpour of rain, nearly all night.

The storm covered a broad area, sweeping over Northern Illinois and Wisconsin, falling with severity at many points. It was noticed by the weather men two days ago in Montana. The storm was at that time making its way toward Chicago and the man in the Auditorium tower was expecting it when it made its appearance last evening. The first indication that it was here was the high wind that blew up at 6 o'clock. The wind came from the southeast in a gale. The little whirling arms of the indicator showed that it was blowing at the rate of forty-eight miles an hour. The speed of the storm had been kept up at a lively rate since it started from Montana for the World's Fair. The weather report for Wednesday showed that it was in North Dakota. In the twenty-four hours that followed it whizzed across the corn fields of South Dakota, Iowa, and Northern Illinois and came into the city with alarming velocity.

The high wind caught up the dust in the streets, and for an hour before the rain a blinding sand-storm made pedestrianism an almost unendurable misery. On all the streets the clouds of driving dust and sand from the pavement was a fury that turned people into doorways for shelter. It was on the more neglected streets of the West Side, in the Northwest and Southwest portions of the city that the dust clouds were most severe.

At a few minutes after 7 o'clock the first drops of rain fell. They were few at first, though large, and they were welcomed as beneficent visitors at a time when the dust was blinding and the heat oppressive.

With the coming of the first drop of rain the temperature began to fall. In fifteen minutes it fell from 84° to 64°.

The storm in its coming presented a scene of striking weirdness as viewed from the top of the Auditorium. At first a dark cloud, spreading above the horizon on the southwest, loomed up black behind the sea of smoke and vapor that drifted above the housetops. The cloud arose and spread until the heavens were darkened. Aided by the gloom of night, a pitchy black canopy overhung the city. Then a flash of lightning broke through the clouds on the horizon out on the lake. The lightning flashes were like a misty sheen as they appeared at rapidly decreasing intervals, and at the same time moving toward the north. There was no thunder, but occasionally a brilliant chain of electric fire stood out. As the storm grew nearer the electrical illuminations moved along the horizon until the storm clouds in the west were lighted and their black outlines set in relief against the sky. The lightning increased in brilliancy until the storm broke over the city; then all was darkness impenetrable as the rain increased in its downpour until it fell in drenching sheets. It not only came down, but it swept in torrents along the streets, while on the sidewalks the water struck the ground at such an angle that it rebounded. The effect produced was that pedestrians were compelled to wade through an almost solid sheet of water made by the falling rain and the rebound.

Such a wild rush is rare. People were so excited that they scampered everywhere. Men ran into saloons, down basements. Women flocked to every spot which promised shelter. Some even ran into saloons and cigar stores, where they stood while the dripping rain from their garments and umbrellas formed many a muddy pool. The street cars were crowded. The passengers pulled down the curtains, fastened them, and rode and rode, regardless of the plans they had formed to get off at certain corners. They saw what it was like outside and their shelter was sufficient. The men and women who wanted to board the cars were in a sad predicament. The seats were all taken and standing room was at a premium and those already aboard positively refused to allow any one to pull aside the sheltering curtains.

So those in the streets were forced to take wading exercise again and seek a friendly doorway. Even the cab horses and those other patient animals which draw the street cars were startled by the force of the wind and rain and more than the usual amount of urging was necessary to force them to face the storm.

It was a heavy rain, heavier than any that has fallen in this city since last spring. During the first two hours .25 inch had fallen, and the downpour was without intermission,

[Continued on second page.]

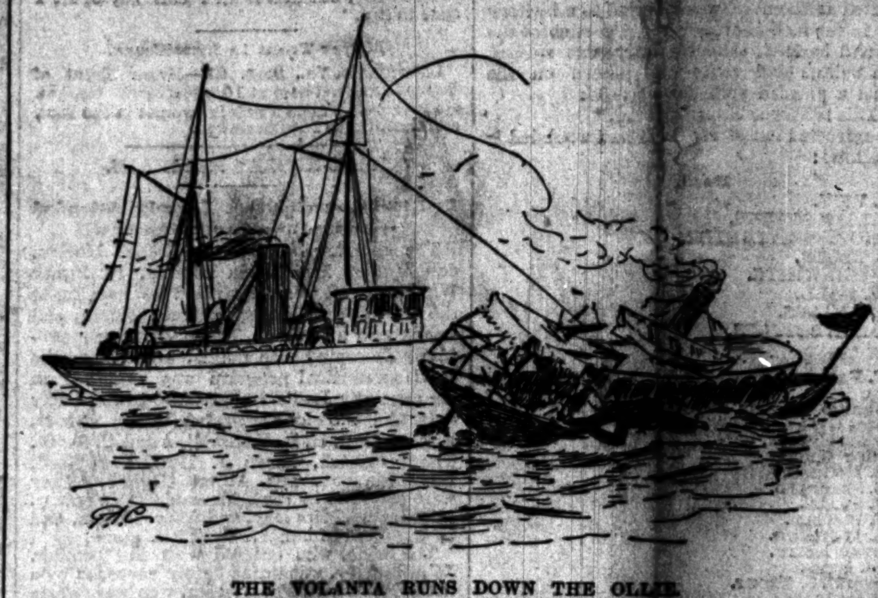
SUNKIN TWO MINUTES.

STEAM YACHTS OLLIE AND VOLANTA COLLIDE IN HARBOR.

Former Goes to the Bottom and Occupants Barely Escape Drowning—Each Signaled for the Right of Way—Ollie's Captain Claims Lake Law Gave Him Precedence, While the Master of the Volanta Says It Was Impossible to Obey the Ollie's Signals.

Two large steam yachts, the Ollie and the Volanta, collided in the harbor near the Argo club house, south of Randolph street pier, at 3:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon and nine persons on the Ollie had a narrow escape from drowning. The Ollie went to the bottom in two minutes after the collision, while the Volanta was damaged slightly.

Capt. Daniel Jones of the Ollie states that his boat was run down by those in charge of the Volanta, in direct violation of the laws governing the right of way, after he had given the other yacht a signal to keep to the right. The Ollie is owned by Charles Cavaroc. With a party of eight friends, four of whom were women, Mr. Cavaroc had planned to make a run to the World's Fair and back from the Van Buren street pier yesterday afternoon. The party met at the Van Buren street dock at 3 o'clock, but it was decided that the women would be better off on shore, as the lake was rough. This decision undoubtedly saved the women if not indeed the entire party from death, for it would have been next to impossible to rescue the women in the short time elapsing between the collision and the sinking of the Ollie, while at least some of the men would probably have gone down in their efforts to save the women. The original party were: Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Walker, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Bokel, Miss Mary L. Gallagher, and Miss Stella McMahon of Baltimore; Charles Cavaroc, C. H. Gillespie, and J. Ward Taylor of Chicago; Daniel Jones, Captain of the Ollie, Stephen J. Meyers, the engineer, and Lloyd Moffett and Edward Crawford, helpers.



THE VOLANTA RUNS DOWN THE OLLIE.

How the Collision Occurred.

The journey to the World's Fair was abandoned and the men of the party boarded the Ollie for a trip around the harbor. The yacht steamed north and the Volanta was seen going in the same direction some distance from the Ollie. The two yachts pursued their course north on parallel lines till they had nearly reached the Argo club-house, when the Ollie attempted to turn around toward the southeast and return to Van Buren street. At the same time Capt. Gifford, owner of the Volanta, decided to turn to the southwest and make his way back. The Ollie's Captain, Daniel Jones, blew his whistle once, signaling to the Volanta to keep off to the right.

Said Capt. Jones in telling his story of the collision:

To my signal the man at the wheel of the Volanta apparently paid no attention. It is the law of the lakes that the boat that gives the signal first has the right to prescribe the course to be taken by the other boat. Observing that the Volanta did not keep to the right, but was making straight for us, I gave the same signal again. Thereupon the Volanta gave two blasts of its whistle, dictating to me that I must keep to the right. I gave the third blast, but it was unheeded. By this time it was too late for me to let them pass to the left, while their course was such that they could easily have obeyed my signal. I blew the danger signal frantically, but the Volanta bore down upon us and struck us on the port side about five feet from the stern. The Ollie went to the bottom two minutes after being struck.

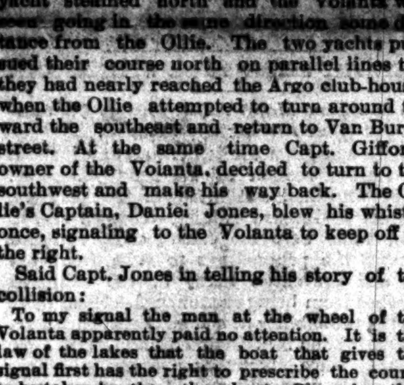


DIAGRAM OF THE YACHT COLLISION.

The mate, the engineer, and H. M. Walker, who was near Jones, corroborate the Captain's story.

Statements of Others.

When those on board the Volanta realized that the other boat was sinking they made heroic efforts to save the people who were struggling in the water. By extraordinarily good fortune no one was lost, although Charles Cavaroc was caught in one of the timbers of the sinking yacht and only escaped being dragged down by the frantic efforts of his companions.

"I was sitting on the deck near the stern," said Mr. Cavaroc, "and realized that something was wrong when I heard my Captain's danger signals. As the Volanta struck us I was crushed in between the door of the cabin and the railing. It was a close call for me."

Said C. H. Gillespie:

"I was lying in the cabin. Suddenly I heard a crash. By the time I got up the stern was under water. I don't know how I got out."

J. Ward Taylor said that when he first noticed the Volanta it looked as if that boat was destined to crush the Ollie. He made his escape from the cabin by breaking through a window, and sustained a severe scalp wound and bruises about the hands in doing so.

Capt. Jones is an experienced seaman, having sailed the lakes for forty years. He was formerly Captain of the Minnesota of the Iron Ore Transportation line. He brought the Ollie from Buffalo for Charles Cavaroc last May.

Story of the Volanta's Captain.

Capt. W. H. Glendenning, commander of the Volanta, told a different story of the accident. He said:

I was at the wheel and had turned my boat partly around [illegible] before the Ollie had started to turn. The Ollie whistled once, then I replied with two [illegible], which should have turned them out. Then they gave the signal again and I replied in the same way. It was impossible for me to turn out of the way to the right. Had I attempted it we would surely have cut the Ollie in two. The only damage the Volanta sustained was the loss of the bob stay and the foretop stays and a few holes in the bow—not serious.

F. H. Buzzacott, cook on board the Volanta, said:

Capt. Glendenning is an old sailor and has been seventeen years in the business, twelve of which have been spent on Lake Michigan. He is an excellent seaman and understands sailing tactics thoroughly. Yesterday's accident was the second with which he has been connected within the last few years. About two years ago he was sailing a large 3,000 ton barge on the lake and ran into another vessel, sinking it. The case was taken up by the authorities, which, after investigating it fully, exonerated Capt. Glendenning from all blame.

Description of the Yachts.

The Volanta is a steam yacht 86 feet long, 10 feet 4 inches beam, and draws five and one-half feet. The owner is Capt. Gifford, who, with his family and sister-in-law, was on board at the time the accident occurred. The yacht was built originally for Jay Gould.

The Ollie was a long, low craft painted black and carried the flag of the Chicago Yacht club on a short flagstaff at the fore. It had no masts. The engine-room was located in the center of the yacht. A fore and aft compound engine that was licensed to carry 250 pounds steam gave the boat a speed of sixteen miles an hour. The cabins were forward and aft of the engine-room and were finished in mahogany. Bath and toilet rooms were located in the forward part of the yacht. In the after part were the saloon with sideboards, iceboxes, and wine lockers, making it as pleasant a family cruising yacht as could be desired. The Ollie cost $8,000 and it is said that very little salvage can be realized. The top of the cabin, one foot of the smokestack, and the tip of the flagstaff were visible above the water last night.

LAST ENCYCLICAL OF THE POPE.

Synopsis of Leo's Communication in Which the School Question Is Touched On.

NEW YORK, Sept. 21.—The Rome correspondent of the *Catholic News* sends a synopsis of the recent encyclical from the Pope to the Bishops of Hungary, a copy of which was delivered by the Rev. Dr. Rooker to Mgr. Satolli at Washington. His Holiness urges concord and union among Catholics, and instructs the Bishops to promote the holding of congresses. He calls their attention to the importance of combating for the truth and urges that the clergy should not occupy themselves too much with civil and political matters.

The Holy Father dwells upon the perils of mixed marriages, and, continuing, speaks at length on the school question and the disciplining of teachers. He says:

Relative to elementary schools, venerable brethren, you must insist and even require that parish priests and all those having care of souls devote all their care to the instruction of their pupils in Christian doctrine; that they confide to no others that grave and noble task, but that they set their heart on reserving themselves the entire weight thereof, well assured that not only the salvation of families, but likewise that of the nation depends in a great measure on the pious and salutary instruction of early youth. And never deem to have attained that degree of industry and of good management such as to warrant you to rest from further progress in schools.

From the same source comes a graceful eulogy of Cardinal Gibbons, apropos of his silver jubilee of next month. The compliment is from the *Moniteur de Rome* of Sept. 8 and accredits him with "possessing all the charms of conquering souls."

FIRES STILL RAGING AT CENTENNIAL.

Many Residences Swept Away and Persons Burned—Soldiers Fighting the Flames.

DEADWOOD, S. D., Sept. 21.—The damage done by the forest fires yesterday can only be approximated. At Centennial buildings and barns valued at $30,000 were destroyed. The fire is still raging in that vicinity. Mrs. Henry Stearns, who was severely burned in escaping from the flames, is not expected to survive. Six others were burned but will recover. Both the Elk Horn and Burlington have trains in readiness to transport the inhabitants of this city in case the fire grows dangerous. Soldiers have been taken from Fort Meade to fight the fire in Elk Creek Cañon, where for seven miles it is a boiling, seething sea of fire.

LEAD CITY, S. D., Sept. 21.—On the Black Hills and Fort Pierre railroad twenty-four bridges and trestles were burned and ten miles of track damaged. The loss cannot be estimated. Several residences were burned at Elk's Creek and many others throughout the wood camp, with much cord-wood and timber. Runkel was entirely consumed and several hundred homeless people are sheltered at Piedmont. Several troops of soldiers from Fort Meade are helping the people along the route and now have the fire under control. A large number of people have been burned, but not fatally. On Centennial prairie several families are homeless. The situation is unfavorable, but still better than last evening.

THINK AN OIL-LADEN SHIP WENT DOWN.

Gushing of a Spring Out in the Atlantic Leads to That Conclusion.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Sept. 21.—Pilot Bennett, who arrived here today in charge of the tank steamship L'Oriflamme, reports that Sunday while cruising to the eastward of the Five Fathom Bank lightship he found the water for miles covered with petroleum. Thirty miles east of the lightboat oil was bubbling to the surface with wonderful force, and he and his companions came to the conclusion that an oil laden vessel had recently foundered with all on board.

RUMOR THAT ANOTHER VAULT IS SHORT.

Philadelphia Officials Deny That There Is Anxiety as to More Gold.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Sept. 21.—A dispatch from Washington tonight said there was an indefinite rumor in that city that the mint people are uneasy about another vault supposed to contain $50,000,000 of either gold or silver. Supt. Bosbyshell, when asked tonight about this rumor, said: "I know nothing about it." Chief Drummond also said: "There is no truth in it."

THOMAS LYNCH DIES.

PIONEER CITIZEN PASSES AWAY AT 2 O'CLOCK THIS MORNING.

His Death Follows an Illness of Twelve Weeks—For One Month It Has Been Known That His Illness Would Prove Fatal—An Independent Distiller, He Was Known as the Chief Opponent of the Whisky Trust—Leaves an Estate of One Million Dollars.

Thomas Lynch, the distiller, who has lived in Chicago for forty-five years, died at 2 o'clock this morning of pneumonia at his residence, No. 44 Burton place. Mr. Lynch, who was 67 years old, had been confined to his bed for twelve weeks, and a month ago it was realized that the attack would prove fatal. He leaves four children and an estate of over $1,000,000.

Mr. Lynch, until time laid its restraining finger on him, was one of the most prominent Irish-American citizens and business-men of Chicago. He remained in active business life until one year ago, when he sold his distillery, known as the H. H. Schufeldt company, at Larrabee street and Chicago avenue. He was a Democrat and at one time ran on that party's ticket for County Treasurer.

The funeral arrangements will be made today.

Mr. Lynch was for years a determined opponent of the whisky trust. He was at the time proprietor of the Shufeldt distillery, through which plant he conducted his vigorous opposition. The plant was at one time blown up by dynamite and severely crippled, but was speedily rebuilt and made as effective as ever. On several other occasions attempts were made to burn the distillery, but each time the efforts proved futile. At the time the events occurred it was supposed they were instigated by the trust for the purpose of removing its dangerous opponent. The proof was so slight that the statement never got beyond a startling rumor.

But the rumor furnished food for the liveliest speculation on the part of the people intimately acquainted with the inside details of the hostility, and in time it became a celebrated case.

Mr. Lynch kept up his opposition strenuously as long as he could hold out, but he finally sold out to the trust. The price was stated at the time to be large, and various sums were named as the correct figures, but were never verified. It was known only that the price was a large one. This sale marked the complete triumph of the whisky trust and was a big feather in its cap. It was from this point that its growth into its later gigantic proportions began.

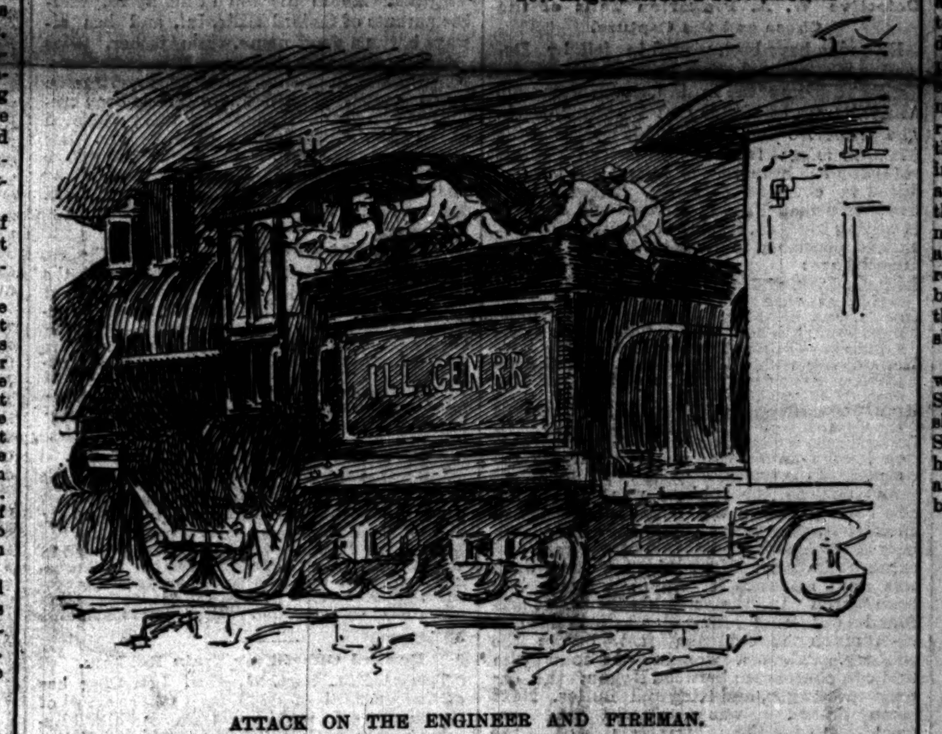
Mr. Lynch's son, Thomas Lynch Jr., is well known throughout the city as a capable and aspiring young politician. He was at one time a candidate for Drainage Commissioner on the Democratic ticket. He was defeated purely on political lines. There was no reflection on his own personality in this, as he is well liked by all who know him.

When the elder Mr. Lynch sold his plant the sale was made directly to Lyman J. Gage, President of the First National Bank, and through him it ultimately got into the hands of the combine. Mr. Lynch always claimed that he did not know his property was to take this course when he made the first sale.

Mr. Lynch was born in Ireland. He came to Chicago about forty-eight years ago and began the business which, with judicious outside investments, rolled him up a fortune of $1,750,000. He was a man of notable prominence in Irish-American circles. He was a prominent Democrat. He ran for County Treasurer some twelve years ago and was defeated. Mr. Lynch was a large giver to the charities carried on by the Catholic Church. This was particularly exemplified at Christmas time, when his offerings were unusually large.

Mr. Lynch leaves one daughter, Mrs. Alexander Mackay, and three sons, John A. Lynch, President of the National Bank of the Republic; James D. Lynch, and Thomas D. Lynch Jr., the latter two being engaged in the management of their father's properties.

The funeral arrangements have not been made yet, but it is quite certain the funeral will be held in the Cathedral of the Holy Name. The interment will be at Calvary.



ATTACK ON THE ENGINEER AND FIREMAN.

MITCHELL AND CORBETT TO FIGHT.

The English Pugilist Said to Have Signed Articles for a Contest at Coney Island.

NEW YORK, Sept. 21.—Johnnie Eckhardt, the official referee of the Coney Island Athletic club, is authority for the statement that Charley Mitchell signed articles late tonight at the Hoffman House to fight Corbett at Coney Island the third week in November. Eckhardt stated positively that Mitchell had signed.

When Judge Newton asked Mitchell what guarantee the Coney Island club had that he (Mitchell) would appear at the appointed time, he said: "I will put up the $10,000 which is now posted in Boston, providing that Corbett puts up a similar amount. I want to show these newspapers, and the public in particular, that I am sincere in this case, and am not afraid to face the American champion."

Mitchell spent the afternoon at the Guttenberg racetrack and in an interview there he said that he thought he would probably change his mind about going to Chicago and start in to do a little work.

How Did Phillips Get Hurt?

Nelson Fish, No. 77 Leslie street, is held at Woodlawn Station until the police can make a further investigation into the death of John Phillips, Twenty-sixth street and Brighton Park, who died at the Emergency Hospital at the Fair grounds yesterday morning. Phillips and Fish were collecting ice cream cans for Mandelbaum near the Colonnade, when Sergt. Slack and Private Wyatt of the Columbian Guards heard cries for help. When they reached the cart Phillips lay on the ground unconscious. Fish says he fell off the cart. His skull was fractured at the base of the brain

The excellent 1889 vintage of G. H. Mumm & Co.'s Extra Dry is attracting great attention for its natural dryness, pureness, and quality.

BULLETIN OF The Daily Tribune.

CHICAGO, FRIDAY, SEPT. 22, 1893.

Weather for Chicago today:
Threatening, without rain, southwest winds.

WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION NEWS.

Red Letter Days.

May 1 (Opening day)	128,965
May 30 (Decoration day)	115,578
June 8 (Infanta day)	135,281
June 15 (German day)	165,089
July 4 (United States day)	283,273
July 20 (Swedish day)	129,573
Aug. 12 (Bohemian day)	151,971
Aug. 15 (Rajah day)	123,590
Aug. 18 (Austrian day)	133,428
Aug. 19 (British day)	168,881
Aug. 24 (Illinois day)	243,951
Aug. 28 (Machinery day)	168,688
Sept. 2 (Roman Catholic day)	148,560
Sept. 4 (New York day)	160,389
Sept. 6 (Wisconsin day)	175,409
Sept. 7 (Pennsylvania and Brazil days)	208,460
Sept. 8 (Cymrodorion day)	180,748
Sept. 9 (California, G. A. R., Utah, Stationary Engineers, and Transportation day)	231,522
Sept. 11 (Kansas, Silver, and French Engineers' day)	160,129
Sept. 12 (Maryland and Kansas day)	167,109
Sept. 13 (Michigan and Kansas day)	160,321
Sept. 14 (Ohio and Kansas day)	193,770
Sept. 15 (Costa Rica, Vermont, Kansas, and Keeley day)	157,737
Sept. 16 (Texas, Railway, and New Mexico day)	202,376
Sept. 19 (Fishermen's day)	174,905
Sept. 20 (Iowa, Fishermen's, and Patriotic Sons of America day)	180,552
Sept. 21 (Iowa and Sportsmen's day)	197,402

Paid Admissions.

Total for May	1,050,037	Sept. 19 (Tues.)	174,905
Total for June	2,675,113	Sep. 20 (Wed.)	180,552
Total for July	2,760,263	Sep. 21 (Thur.)	197,402
Total for Aug.	3,515,293	Total week ending Sept. 16	1,042,335
Sept. 1 to 17	2,414,848	Grand total	13,118,993
Sept. 17 (Sun.)	41,254		
Sept. 18 (Mon.)	152,586		

Summary of Yesterday's Happenings.

Gov. Altgeld issued a proclamation asking general participation in Chicago day—Iowans celebrated the anniversary of their State's admission to the Union—Samaon and Mimi married by the Mohammedan service in the Java Village—Typothetæ declared in favor of arbitration for disagreements between employers and employés, and saw exhibits of interest to its members—Expert fishermen contest for honors—Cairo Street Egyptians charged Arthur H. Smythe with appropriating $10,000 of their money and sought relief in the courts—French Bakery opened again.

Program for Today.

State Commissioners' Day—Life Saving Corps Give a Drill on the Lake Front at 2:30 p. m.—Electric Fountain Display and Grand Court Illumination 7 to 8 p. m.—Grand Parade of Allegorical and Historical Floats Through Lagoons 7:30 p. m.—Fireworks on North Pond—Agricultural and Fisheries Buildings Open at Night.

Coming Events of Importance.

Sept. 23—Knights of Honor day.
Sept. 25—Christian Endeavor day. Exhibit of sheep and swine opens.
Sept. 26—Odd-Fellows' day.
Sept. 27—Indiana day.
Sept. 30—Irish day.

INDEX TO TODAY'S IMPORTANT NEWS.

Pages.
1 Rain Floods the City and Fair Grounds.
Steam Yachts Collide in the Harbor.
Thomas Lynch, the Distiller, Is Dead.
Illinois Central Train Robbers Jailed.
2 Negro Lynched, Shot, and Cremated.
Candy Making Stopped by Sugar Shortage
3 Iowa's Anniversary Celebrated at the Fair.
Senate May Not Confirm Van Alen.
4 Daniel Egan Shot Dead by Lanigan.
5 Brazilian Rebel Fleet Defeated.
Gov. Altgeld Issues a Proclamation.
Overdue Valkyrie Not Yet Sighted.
6 Driven to Suicide by Two Women.
City Hall Men Run the Democratic Committe
Baltimore Easily Defeats the Chicagos.
Ives Leads Roberts 520 Points.
7 La Belle Wins the Erie Stakes.
Outsiders Tie for the Brookwood Handicap.
8 Chicago Grows in Financial Importance.
9 Parliament Deals with Social Problems.
10 Serious Climax to a Play at Dueling.
11 Plea for Closure in the Senate.
Day Set for Election Laws Repeal.
Wedding in the Java Village.
13 Better Water and Less Typhoid Fever.
Evanston Wants More Water.
14 California Rate War Ended.
16 News from the Insurance World.

DESTRUCTIVE TORNADO AT MADISON.

Roof of the Wisconsin Academy Lifted Off by the Wind.

MADISON, Wis., Sept. 21.—[Special.]—A tornado early this evening lifted the roof from the Wisconsin Academy, doing $2,000 damage. Trees were broken down and much other damage was done.

SPARKS FROM THE WIRES.

The California Débris Commission went to Sierra County yesterday to investigate the applications for a resumption of hydraulic mining there.

Judge Coxe yesterday quashed the indictment against J. C. and W. H. Bright, charged with falsely shipping naphtha as oil on the steamer Tioga.

The General Synod of the Church of England in Canada has adopted a resolution declaring religious teaching in public schools absolutely necessary.

Judge Putnam yesterday at Boston ordered a verdict of not guilty in the case of ex-President A. P. Potter of the Maverick Bank on the ground of insufficient evidence.

The corner-stone of the new dormitory of the Drew Theological Seminary at Madison, N. J., was laid yesterday by Bishop Newman of the Methodist church. It will cost $100,000 and will accommodate 100 students.

William K. Vanderbilt arrived at the Auditorium Hotel yesterday morning accompanied by F. O. Beach. He left shortly after his arrival for the Exposition grounds, and will remain in the city until he has seen the Fair thoroughly.

It is reported that suspended silver mines in Colorado, Utah, and Montana owe San Francisco powder companies upwards of $300,000, which it is impossible to collect. Requests for payment are answered with "Go see Cleveland."

The Henderson (Ky.) Circuit Court has decided that the tax assessment of $1,000,000 against the Henderson Bridge Company is illegal and the sheriff is enjoined from collecting taxes on this valuation. The court puts the valuation at $680,000.

LAST EDITION.

ROBBERS IN JAIL.

Three of the Illinois Central Hold-Ups Arrested.

ONE MORE AT LARGE.

He Is Believed to Be the One Wounded.

POSSE IN CLOSE PURSUIT.

Confession of Jones and Statements of Crew.

CONDITION OF THOSE WOUNDED.

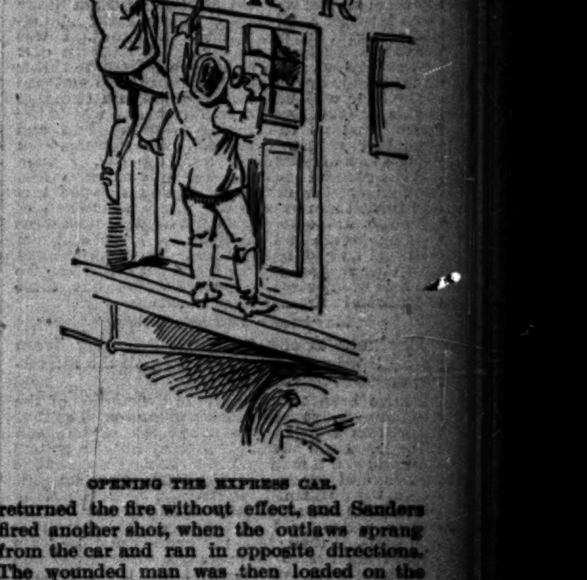
CENTRALIA, Ill., Sept. 21.—[Special.]—Four men were concerned in the attempted robbery of the New Orleans express on the Illinois Central near this place last night. Three of them, Jones, O'Dwyer, and Hartin, are in custody.

The immediate scene of the attempted robbery is in the south part of the city, just north of the crossing of the Jacksonville Southeastern, the Louisville Air Line, and Illinois Central. The land is level prairie, and with the exception of the coal mine and Centralia iron works upon the west side the view is entirely unobstructed. The boldness of the attempt is not attributed by the police to any nerve and coolness, but was prompted by a strong fortification of whisky, as the two captured this morning were said to be partially drunk. Jones, who made the confession this morning, states that their intention was not to have stopped the train until they had reached a cut about a mile out of the city where they would have been shielded by the woods, but overexcitement and bad whisky spoiled the plan. The train had stopped at the Air Line crossing and had just started up when a masked man sprang upon the back end of the tender and began shooting into the cab. Engineer B. M. Young supposed it to be a torpedo signal and reversed his engine and stepped down between the cab and the engine, when a second and third shot rang out. One bullet struck him in the back and the other took effect in the right arm. One of the shots also struck Fireman McDowell in the neck, inflicting a slight flesh wound. The robber made a rush for the cab, when McDowell grabbed a monkey-wrench and knocked him from the engine. His foot caught under the engine and two toes were crushed. He fell in the woods near the track, where he was found in a stunned condition.

Attacking the Express Car.

During the shooting two other masked men swung themselves from the top of the express car, knocked in the glass part of the door, and while one held his gun on the messenger the other opened the fastening and pushed the door back. Entering the car they ordered Expressman Boyles to open the safe, but they soon discovered that it was not locked, as the messenger had not finished entering up his run. In the meantime the brakeman gave the alarm, when Conductor Odum stepped into the car only to be faced with a big navy and an order of "Hands up." They told him they did not wish to hurt him, but if he made any bad breaks he would be a dead man, and coolly pulled the conductor's revolver from his pocket. Armstrong, the baggageman, grabbed the other man, but as the hold-up was a big man and threatened to shoot, he released his hold.

A party of hunters were in the smoker and when the alarm was given one of them, George Sanders of Duquoin, shoved a couple of shells into his gun and rushed into the car. Seizing an opportunity in the scuffle he fired from behind the conductor and thinks the shot struck the robber about the face. The masked men



OPENING THE EXPRESS CAR.

returned the fire without effect, and Sanders fired another shot, when the outlaws sprang from the car and ran in opposite directions. The wounded man was then loaded on the train and brought here. He made a confession this morning, in which he states that there were four men implicated—himself, Charles O'Dwyer of this city, one Harten of Mattoon, and Nichols of St. Louis, all railroaders. The usual hide and seek scenes occurred among the passengers, and they took the unnecessary precaution to extinguish the car lights, for no attempt was made to rob anything but the express car.

When Jones was taken to jail loud cries of "Lynch him," "Hang him" were heard, and with one cool head to take the lead he would surely have been strung up, but the crowd was small and was quieted by the city officials, who assured them of speedy justice. Nothing has been done today as to the disposition of the desperadoes, but it is presumed that they will be turned over to the Sheriff of the county without any preliminary hearing. The muttering of the railroad boys is ominous and determined, and it is quite evident that had the aim of the robbers proved fatal nothing could have prevented summary justice.

Pretends to Be Dead.

Jones, the robber who was on the tender and who was the first arrested, was found lying beside the track and passed by some as dead, but the brakeman suggested to the man at the coal chute to keep an eye on the body. As soon as all had passed the robber jumped up and started to run, but was halted in short order. After being placed behind the bars word was brought in that the men he had shot had died. Then he began to weaken. Finding himself all alone in the trouble and surrounded by a crowd he feared might lynch him, he broke down and made a confession. He stated that there were four of them, and that their headquarters were

at No. 1313 Chouteau avenue, St. Louis; that they had been contemplating this robbery for the last month; that he did all the shooting on the engine, but in their planning they had agreed to do no killing unless as a last resort; that O'Dwyer, knowing the city, said it would prove a rich haul, easily carried out, and the officers easily thrown off the track. The plan was to meet at the house of O'Dwyer's mother after the robbery and divide the spoil, laying low until the excitement had blown over.

In a later conversation he denies that there were four parties and says that Nichols is an imaginary character. Jones is a slim built man, rather fair complexioned, about 28 years old, and from letters found in his possession it is learned that his father's name is Silas and that he lives in Oxford Mills, Iowa. Other letters on his person shows that there can be but little doubt that his real name is D. L. Jones. A card in his possession from local union No. 10, Iron Mountain Switchmen, also a letter from the Superintendent of the Missouri Pacific, show that he quit work for that road Sept. 13. The letter is highly commendatory.

Arresting O'Dwyer.

Charles O'Dwyer, the other party under arrest for complicity in the robbery, was born and raised in this city, is about 26 years old, and has lived here until within the last three years. His mother is possessed of considerable property and O'Dwyer and one grown sister constitute the family. His first escapade was a species of the badger game. He and a woman defrauded a granger of $300. He was arrested, but the case was settled and hushed up. His next appearance was the injured husband racket, which was played in St. Louis last winter. He was a switchman by occupation, having worked in the yards here, giving good satisfaction. His last visit here was in February. When officers, after Jones' confession, surrounded the house Mrs. O'Dwyer answered the summons and stated that her son was not at home and had not been for months she declared she would not open the doors until daylight. An officer was then sent for a search warrant, the house being guarded by a score of men. Sounds of persons moving about inside could be heard, but not till informed that the doors would be broken in would any one show up. Mrs. O'Dwyer opened the door showing the inside to be in total darkness. A light showed everything up side down, as in house-cleaning time. O'Dwyer met the officers at the bottom of the stairs with the innocent query of "What's the racket." He pleaded entire ignorance of the affair and the family insisted that he had come in at 9 o'clock the evening before. The mother, when confronted with her first statement, said she told that to keep from disturbing her son, not knowing why he was wanted.

He was placed under arrest and still denies that he had any connection with the robbery whatever, but upon being placed in jail and thinking no one present to overhear he began cursing Jones for giving him away. When asked by Jones if he got any stuff he replied that he wished he had got enough stuff out of the safe to club him over the head with.

Hartin Closely Pursued.

Another suspect is one Hartin, said to belong to either Mattoon or Danville. He has been around the city for a day or so, but nothing in his actions caused suspicion. Just before the train started he stepped into a saloon and drank three big straight whiskies, having first purchased lunch to the value of $1.50. The fourth party, according to Jones' confession, is named Nichols, but Jones now denies that there were more than three. This denial is not believed by parties on the train, and they make statements indicating there were at least four participants in the robbery.

Supt. Hartigan of the Illinois Central has sent instructions that the best of care be taken of the wounded engineer and fireman, and that no expense be spared to apprehend the robbers. He has also tendered the thanks of the company to the entire train crew for their courage and valor and resistance of the outlaws.

Telegrams have been sent broadcast and crowds are scouring the country. Trainmaster Bevington has shown great skill and energy in superintending the road's interest in the hunt for the criminals, placing an engine at the disposal of the searchers, and at last accounts his men were about an hour behind Hartin, and his capture is confidently predicted before morning.

The Mayor and City Marshal, though having no special cause for any uneasiness, thought it best to remove the two prisoners to the county jail at Salem, where they properly belong, and they were accordingly hurried off and were well under way before any one was aware of it. Both waived examination and there was no talk of any bail. On the persons of the two were switch keys for the Union Pacific, Santa Fé, and Iron Mountain roads.

The wounded are doing as well as could be expected, Young being the only one at all seriously hurt. One bullet caught him in the side, ranging up the back and landing in the hip; the other was through the fleshy part of the right arm above the elbow. Conductor Odum has a few shot in the fingers of the left hand that will require it to be kept tied up for a few days. Jones, the would-be robber, is only short the end of a big toe on his left foot, but he finds it very painful.

Conductor Odum's Statement.

Conductor Odum makes the following statement:

The first intimation I had of robbers was when the train slowed up and Brakeman Fred Stacy came through and told me we were being held up and asking if any one on board had guns. I was then standing near the door of the baggage car. I went forward and was at once ordered to throw up my hands by one of the robbers, who met me at the door with two revolvers. While standing in this position Sanders, a hunter who was on the train, fired at the robber, striking him and wounding me in the hand. The robbers then fled. I saw only two robbers in the car. I then left the car and ran on to the robber, who had been knocked from the engine and stopped him and turned him over to the night watchman of the mine, who came up at that time. I then went to the engine and inquired for Young and was told that he had been killed. We then backed up to the station, taking the robber with us. To the best of my recollection there were but three shots fired in the car by the robbers.

Engineer Young's Story.

Engineer Young, although suffering from painful wounds, was able to give the following account of the attack:

I have been twenty years in the employ of the company—fourteen years as engineer. The first intimation I had was a sound that resembled a torpedo. I saw nothing. I then heard a second shot and saw a man on the tender. I applied the brakes and made for the man, when he shot again, the ball this time striking me in the fleshy part of the arm. I then tried to get off the engine, and when I turned was shot in the side and back. I then left the engine, and the train passed me before it came to a full stop. I was then assisted to the depot. I was badly bruised when I fell from the engine.

As the Messenger Saw It.

Messenger C. D. Boyle tells the following story:

While I was checking up the cash the glass door at the side was broken in and two revolvers shoved in. I was ordered, "Hands up!" which I obeyed, as the brakeman had my gun. The robbers then unbolted the door and entered the car; one covered me with his pistol and ordered the safe opened. I told him it was open. He then took the money, which was in a bag, but dropped it again in the car. During this time the baggageman was engaged in a hand-to-hand conflict with the other robber. Then a shot was fired from the outside, which struck the robber, and he and his companion fled. The entire contents of the express car were less than $100, which the robbers left on leaving the car.

Hartin Arrested.

Hartin was arrested this evening in the south part of Washington County and taken to Salem. When the news was received here that he had been captured and would be on train No. 23 at 9:40 p. m., a crowd of fully 1,000 excited people were present. The officers were aware of danger and hid the prisoner away in a sleeper and said he had been taken off at Irvington and driven across the country. After the train had pulled out it was learned that he was on the train. The crowd was not in a good humor. Mayor Benson had a score of special police on hand to prevent an outbreak.

TRAIN MEN'S BRAVE STAND.

General Manager Harahan Thinks It Will Discourage Robberies—Baker's Report.

General Manager Harahan of the Illinois Central road knew nothing about the attempted "hold up" of the New Orleans limited at Centralia until yesterday morning when he came down-town to his office. From the information he received from Centralia Mr. Harahan is confident that hereafter his road will be left severely alone by light fingered gentry armed with a gun and a determination to get some express company's gold. The entrance to the baggage and express car was effected by the men hanging by ropes from the top of the car and pounding the door open with hammers. The report of H. Baker, Superintendent of the Chicago Division of the Illinois Central, with headquarters at Centralia, tells the story of the robbery as follows:

CENTRALIA, Ill., Sept. 21, 1893.—J. T. Harahan: Referring to attempt to rob Train No. 3 just south of Centralia last night, from all accounts there were but three of the robbers. Jones, the man who shot the engineer and fireman, was struck in the face by a wrench in the hands of the fireman and knocked off the engine. The train was moving and one of Jones' feet was caught under the wheels and the toes mashed. Jones is now in jail and has confessed, implicating Charles Dwyer of this place and an unknown man by the name of Harding. Dwyer is a single man about 22 years old and was arrested at his mother's house about 4 o'clock this morning and is now in jail. He denied any knowledge of the affair, but evidence is against him. Parties are scouring the country for the third man and the prospects for an early capture is favorable.

Engineer Young was shot twice. One bullet lodged in the right arm near the shoulder and the other in the lower part of the back. The bullet took a downward turn and lodged over the hip. While the wounds are painful they are not serious. A bullet just grazed Fireman McDowell, making a slight flesh wound in the neck. Conductor Odum was shot in the right hand by Brakeman P. J. Sanders as he fired at one of the robbers in the baggage car. Sanders used a shotgun loaded with No. 7 shot. Only a few shots took effect in Conductor Odum's hand and the wound is slight.

The wounded men were attended by local Surgeon Hallam and Dr. Scott Marshall. Brakeman

WHERE THE ROBBERY OCCURRED.

Sanders had been out on a hunt and was returning to his home at Duquoin. On the first alarm he made his way to the baggage car. Two shots were fired by the two robbers in the baggage car, but without effect. Jones is said to have been a brakeman on the Missouri Pacific. Our trainmen deserve great credit for the stand they took. H. BAKER.

There was no money in the express car, and had the robbers secured possession they would have been unrewarded. They attacked the wrong train. The American Express company officials said yesterday that they did not have a cent on the train. Large amounts of money had been carried through Centralia on different trains, but it happened that this time no money was sent on the limited.

HAVE FIVE MEN AND THE MONEY.

Detective W. A. Pinkerton Tells of the Chase and the Capture.

Five men have been placed in jail by Detective William A. Pinkerton charged with being the robbers of the Duluth, South Shore and Altantic train last Friday at Hancock, Mich. The detective has ceased his work and the $70,000 taken from the American Express company has been recovered and will be produced in court as evidence. Three of the five men arrested have confessed and a fourth is willing to do so, but his evidence is not considered necessary to the detectives. The men arrested are:

BUTLER, JACK, of Marquette, Mich., all-around crook; has done time in the State's Prison.
HOGAN, ED, of Marquette, Mich.; ex-express messenger; has been leading the life of a sport; said to have originated the conspiracy.
HOGAN, DOMINICK, Ed's brother, was the express messenger on the train robbed, and had custody of the $70,000.
KING, JACK, champion of the United States at the Cornish style of wrestling.
LA LIBERTE, GEORGE, ex-railroad fireman, able to handle an engine; was necessary to the success of the robbery.

As soon as the robbery was reported the affair was placed in the hands of Detective Pinkerton, who went to the scene of the robbery at once with the officials of the road and express company. Mr. Pinkerton's first work was to discover if any strangers had been seen in the neighborhood. It was found out that King and Butler had been much in evidence just before the robbery. Then a woman was found who told of a conference between Hogan, the express messenger, and King and Butler. Next some work was done in regard to the imprints of the hoofs of a horse found near the scene of the robbery. People were found who had seen a blanketed horse in the vicinity and the blanket was identified as belonging to a horse the hoofs of which fitted the imprints found near the scene of the daring robbery.

Then La Liberte's connection with the affair came out. He had left Houghton the night of the robbery, taking with him a trunk. It was found that La Liberte had carried off the stolen money with him, and it had been taken by Ed Hogan. The trunk, when found, had in it the disguises used by the men when they robbed the train.

"We found out," said William A. Pinkerton, "that the job had been put up by Ed Hogan, the messenger's brother, who had himself once been a messenger in the same service. He knew all about the monthly shipment of the Calumet and Hecla money. He got Butler, King, and La Liberte into the plot. The last named boarded the engine and the other two broke into the car and secured the money. It was intended to ditch the engine in order to save time, but this was prevented by the passage of ore trains. We have the evidence all in hand, and much of our information was gathered by the confessions of the men."

SUGGESTS BLOCF SYSTEM AS A DEVICE.

Railroad Manager Says the Erie Plan Would Have Prevented the Collisions.

"I would not like to be quoted as saying it, for it would be a discourteous criticism, but if the single track block system of the Erie road, or one like it," said a railroad general manager yesterday, "had been in use by the Illinois Central and Pennsylvania lines the two recent passenger collisons near this city would have been averted. At one point on the Illinois Central road three trains were massed—a freight and two colliding passenger trains. There should have been only one train there."

In the spring of 1891 two Erie passenger train collisions, attended by large loss of life, and a narrow escape from a similar third accident, all occurring on one short stretch of track between Ravenna and Kent, O., brought the management of that road face to face with a problem which it seems to have solved. Late in 1891, under the supervision of Supt. Mozier, a single track Erie division of ninety-three miles between Galion and Kent, O., was equipped with a block system. It proved so satisfactory that this protection to trains was extended, until last May the entire Western system of the the Erie road, extending from Chicago to Salamanca, N. Y., a distance of 544 miles, mainly single track, was so equipped.

This entire road is divided into sections or blocks averaging four miles in length. Under no circumstances is a passenger train allowed on a block with another train, either passenger or freight. Each station is equipped with both day and night operators.

Adjacent to each station is a semaphore signal having three positions—"danger," "caution," and "safety." "Danger" compels approaching trains to stop. "Safety" permits them to proceed. "Caution" under some circumstances allows third-class freight to go ahead under control, keeping a sharp lookout for preceding trains.

The chief reliance against negligence by operators at the block stations is a mechanical device connecting the semaphore signal and the operator's instrument in such a way that it is impossible for him to answer a telegraphic call from another station unless the signal outside is set at the danger point.

It is said that the Rock Island is about to adopt on one of its divisions a single track blocking system similar to that of the Erie. The Pennsylvania company is also actively interesting itself in the same improvement.

Robert J. Sholter of Ripley, O., died at St. Luke's Hospital yesterday afternoon from the effects of injuries received in the Big Four wreck at Manteno, Ill., several days ago. A brother is in the city and will take charge of the remains. The rest of the victims of the wreck lying in the hospital are on the road to recovery.

WHERE THE ROBBERY WAS PLANNED.

Nichols, the Fourth Man, Believed to Be in St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Sept. 21.—[Special.]—The unsuccessful attempt to rob the Illinois Central train at Centralia, Ill., Wednesday night was planned at No. 1313 Chouteau avenue in this city, and the would-be robbers were men employed as brakemen and switchmen on several lines entering the city. No. 1313 Chouteau avenue is a boarding-house for railroad men kept by a Mrs. Gay. James Harden and Dan L. Jones, two of the robbers, formerly boarded there. Lately, however, Harden has been rooming at No. 1310 Chouteau avenue, only eating his meals at Mrs. Gay's.

Several months ago Harden left Mrs. Gay's house, saying he was going to Galveston, Tex. About three weeks ago he returned and, finding his room occupied, engaged lodging at a house across the street.

Mrs. Gay when seen last night by a reporter for THE TRIBUNE said:

Jones has boarded with me for several months, and I thought him one of the nicest railroadmen I ever met. Occasionally some of his friends, with whom I was acquainted, would make a short call. Harden would go to his room occasionally, but rarely staid long. The latter was always well dressed, and although he worked for a number of months as a switchman in the yards here, he always was neat and wore good clothes. Jones left my house Monday a week ago, saying he intended going to Kansas City. I have not seen him since. Harden breakfasted Monday week, telling me when he left he intended going to Moberly, where he expected to get work.

Nichols, the fourth robber, is known to be at large in this city. His wounded arm he carries in a black sling.

IMPLICATES WOMEN IN THE ROBBERY.

Man Says He Overheard Them Reading a Letter Revealing the Details.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Sept. 21.—[Special.]—A clew that may connect two women with the express robbery at Kendallville, on the Lake Shore road, is being followed by detectives of the Adams Express company now in the city. The clew is furnished by a Milwaukee man, who claims that while visiting last Sunday at a lake near this city he overheard two women discussing the train robbery. One of them, he says, read a letter apparently written by one of the robbers, which was giving her instructions as to how to proceed and how to dispose of the booty. After reading and discussing the letter, the man stated, one of the women proceeded to a clump of bushes near by and after digging in the ground a few moments drew forth a large package. The two then hurried away and were closely followed by the man, who had heard enough to convince him that he had seen at least persons who had a guilty knowledge of the express robbery and who possibly carried the money stolen. He located the house where they stopped and then notified the express company. Detectives were soon at work, but as yet have not found the women.

D. L. JONES IS HELD IN GOOD REPUTE.

His Family Is Highly Respected at Oxford Mills, Ia.

OXFORD JUNCTION, Ia., Sept. 21.—[Special.]—D. L. Jones is 24 years old and was born in Virginia. He is the son of highly respectable parents of Oxford Mills, Ia., and has always borne a good name. His father, Silas Jones, received a letter from him a week ago, when he was brakeman in the Missouri Pacific yards at St. Louis, where he has been employed two years. His mother was prostrated at the news of the crime of her boy. His brother, W. A. Jones, is an honored employé of the Iowa Central at Marshalltown, and he has two other brothers and a sister at Oxford Mills who are well thought of.

Jones Not a Member of the Union.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Sept. 21.—Officers of the Switchmen's Union in both the Kansas City and Argentine say that D. L. Jones, the Centralia express robber who had on his person a card from the local union, is not known here, and they have no recollection of any such man. The only explanation they can give of the union card found in the possession of the wounded robber is that he stole it and, after filling in his name, used it to travel on.

Tramps Try to Take a Freight Train.

LIMA, O., Sept. 21.—Tramps boarded a freight train on the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton road at Tadmore, south of here, late Wednesday night and attempted to take possession of the train. The trainmen tried to eject them, and in the encounter J. W. Bodine, one of the brakemen, was shot, and the tramps made their escape. Bodine was brought to his home in this city early this morning. His wound is a serious one.

Reward Offered for Train Robbers.

TOPEKA, Kas., Sept. 21.—Gov. Lewelling has offered a reward of $300 each for the arrest of the bandits who robbed a train and killed Express Messenger C. H. Chapman at Mound Valley Sept. 3, and the same sum for the arrest of those who held up a Santa Fé train and shot Express Messenger E. C. Whittlesey at Cameron June 10.

FINDING VICTIMS OF PRAIRIE FIRES.

Dust Storm Continues in the Strip with Great Violence.

GUTHRIE, Ok., Sept. 21.—The scene of the recent terrible prairie fires on the Pawnee Reservation is one of devastation. Scattered all over the prairie are partially burned wagons, wrecked camp outfits, and the charred remains of household goods, and here and there the body of a horse. For miles and miles, as far as the eye can reach, it is a black waste, and to add to the horror of it all, in a number of places are found blackened and burned human trunks. Nearly a dozen of these bodies have been found, and it is feared that many have perished. There is no clew whatever to identify these unfortunates. The dust storm continued all day with unabated fury, and hundreds are leaving every town on the strip, unable to stand the hardships any longer. At Perry the dust is thickest, and all business is suspended. Today the suffering inhabitants sought refuge from the blowing, sifting sand in tents and under wagons.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Sept. 21.—All this section of the country was treated to a heavy downpour of rain this afternoon and evening, the first general rain since Aug. 27. Reports from Western Kansas and portions of Oklahoma bring the same cheering intelligence. A dispatch from Kildare says that section of the strip is also under a steady downpour. A dispatch from Enid filed early in the evening says that it is still dry there and that the sandstorms continue.

ENID, Ok., Sept. 21.—H. R. Kent of the Rock Island Detective Bureau telegraphed tonight that two men had been shot and killed at Waukomis, the next station south of this place, over a dispute of ownership of a claim. The men who did the shooting are in custody and will be taken to the Kingfisher jail. One of them is a Texan named Williams.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Sept. 21.—A fire which started from a gas jet in the warehouse of the American Tea company today damaged the building and contents to the extent of $10,000. Firemen Burns and Libbert were badly burned.

Arrested as One of Chisley's Robbers.

Mark J. Collins, a cabdriver, was arrested by Detectives Thompson and Ashley yesterday, charged with being one of the men who held up Watchman Chisley Wednesday night. Chisley was assaulted while patrolling his beat in the rear of Montgomery Ward & Co.'s store, and was robbed of his club, revolver, gold watch and chain, lantern, and a small sum of money. He said his assailants wore masks, and from the description furnished detectives arrested Collins. He protested his innocence, but when he was shown to Chisley the watchman said he believed him to be one of the robbers. As Collins was unable to give a good account of his doings Wednesday night he was locked up charged with robbery. Shortly after Collins was bailed out. His case comes up before Justice Foote this morning.

WORK OF A MAD MOB.

NEGRO ROBERT SMITH LYNCHED, SHOT, AND CREMATED.

Efforts of the Mayor of Roanoke and the State Militia to Save Him Prove Futile—Officers Who Had Him in Hiding Surrounded by an Armed Mob—Mayor Trout and Capt. Bird Disappear to Save Themselves—Wild Scenes on the Streets.

ROANOKE, Va., Sept. 21.—[Special.]—Lynched, his body riddled with bullets, and then cremated in the presence of a great throng of people, tells the story of the fate of Robert Smith, who, after being gallantly defended by the brave officers and military, fell into the hands of the bloodthirsty mob. Last night when the Mayor and Sheriff got Smith out of the jail, while the mob had retreated and were organizing for another attack, they concealed him in a building near by; later on two officers took him to the banks of the Roanoke River, and about 4 o'clock, thinking it safe to bring him back to the city, started on their way to return. A short distance from the town a squad of twenty or more men jumped out of the high weeds and with cocked revolvers demanded the surrender of the prisoner. The police saw that they could not defend their charge and promptly gave him up.

Smith was trembling from head to foot and begged piteously for mercy. In a short time people flocked from every direction and shouted as the man was dragged to a hickory tree in the fashionable resident portion of the city and hanged, while his body was riddled with bullets and some one placed on the breast a placard with these words:

"This is Mayor Trout's friend."

A corrected list of the dead and wounded is as follows:

Dead.

S. A. VICK.
WILLIAM SHEETS.
CHARLES WHITMEYER.
J. B. TYLER.
GEORGE WHITE.
W. E. HALL.
JOHN MILLS.
GEORGE SETTLES.

Wounded.

O. C. FALLS.
WILL EDDY.
GEORGE O. MUNROE.
FRANK WILLS.
THOMAS NELSON.
LE ROY WHITE.
J. B. MCGHEE.
O. S. SHEPPARD.
E. J. SMALL.
J. F. POWELL.
J. E. WAYLAND.
GEORGE LEIGH.
W. P. HUFF.
MAYOR H. S. TROUT.
J. H. CAMPBELL.
EDGAR WHALING.
C. W. FIGGATT.
C. P. NORTH.
O. B. TAYLOR.
GEORGE HALL.
DAVID RUGGLES.
N. E. SPARKS.
N. E. NELMS.
CHARLES MOTEN.
WILLIAM BERRY.
SUSAN DOOLEY (colored).

Acting Mayor R. A. Buckner has assumed charge of the city government and has suspended Chief of Police Terry, Sergeant Griffin, and Officer M. C. Morris pending an investigation of their connection with the affair.

Burning the Body.

Thousands of people viewed the body between daybreak and 8 o'clock, and many who looked upon it satisfied their vengeance by putting a bullet in the remains. Toward 9 o'clock the body was cut down and the Coroner went through the form of holding an inquest. The verdict was that Smith met his death at the hands of persons unknown. After the jury completed its work the body was turned over to the officers, but they were unable to keep it from the mob. Three hundred or more men attempted to drag it through the streets, but the Rev. Dr. Campbell and Capt. R. B. Morgan pleaded with them eloquently not to do so. Finally Capt. Morgan hired a wagon and put the remains in it, and they were taken to the banks of the Roanoke River, about a mile away, followed by an immense concourse of people, both white and colored. A pile of dry lumber was prepared, the body placed on it, and coal oil was poured on the remains. A great shout went up from the thousands of throats as a match was applied and the blaze shot up high in the air. The people now wended their way back to the city, but the day still had many exciting events in store.

The shooting dead of nine citizens and the wounding of thirty or forty more had produced such a sensation throughout the State that the people would probably have lynched Mayor Trout and the officers of the Roanoke Light Infantry could they have been found, but the Mayor and Capt. Bird very wisely were not in the city. When they got Smith out of jail and gave orders for his concealment the militia was relieved and the soldier boys quickly put on their citizens' clothes and many of them left the town to remain away until the excitement subsided. It is believed that Mayor Trout went to Richmond to have his wounds attended to. Where Capt. Bird is no one appears to know. He may have gone to his old home in Maine. So great is the indignation toward Mayor Trout that it was at one time suggested that Smith's remains be buried in his yard, but the Rev. Dr. Campbell and others persuaded the mob not to do so.

Wanted to Burn the City.

Having failed to find Trout and Bird the mob held street caucuses, and it was suggested by some that the city be burned to the ground, and the situation became so alarming that Acting Mayor Buckner published an address urging the people to disperse to their homes and not to cause further trouble. The appeal fell on deaf ears. As the day wore on the mob's centre was in front of the undertaking establishment where seven of the dead bodies lay. The crowd here numbered 1,000, and Richmond was telegraphed to hold the howitzers in readiness to come to Roanoke at a moment's notice.

It so happened that nearly all of the dead and wounded were in the employ of the Norfolk and Western railroad, and the mob was prevailed upon to appoint a committee to visit General Manager Sands of the company and ask his advice as to what should be done to revenge what the people claimed was a wrong done to them. The committee asked Mr. Sands what he thought of the idea of a general mass-meeting to discuss what should be done. He advised against this in the strongest possible terms, and the committee left him in rather a sullen mood.

The grand central mass-meeting did not materialize, but in its stead there were several gatherings this afternoon of persons of different classes to discuss the situation. At all of them wise counsel prevailed, and it was decided to do no violent act. The Grand Lodge of Colored Odd-Fellows passed resolutions deploring the affair and called on the people to quietly submit to what had occurred.

The citizens rather dread tomorrow, when the funerals of the victims will be held, thus affording another opportunity for the people to assemble in masses. It is believed that every member of the military company has left the city, and the soldiers will not return until after the excitement has entirely subsided. The city is quiet tonight.

Who Fired First?

There will perhaps always be two opinions as to whether the military did right in shooting into the mob. The soldiers claim that the men had been repeatedly warned that they would be shot, and kept pressing upon the jail and finally fired at Capt. Bird, who then ordered the company to shoot upon a body of men who were battering at the side door of the prison. On the other hand the lynchers say they did not first fire at Bird and had not been warned that they would be shot, and that the firing was into a part of the mob that had not attacked the jail. Nearly all the persons who were in the crowd out of mere curiosity declare that the soldiers acted hastily and did not exhaust all other means to keep back the mob before firing. Capt. Bird gave the order to fire, and the impression generally is that Mayor Trout told him to give the order.

The company is composed of young men, nearly all of whom are clerks in stores and railroad offices. The company has not been organized very long. There were no other deaths today.

The number of dead is nine and the wounded about forty. Of the latter five or six are either fatally hurt or maimed for life. Mrs. Bishop, whose murder was attempted by Smith, is in a serious condition and the doctors say she cannot recover.

Roanoke is a city of 25,000 or 30,000 inhabitants and has sprung up in the last ten years. Its population consists of persons from nearly every State in the Union.

After the smoke of the battle had cleared away fears for the safety of Mayor Trout and the determined men with him were freely expressed by their friends, as the indignation of the mob seemed especially directed toward him and the soldiers. While the crowd was making preparations for the second assault the militia were disbanded and went to their homes. Mayor Trout, who had been wounded in the foot, was first carried to the Ponce de Leon hotel, but owing to the threats of the mob he was removed from there by his friends. Shortly afterwards the entire crowd went to the Ponce de Leon, demanding the Mayor. They were assured by the clerk that Mr. Trout was not there, but were not satisfied till some of their leaders had made a thorough search of the premises. Not finding him there, the crowd went to Mayor Trout's residence, where a thorough but fruitless search was made for him.

GOV. M'KINNEY IS NON-COMMITTAL.

Says He Has Received No Advices of Situation at Roanoke.

Gov. McKinney of Virginia at 6 o'clock last evening said that he had received no advices whatever as to the situation at Roanoke. It was such a thing as would happen only once in a thousand years, and, like a stroke of lightning, could not possibly have been anticipated or provided for.

"What do you think of the conduct of the militia?"

"All I know is from the published reports. From them I should judge that the militia were perfectly justified. I know if a man had a gun firing at me I would be pretty apt to fire back, but that is all I can say or all I care to say."

Mayor Trout in Lynchburg.

LYNCHBURG, Va., Sept. 21.—Mayor Trout of Roanoke arrived here at 10:30 o'clock tonight. He is suffering from a painful wound in the foot, and declined to be interviewed.

HALL-MORLEY MARRIAGE.

Brilliant Church Event Largely Attended—Glaser-Rosenbaum Nuptials.

The marriage of Miss Nellie Morley, daughter of Mrs. Anna Morley, to Frank Whittock Hall was solemnized last evening at the Union Park Congregational Church, and was largely attended. The edifice was profusely decorated with palms, and before the service a musical program was rendered on the organ by Louis Falk. The bridal party entered at 8 o'clock preceded by the ushers, Eugene Hall, H. B. Vanswell, Allen Clement, Thomas Hatch, Louis J. Hall, Carl Reed, Gary Munson, and Albert Osgood. They were followed by the bridemaids, Miss Young, Miss Halbe, Miss Day, and Miss Martin, and by the maid of honor, Miss Hall, alone.

The bride, who entered with her brother, John Morley, was immediately preceded by a little flower girl, Pet Wilson, who wore white mull and carried pink roses. The groom and his best man, David Crosby, met the party at the altar and the ceremony was performed by the Rev. F. A. Noble, pastor of the church.

The bride wore a gown of white satin made with a low bodice finished with a lace bertha and pearl girdle. She carried white roses and wore diamond ornaments. The bridemaids wore yellow silk gowns, trimmed with lace; and the maid of honor was dressed in white crêpe and chiffon.

After the ceremony a supper was served and an informal reception was held at the home of the bride's mother, No. 222 Winchester avenue. Only relatives were present. Mr. and Mrs. Hall left late in the evening on a wedding trip and will be absent a month.

Miss Etta Rosenbaum, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. M. Rosenbaum, and Edward L. Glaser were married last evening at 6:30 o'clock at the home of the bride's parents, No. 3311 Michigan boulevard. The ceremony took place in the ball-room, which was effectively decorated with roses and carnations. The Rev. Rabbi Hirsch officiated. The bride's costume was of white satin and a tulle veil fastened with orange blossoms. She carried a bouquet of the same flowers. The attendants were Miss Stella Rosenbaum as maid of honor, in pink pompadour silk, and two little flower girls, one in pink and one in blue silk, who carried bunches of roses. After a wedding reception at which 125 guests were present, Mr. and Mrs Glaser left for a journey north.

SYMPATHY SEEMS TO BE WITH ZEGGIO.

The Southern Hotel Affair Causes Commotion Among the Italians.

There was great excitement all day long in the Italian section at the Fair yesterday. Those who had not attended the patriotic banquet Wednesday evening were at a loss to know what were the causes of the row that brought the proceedings to such an abrupt end and prevented many of the prepared speeches from being pronounced. Then there was the probability of a duel between Lieut. Ricchiardi and Sig. Pietro Ranon, but none will take place. Towards evening, when the truth of the proceedings and the causes that led up to them became known, the Italian Commissioners and exhibiters grew calmer. It now appears that when it became known after the farewell banquet given to Sig. Zeggio Saturday evening last, on which occasion a handsome testimonial was presented to him, that Sig. Zeggio had decided to return to Rome soon a malicious report was spread to the effect that he had been recalled by his government. It appears that no such thing is the case, and if the last speech made by Marquis Ungaro Wednesday evening had been heard in its entirety it would have been seen that the Marquis had but words of praise for the masterly manner in which his brother Commissioner had made the Italian display such a great success. The exhibiters said they were indignant at the remarks made by Sig. Sarfatti, whose speech was the signal for the uproar at the Southern Hotel. Today Sig. Zeggio refused to be interviewed on the subject, but from many sources it was learned that Zeggio has the sympathy of all the World's Fair officials as well as of the Italian exhibiters. Hundreds of cards were left at Zeggio's residence during the day. That there is some serious affair brewing between Ungaro and Zeggio seems certain, but neither gentleman will at present say a word on the matter. A protest against the uncalled for attacks of Zanon during an official banquet has been signed by the exhibiters and submitted to Ungaro, and when Zeggio is in possession of this document the whole matter will end.

MONEY FOR A BOGUS SCHOOL.

George Stebbings Charged with Collecting Money Fraudulently.

George Stebbings is locked up at the Central Station charged with soliciting and obtaining money for an alleged bogus newsboys' night school and training class. Stebbings, when arrested, had in his possession a prospectus and subscription-book, showing that he had collected several hundred dollars from citizens. Stebbings figured on the list as "Charles Cummings, Secretary." Among those who the police say have been caught by Stebbings are:

Marshall Field, T. B. Blackstone, George M. Pullman, P. D. Armour, Charles L. Hutchinson, M. A. Ryerson, C. H. McCormick, Hibbard, Spencer & Bartlett, Sprague, Warner & Co., H. H. Kohlsaat, W. R. Page, B. Botsford, J. V. Farwell, M. D. Wells & Co., Frazer & Chalmers, C. Buckingham, Swift & Co., West Side Brewing company, Corwin, May & Co., Pabst Brewing company, American Exchange National Bank, William Sooy Smith, and the National Bank of Illinois.

Detective Corbus, who made the arrest, says there are dozens of complaints against Stebbings. Detective Ben Williams has arrested Stebbings three times before for similar offenses and says that Stebbings generally gets off by having his wife and six children come into court and work on the sympathies of the Judge.

Ill Woman Evicted.

The West Chicago avenue police were called on last night to care for Miss Ernestein Schuttler of No. 206 West Huron street. She had been living at that number and two weeks ago became ill. She was not able to pay her rent and last night, she alleges, the landlord, A. Hardies, compelled her to vacate her room. Her trunk and such furniture as she had were set out on the sidewalk, she claims, and she notified the police. They took her to the home of friends at No. 134 North Jefferson street. Three weeks ago Miss Schuttler's mother died at St. Elizabeth's Hospital.

A Good Description.

"Dyspepsia is a dreadful thing," sighed the afflicted one. "It makes a man feel as if he were dead and his monument were erected right over his chest."—Judge.

BOREAS IS ABROAD.

[Continued from first page.]

for when the first heavy showers were over a steady and incessant drizzle set in. The storm was severe in Milwaukee and in smaller towns in Iowa and Wisconsin. At Green Bay, Wis., the rain fell heaviest, registering 1.25 inches at 9:30 o'clock. The high wind was regarded by the weather men as ominous for lake traffic. The wind was blowing a gale on the lake during the night, coming from the southeast. It is expected that the wind will shift to the northwest this morning, when it may abate.

GET A WETTING IN THE TRAINS.

Passengers Find Fancied Security in Coming Home from the Fair a Delusion.

The World's Fair crowds got a wetting in the endeavor to get home during the rain by boat or train. The people who rode on the boats came in wet to the skin but not sick. The lake had been rough and the smaller boats rolled a great deal, but with the exception of wet garments no damage was reported.

The day had been hot and dusty and many people rode on the boats, but when the waves began to run high the holders of return coupons used other means to reach the city, consequently the evening traffic was light. The Illinois Central express trains came in light with many of the people wet. Those who had dry seats in the cars became wet while walking from the train up town. The impression among railroad employés was that the World's Fair people were staying inside the Fair buildings until the storm was over. When the storm first broke at the Fair several express trains were in waiting at the Terminal Station. These were soon filled and the curtains lowered. This fancied security soon proved to be a delusion, as the water swept in sheets through and under the curtains, completely drenching the people seated inside the cars. By the time Van Buren street was reached the passengers were wet enough to be glad to go out in the rain.

Is Drowned While Fishing.

Caught in the squall in the afternoon a little fishing boat was capsized in Lake Calumet and one of its two occupants was drowned. This was Samuel Goterage, a colored laborer of Kensington. Goterage and Henry Sequire went fishing in the afternoon and were in their boat a mile off shore when the boat capsized. Goterage sank.

YELLOW FEVER MAY SWEEP THE CITY.

Brunswick, Ga., Cannot Hope for Relief Until Frost Comes.

BRUNSWICK, Ga., Sept. 21.—One death from yellow fever occurred today, that of Mrs. Winkler, mother of Charles Winkler, the barber. Two new cases were reported, both mulatto women, Sarah Bland, No. 101 North Albany street, and Lola Scott, No. 624 B street. One case, that of James Sinclair, is reported discharged. The number of cases now under treatment is seventeen. Dr. Robert Burford, recently appointed government quarantine officer, will make his headquarters at Brunswick and is lending his aid in treating patients.

Surgeon Murray appeared before the Board of Health today and stated that his investigations proved that this was a siege in every sense of the word. After reciting at length the former prosperity of Brunswick and the depression which had resulted from the outbreak of yellow-fever he said:

"The disease has infected nearly the entire city. Whether it will break out with violence and sweep the city or continue its slow movement no one can answer. We can only hope that in addition to our present deplorable condition we may not be called to drink this last bitter cup. But, fast or slow, the poison is here to stay until frost. For forty days, except a brief interval, we have been hemmed in by a rigid quarantine.

"It has suspended every line of business. A census carefully taken shows the total population remaining in the city to be 5,547, of which two-fifths are white, three-fifths colored. The same census shows two-thirds of the families to be without means to procure sustenance, and the distress is as great among whites as it is among colored. That number must increase. The condition, whether we have any considerable increase of sickness or not, will continue probably not less than fifty days longer.

"The present condition is grave and critical. This condition, if a sufficient measure of relief does not come as the weeks roll on toward the longed-for frost which shall release us from our bonds and give us hope of business, is alarming. We have had from the 12th day of August until now every evil which an epidemic brings, except the large loss of life and its incident suffering. The weeks pass, the circle of suffering increases.

"Many of our people have taken refuge upon St. Simon's Island and the country generally outside of Brunswick, and suffering must come to them, suffering as intense as to those in the city. Of the number who have left the city probably at least 1,000 have refuged in Glynn County. The population of the county, outside the city thus increased, will reach 5,000 people. The census of inhabitants remaining in the city shows there are 5,547 more, making a total of more than 10,000 needing assistance, and of these the needy and deserving must be fed, must be fed because the American people do not let suffering continue when they understand the need for help, and the need is here, urgent, pressing.

"We who are trying as a relief association and Board of Health to grapple with these conditions need the aid of a generous public and need it now. We may or may not have death and suffering on a broad scale to face, but there is not one of us, nor is there a physician or a preacher, who does not meet with suffering each day which makes the heart bleed. The facts are calmly and dispassionately stated. The picture is under rather than over drawn.

"So far the government has in no way come to our aid except in the effort to deal with the disease. If it acts at all, which now seems doubtful, its machinery is slow, and as our needs are urgent we trust the answer will continue to come from a generous people, whether the disease increases or not, for we are here held for the benefit of the outside world, held here that this poison may exhaust its force here and not injure others."

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 21.—Surgeon-General Wyman of the Marine Hospital service, speaking tonight in regard to the press dispatch sent out from London today to the effect that the sickness on board the Russian schooner Liggo at Portland from Wilmington, N. C., was yellow fever, said he had no information about the vessel. There was no yellow fever at Wilmington, N. C., he said, but the vessel may have, prior to its arrival there, been at some infected port of the West Indies. He would make the inquiries tomorrow with a view to ascertaining if such was the case. When asked about the probability of protest being made by the State Department against the action of the Spanish Government in declaring a quarantine against Jersey City, N. J., Dr. Wyman said that no such step had yet been taken but he presumed there would be, but he was not certain of it. He had furnished the State Department the data that was used in the protest against Portugal, and the same could be used in a protest against Spain.

Taking Precautions at Chattanooga.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Sept. 21.—The City Council and Board of Health in joint meeting today ordered that a strict quarantine be maintained against infected cities and that officers be put on trains at each of the depots for a period of ten days. The police force was also asked to keep a sharp lookout for people from infected points and to arrest any one who was brought to this city. There is talk of quarantining against Atlanta.

Selma, Ala., Takes Action Against Atlanta.

SELMA, Ala., Sept. 21.—[Special.]—The Board of Health of the City of Selma, Ala., today adopted a resolution that no person passing through Atlanta should be allowed to enter Selma while the epidemic continues at Brunswick and refugees are received in Atlanta.

Memory Suspended by Paralysis.

ROCKFORD, Ill., Sept. 21.—[Special.]—Charles Palmer started to practice dentistry in Northern Michigan and was building up a large practice when he was struck with paralysis. He has been confined to his bed for a year and has just returned to Rockford nearly recovered. The stroke left his mind a complete blank so far as his profession is concerned, and he has forgotten everything he knew about the business. He is unable even to recall the name of the town in which he was located. The physicians are watching the case with interest, and it is thought the best part of his knowledge may come back to him again.

CANDY MAKERS QUIT.

SHORT SUPPLY OF SUGAR STOPS WORK AT SOME FACTORIES.

Wholesalers Unable to Get More than One-tenth of a Supply from the Refiners, Who Cannot Produce Sufficient to Meet the Extraordinary Demand, They Say—Heavy Users of the Article Say It Is a Squeeze, Consequently Cannot Last—Opinions on the Subject.

Sugar is scarce. Two weeks ago the supply began to dwindle. It kept growing shorter rapidly, and the first of this week candy factories began closing for want of sugar—the basis of all good candies. Wholesale sugar dealers reduced the amount they would sell to any retailers, who in turn lessened the amount they would sell to customers, and now the people, they who can fruit for next winter, are bewailing because the necessary sweetening is scarce and advancing in price.

One thousand persons have been thrown out of employment within the last week by the shutting down of the establishments of four wholesale manufacturing confectioners, all because of the scarcity of sugar, the basis of candies.

Those firms which closed are John C. Neemes & Co., Nos. 24 to 30 Michigan avenue; the M. E. Page Confectionery company, No. 213 Lake street; Bunte Bros. & Spoehr, No. 141 West Monroe street; and M. Dawson & Co., No. 214 Kinzie street. These are all large establishments.

They Expect Higher Prices.

A gentleman connected with one of the firms said: "The shortage in sugar is simply a squeeze made by the sugar trust to lessen the supply, then raise the price. The sugar trust has a capital of $30,000,000, and it controls the output of the world. Spreckels is now in the trust. The only refiner out of it is the Mollenhauer sugar refinery of Brooklyn. That plant is so small in comparison that it cuts no figure in the general results. The sugar trust has now the people in the hollow of its hand. It remains to be seen whether it will close in on them. We began feeling a shortage of sugar two weeks ago. We ordered ahead but could not get a supply. The price yet remains the same to us, but we cannot get the sugar. To retailers and minor consumers the price has begun to advance. On the street sugar now is a cent higher on the pound than it was three weeks ago.

"Candies will, of course, advance in price—that is, cream, stick, and all mixed candies will become higher priced so long as the sugar scarcity continues, for sugar is the basis of all those candies."

"How about gum drops?"

"Well, gum drops and all candies made of gelatine and free of sugar will hold their old price so long as the gelatine tree is not struck by lightning. We expect this sugar scarcity will pass away in a couple of weeks."

Cause of the Present Shortage.

A. A. Sprague of Sprague, Warner & Co., wholesale grocers, said: "The cause of the sugar scarcity was brought about by the refiners working up all their stock. Then there came a slight lull in the demand because of the stringent money market. Fruit ripened quickly. A heavy demand arose for sugar to use in fruit canning. The refiners could not meet it at once. I hear also there is trouble in securing raw sugar promptly from Cuba and Germany by the refineries. It will be fully two weeks before the supply will equal the demand. This has had no effect yet on the price—that is, among jobbers—as the advance has as yet been less than a quarter of a cent. O, yes, the price has increased some among retailers."

W. A. Havemeyer & Co., sugars and sirups, the Chicago representatives of the sugar trust, said: "The cause of the scarcity of sugar is simply that the people jumped in and used it up. Then times became hard, demand slackened, and refineries did not push business, as the demand was light. Then prosperous times began showing up. People wanted sugar in the house for ordinary uses as well as fruit-saving purposes. The United States is a large place and this sudden demand swamped the supply. In some places cars could not be had. The refineries stocked up as rapidly as possible, and in two weeks will be able to meet the demand. There is not much difficulty in getting raw sugar. The scarcity has not affected the wholesale price. It is but a temporary flurry and will soon pass."

Retailers Cannot Get a Supply.

At Frank Bros.' department store W. H. Murphy, the buyer for the grocery department, said: "It's the worst sugar famine or rather scarcity we have had for many years. It is not confined to Chicago. It covers the Nation. Chicago dealers who buy in 1,000 barrel lots can now get only 100 barrels. I saw a 300-barrel lot sold today to a Chicago dealer at six cents a pound. To show how scarce sugar is it is only necessary to state that Chicago jobbers are now only allowed 40 per cent of the amount they order and have been accustomed to receive. The jobbers limit the amount to their retail customers to one barrel a day.

"Many retailers will not sell over ten pounds and some not over five pounds to any one customer. The sugar scarcity will probably not pass away for four weeks. Prices are beginning to advance. That is wrong. Whether the continuance of the sugar scarcity be long or short and whether its price be increased or not depends now altogether on the sugar trust."

LIBERAL RULE OPPOSITION IN UTAH.

Primaries Held and Intense Interest in Approaching Election.

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, Sept. 21.—[United Press Dispatch.]—Intense interest is taken in the approaching election in this city, and tonight citizens, irrespective of politics, are holding primaries in various wards for the purpose of naming a ticket in opposition to the Liberals, who now control the city. All three papers of this city are united in opposition to the continuation of Liberal rule, and among those attending the citizens' primaries are many who were former Liberal leaders. All the bankers here are now in the anti-Liberal ranks and stirring denunciations of the present officials have been printed by them, together with other citizens, calling attention to the corruption and misrule of the Liberal party, the heavy debt the city is now carrying, and threatened ruin to the city's credit if a change is not made in its municipal government. The councilmen named tonight are satisfactorily divided between the Democrats and the Republicans, and include both Mormons and non-Mormons, religion as well as politics being for the time buried. The Liberals, who have been in power since 1890, when they drove the Mormons out of power, are conducting a vigorous campaign.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Sept. 21.—The Democratic city convention today made the following nominations: City Controller, Dwight M. Lowery; Sheriff, William F. Brown; Recorder of Deeds, Herman Becker; County Commissioner, John P. J. Sensenderfer.

CONDUCTOR KILLED IN A TRAIN WRECK.

Joseph King Loses His Life in a Collision Between Express and Freight.

WARREN, O., Sept. 21.—[Special.]—The eastbound Chicago and Washington express on the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, carrying a large number of excursionists returning from the World's Fair, ran into an open switch and collided with a freight train at Ravenna at 5:30 o'clock this morning. Joseph King of Chicago Junction, conductor of the freight, was caught in the wreckage and killed. Some of the passengers on the express were considerably bruised, but all escaped serious injury. The engineer reversed the lever as soon as he observed that the engine was on the wrong track and both he and the fireman then jumped to avoid being crushed to death, which certainly would have been their fate had they remained at their posts. The train was running at the rate of thirty miles an hour and the escape of the passengers in the front coaches from being either killed outright or maimed for life is miraculous. Nine box cars attached to the freight train were piled in a promiscuous heap nearly forty feet high and the damage to rolling stock will reach $30,000.

IOWA'S GREAT DAY.

HAWKEYES CELEBRATE THEIR STATE ANNIVERSARY AT THE FAIR.

Grand Parade Stared at by the Polyglot People Along Midway—Splendid Drilling Done—Gov. Boies and Other Corn State Speakers Make Addresses at a Meeting in Festival Hall—Then Comes Ringing the Liberty Bell—Reception Closes the Festivities.

The forty-seventh anniversary of the admission of Iowa into the Union was celebrated by its Governor and people with enthusiasm yesterday at Jackson Park. A vast number of Iowa people had been present at the preliminary exercises Wednesday, but the crowd of yesterday was greater still. Many of the visitors being farmers and accustomed to rising with the sun, were on the grounds and at the State Building at an early hour. But they did not begin to swarm until 10 o'clock. From then until bedtime it was a serious undertaking to enter the building or walk on the plaza. The Commissioners intended to present all Iowa people with a tricolor badge, but their stock of 20,000 was exhausted without at all meeting the demand. Secretary Chase said about 50,000 would have been nearer the mark. The day was oppressively warm, but it only served to warm the patriotism of the crowd.

The first feature of the celebration was the grand parade at 10 a. m. There was a rendezvous on the plaisance at Cottage Grove avenue. The procession moved eastward along the plaisance. In front came the Iowa State Band playing a march. After it came the Cadet Band in a uniform of pure white, at the head of the column of cadets from the Iowa State Agricultural College, in their white belts and trousers, and blue blouses and square-crowned caps. Sandwiched between the first and last battalions marched the spear-brigade of fourty-four girls, in blue uniform, armed with spears, and officered by Maj. Eliza E. Starr, Capt. Jessie Hudson, Capt. Helen Radnish, and Adjt. Grace Mills.

The rear of column was brought up by a cadet artillery division with one Gatling gun drawn by two horses, and the Hospital Corps, carrying strapped on their backs the different parts of army stretchers. These were followed by the popular and beautiful C. L. Cook Drill Corps, whose evolutions excited such admiration Wednesday. Then came the carriages in which rode the Governor and his staff and the Executive Council of the State, followed by their families and friends, making up a cortége of about thirty vehicles.

Attracted Attention on Midway.

The procession attracted great attention, and was shown on the plaisance. Thousands of people stood in line on each side as it passed by, and the force of Columbian Guards on hand was unusually large. A great many of the places of amusement practically closed up for a time, while their polyglot owners and performers in varied costume came with their dromedaries and donkeys and stood in a position of respect until the pageant had passed. The line of march lay along the north end and east front of the Transportation Building, south to the Administration Building, east to the lake front, and north to the State building. Gen. J. Rush Lincoln was in command.

The next feature of the celebration was a series of drills on the plaza to the east and south of the State Building, which for a distance of 500 yards was inclosed by ropes and policed by guards. Even with this protection the eagerness of the crowd to witness the drills was so great that they were with difficulty controlled. The first of these drills was given by the girl's spear brigade, and the novelty of the performance, together with the chivalry of the men present, caused it to be received with great applause. When the girls marched out of the arena it was with a storm of hand-clapping that they will never forget.

Next the cadets took the field, and for an hour Gen. Lincoln put them through all the maneuvers known to tactics by the sound of the bugle. After the infantry battalions had drilled the artillery division went through an interesting drill with the Gatling gun and then the drill corps in its rich uniform of blue and gold took the field again, forming triangles, squares, and circles and straightening itself out again so rapidly and accurately as to astonish people who had seen a great deal of military drilling. The performance closed the drilling for the day.

Exercises in Festival Hall.

It was over in Festival Hall that the praises of Iowa were sounded in speech and song. There many of its patriotic men and women assembled in the afternoon to hear what mighty achievements their State has accomplished and to show the world how proud they were to be numbered among its population. At 2:30 o'clock Gov. Boies and his staff, followed by two score of the prominent Hawkeye visitors and Fair officials, marched in and took seats on the platform. As they entered the Iowa band played a lively selection and the audience cheered lustily. Among those on the platform were:

Chief Burnham, the Rev. J. H. Palmer, Inspector-General Cook, J. T. Davidson, Col. and Mrs. Willis, Col. and Mrs. Getz, Col. and Mrs. Wand, Maj. John R. Prime, Miss Belle Richardson, Miss Hancock, S. P. Mallory, Henry Stivers, A. C. Roberts, J. F. Duncombe, S. B. Packard, Charles Ashton, F. N. Chase, H. W. Seaman, J. W. Jarnagin, Miss O. E. Miller, Mrs. Eliza G. Rhodes, Mrs. John F. Duncombe.

Secretary Chase said there were 60,000 Iowans on the grounds but they had no desire to pack themselves in a hot hall. As a result not more than half the seats were occupied, and the program was so long that many left before it was half over. The band played an overture, Prof. Frederick A. Self gave a selection on the big organ, and James O. Crosby, President of the State Board of World's Fair Commissioners, delivered a few words of welcome.

President Crosby's Address.

President Crosby said among other things:

In Jackson Park we stand today in the presence of the largest representation of the peoples of the earth and of its resources and the products of human industry and invention that has ever been gathered together. It is wonderful in magnitude and excellence, and the cooperation of the whole world was needed to produce it. Much labor and study are required to comprehend it, and it will pass into history as the Exposition beyond which no city, State, or nation will ever attempt to go. It has been a distinctive feature to arrange with the joint Committee on Ceremonies for special days to be set apart to each nation, province, and State, to be called their own, and today is Iowa's day [cheers], and thousands of our citizens have come to make it memorable. Among all the assembled thousands there cannot be one who is not proud to call our noble State his home. In behalf of the Iowa Columbian Commission, representing the State of Iowa, I bid you a cordial, hearty welcome. Today the World's Columbian Exposition is ours, and we have the freedom of the White City. Let us realize the wealth of this opportunity, for when it is passed it will never return. All States and nations join with us in our jubilee, and we extend to them our kindly greetings, and so we are drawn into closer fellowship with all mankind. The extent of the influence of this Exposition in advancing the progress of the world's civilization is beyond our estimation; yet, we may rest assured it will be a powerful influence in hastening the time when "Nation shall not lift up sword against nation, neither shall they learn war any more, for he hath made of one blood all nations for to dwell on the face of the earth."

The Harmonic Male Quartet of Des Moines, W. H. Seib, S. A. Stevenson, J. W. Campbell, and W. E. Barrett sang two selections and responded to an encore. The invocation was then pronounced by the Rev. J. H. Palmer. Miss Genevieve Shaffer sang a solo, to which Mrs. B. B. Young played the accompaniment. After these numbers President Crosby introduced Gov. Horace Boies.

Gov. Boies' Speech.

Gov. Boies said:

I should fail to express the wishes of the people of my State if I do not at this time, and in this public way, extend to the Iowa Columbian Commission, and its faithful employés, the gratitude we all feel for the manner in which they have discharged the laborious duties their positions impose. In behalf of the same people it is a pleasure to me to publicly express the obligations they are under to the National Commission for its generous treatment of Iowa interests, and for the uniform justice and courtesy of its members, individually and collectively, in all their dealings with the representatives of our State.

I should be false to my own feelings and to those of my people as well if I should strive to conceal the pride we feel in the exhibit here presented by our youthful Commonwealth and the proud position it has gained for us in the estimation of those who are permitted to view this, the greatest of the World's Expositions. I am justified in speaking of Iowa as a youthful State, for it is scarcely more than a quarter of a century since the era of rapid development began which has crowded her so far toward the front when compared with sister States.

First Trunk Line in Iowa.

It was not until 1867 that the first trunk line of railway to cross the State reached its western boundary, spanning as it did at that time an almost unbroken wilderness of raw prairie for more than half its length of 355 miles. Now every one of its ninety-nine counties is penetrated by one or more of these great highways that stretch across her plains in every direction until their total length exceeds 8,500 miles, employing in their operation an army of more than 30,000 men and moving annually from place to place within her borders 12,000,000 tons of freight. She has in round numbers 35,000,000 acres of land, of which 95 per cent is susceptible of the highest degree of cultivation. Although her annual rainfall is less than that of most of the Eastern States, it is so distributed that during the spring and summer months it is greater than theirs, assuring thus far in her history never failing and abundant crops. The sixteenth in number of the States admitted to the Union, Iowa already leads her sisters, both old and young, in the total value of her grain productions and her live stock, two of the most important of all the staples produced on the American continent.

For many years she has held her place at the head of the column of States in the production of that greatest of staples of the great Northwest—Indian corn—of which, in a single season, she has harvested more than three hundred and thirty millions of bushels. In all other products of the farm grown in this latitude in any part of our country her soil has always been most liberal in its returns for the labor of the husbandman.

Value of Products.

In 1892 she was second to Illinois only in the number and value of her horses; to New York only in the number and value of her milch cows; to Texas only in the number and value of other cattle, and the first of all the States in the number and value of her swine, and also in the total value of all live stock upon her farms. The fame of her dairy products is already as wide as the markets of the world. In the year ending Sept. 30, 1892, we shipped to Eastern and foreign markets almost 72,000,000 pounds of butter and consumed at home, as estimated by our Dairy Commissioner, 100,000,000 more.

A few counties in the southern and southwestern part of the State have already become famous as a fruit-bearing section, producing as they do apples of the best quality in great abundance, as well as large quantities of other useful fruit. There is, I believe, no part of the State in which sufficient for the wants of our people cannot be produced, but with the exception of the southern and southwestern counties it cannot be said to be a fruit-bearing State. Nor is it in the products of her farms alone that Iowa is rich. She has within her boundaries not less than 10,000 square miles of most valuable coal lands, besides large areas which produce lead, zinc, iron, and other valuable minerals.

She has now in operation nearly 500 coal mines that give constant employment to an average of 12,000 men and produce an annual output of more than 3,000,000 tons, of the value of $5,000,000. In nearly all her cities manufacturing enterprises of many kinds are permanently established and these are being largely increased as the fact of her boundless supply of cheap fuel for motive power becomes more generally understood. It is not, however, to her agricultural or mineral wealth, boundless as it is, that Iowans point with greatest pride when speaking of their State, for it is not in these alone that she ranks so high.

Intelligent Population.

Gleaned as our population has been from every State in the Union and almost every country of the globe, she has a less per cent of illiterate persons than any of her sister Commonwealths. More than one-fourth of all her inhabitants are enrolled as pupils in her common schools, in which an army of 27,000 devoted teachers are employed and $7,500,000 are annually expended by her people in their support.

She has, too, a State university, an agricultural college, a normal school, a school for the deaf and dumb, and a school for the blind—all supported at public expense and all ranking high among institutions of their class in any part of the world. All over the State are sectarian colleges of almost every denomination and nonsectarian schools of a high order, so that every want of those who are in pursuit of an advanced education is easily supplied in her own schools.

Outside of as well as in her school buildings her State institutions have been constructed upon a lavish if not an extravagant scale. She has three insane asylums, costing an average of nearly a million dollars each; two penitentiaries, two reform schools, a school for the feeble-minded, a home for the adult blind, a soldiers' home, and an orphans' home, all supported at public expense. Her annual expenditure of money for the support of all her public institutions is in round numbers $2,000,000, or about two-thirds of the entire revenues of the State.

Religious Denominations Represented.

There are few, if any, of the religious denominations known to the Western Hemisphere that are not represented among her church-going people, and all of the principal sects are abundantly supplied with church edifices and liberally supported by her citizens. Her climate, though cold in winter and warm in summer, varying on rare occasions from 30 degrees below zero in the coldest of winter days to nearly 100 above in the hottest of summer days, is largely tempered by the fact that her atmosphere as a general rule is comparatively free from moisture which adds so much to discomfort on chilly days in much warmer latitudes. Many of our friends in the East, especially, have formed the most exaggerated opinions of the dangers we are in from death-dealing storms. In the whole history of the State three only have been known that are worthy of note. These have often been spoken of as cyclones. This is a misnomer, for cyclones usually cover large areas of the earth's surface both in length and breadth, the recent one on the Atlantic coast reaching, it is said, 3,000 miles in length and covering a space on land and sea from 300 to 500 miles in length.

Three Tornadoes Explained.

The three storms from which Iowa has suffered were tornadoes that appeared in the form of funnel-shaped clouds with the larger portion upward and reaching almost to a point where they touched the earth. Their destructive force was exerted by a rotary or wheeling motion that never, I believe, covered a space to exceed half a mile in width (usually much less) and but a short distance in length. Their tracks, devastated as they were, were mere dots on our great prairies. These storms were not as destructive to life or property as the aggregate casualties of ordinary thunder storms that sweep over most of our States in the same number of years. It must be remembered, too, that Iowa is no more subject to such storms than many of the other States, and but little if any more so than the most of the country east of the Rocky Mountains. Those who fear our storms so much should remember that the one cyclone that swept the Atlantic coast a few weeks since caused more destruction to life and property than all the storms known to Iowa since its discovery. For the information of those who are strangers to our State, and whom I have the honor to address, I have tried to portray its advantages and disadvantages with equal truthfulness and without prejudice because of its being my own home.

As It Appears to Iowans.

I want now to speak of Iowa as she appears to her own people and call attention to her present advantages as they see them. There are still within the State thousands upon thousands of acres of land richer than the valleys of the Nile and fresh as it came from the hands of the Creator, for it has never felt the plowshare's touch or ministered to the wants of the children of men.

Down deep beneath the surface of her great plains and far out under the bluffs of her winding streams are stores of nature's wealth that no man has fathomed; that no time can exhaust. In her cities and towns are numberless opportunities for the profitable employment of millions upon millions of capital in various kinds of manufacturing enterprises and in their constantly widening fields of trade. Everywhere, on every hand, along her crowded railways, in the fields of her great farms, in the lengthening drifts of her mines, in the hum of her busy shops, in her varied forms of undeveloped natural wealth is a never satiated want for the toilers of the world, for men like those whose brawny arms and steady nerves have made her what she is, and enabled her each year from field and mine and shop to pour into the great streams of commerce that flow across her plains the tribute of her own productions and help to swell the mighty torrent of trade that has built the city in which we meet, a city that for its years has not now and never had a peer in any age.

Proud of Her Exhibit.

From the abundance of her resources such as they represent we have necessarily brought to this Mecca of the world's best treasures but limited specimens of the products of our State, and yet in the glare of this babel of priceless and indescribable things we are proud of our exhibit and proud of the men and the women whose deft hands and untiring zeal have made it so conspicuous a feature in such a marvelous show. For twenty-six years, more than half her existence as an independent Commonwealth, Iowa has been my home, and long before I knew her well. I have seen most of her great enterprises grow from infantile proportions to their present proud positions.

From a few short pieces of railway at different points on the eastern border I have witnessed her present magnificent system of more than 8,000 miles of road grow to completion and its operation improved until its present state of usefulness has been attained, and along the lines I have seen cities and towns by hundreds, by thousands, by more than this, spring like magic from these limited years; and out upon her trackless prairies as I knew them first I have seen fields of waving grain and pastures filled with grazing herds usurp the places of the wild flowers and timid game of these great meadows, planted by the hand of the Omnipotent and reserved for the use of man in this "the best of ages."

With all her magnificent resources for the accumulation of wealth, with social, educational, and religious advantages that should satisfy the most exacting, with her busy, bustling throng of 2,000,000 human beings, Iowa is not yet half peopled. To the good and the brave of every land her arms are open and with all her heart she bids them come.

Chief Buchanan Talks.

Next to the Governor one of the most popular Iowans interested in the celebration of the day was W. I. Buchanan, Chief of the Department of Agriculture. He was on the program for an address. The audience gave him a splendid reception. He said:

I have been requested by the Director-General to extend to you, Gov. Boies, and through you to the people of your State, the thanks and congratulations of the Exposition for the splendid work they have accomplished and the prominent part taken by them in this magnificent Exposition. This duty is the more gratifying because I can do so not only as an official of the Exposition but as an Iowa man. The compliment paid the people of Iowa by the officers of the Exposition in thus attesting their enterprise, zeal, public spirit, and skill, is most sincere and just. No State has been more loyal to the Exposition from its inception than Iowa, none more ready to grasp the opportunity of showing the progress made by its people, and, as all you can testify who have followed the work of the State Commission from our beautiful and unique State Building through the different great department buildings, none more successful in doing so, and none that contributes daily to the hosts of visitors in this enchanted city more of her people than the State of Iowa. It is, for these reasons, especially gratifying to me to extend the compliments of the officers of the Exposition to yourself personally, and as the Chief Executive of a people who have from the first taken so much interest in their State's success and the greater success of this enormous undertaking. No State had a more intelligent idea of the Herculean work Chicago undertook in aggresing to build this gigantic wonderland than did Iowa, and by reason of her close commercial ties with this metropolis of the greater West, certainly no State had more interest in seeing the Exposition such a glorious success as would immortalize the West than the State of Iowa.

Glad of the Realization.

For these reasons every Iowa man and woman is today glad their wishes are being realized. And why not, as good citizens, be proud of what the great West has accomplished? Picture the energy, intellect, labor, and sacrifice it has taken since that September day, 100 years ago last Monday, on which Washington laid the corner-stone of our National Capital, to evolve, out of the unending and almost unknown wilderness west of the City of Washington, the millions of homes, to establish in what was then a wilderness the granary of the world, to build mighty cities, to establish the greatest universities of our country, to cement friendships and commercial interests in one common bond with a lacework of railroads and telegraph wires, and, as a climax, on which the white lime light of the future historian will be forever thrown, to build this magnificent White City, and, as an unanswerable conclusion, support it with an attendance of over 1,000,000 a week during a time of the greatest financial troubles the country has ever known. In making the history of our country's dvelopment during this marvelous century Iowa has stood well to the front, and it is but natural that we, as citizens of the State, should rejoice over our own and the Exposition's success.

I am glad of this opportunity to express my own thanks to yourself and to the State Commission for the splendid support you have given me in making a success of that part of the Exposition work that has fallen to my hands. The members of your State Commission have been faithful, have worked diligently, and are entitled to the thanks of the people of our State for what they have done to uphold Iowa's position in the greatest Exposition ever organized.

We can congratulate the commission upon the success of Iowa's days, and we can rest assured that our state will long be remembered by the people of Chicago for the confidence expressed by them in the final success of this work and the assistance given by them at all times, and we sincerely hope that the participants of our good state in this Exposition may be an added bond of friendship between our people and the citizens of this great metropolis and our sister State, Illinois.

W. H. McFarland Repeats History.

In this celebration the Iowa Band simply excelled itself. Before Mr. Crosby presented W. H. McFarland, the Secretary of State, it rendered a fantasia on "My Old Kentucky Home" that showed great execution in the handling of wind, reed, and string instruments.

Mr. McFarland's address was devoted to a history of the State, in substance being a repetition of the ground covered by the Governor. Continuing, he said:

Nearly all the great festivals and carnivals of the past have been held in commemoration of some war hero, but I am proud to be able to say that in the center of the greatest new Nation of the world we are celebrating a conquest of peace instead of war. We have not met here to honor the memory of some hero. I am also proud to be the representative of a State about which so many good things can be said, and I am proud the State has a Governor who can say such things in such eloquent language. I am proud of the State band that for four months has been in competition with the finest bands of the country without being compelled to lower its lance. Iowa is not the largest State nor the most populous State in the Union; it is simply the best State. On size it must give way to Texas, and it admits the claims of New York on number of inhabitants, but in everything else it stands at the head of the list. Its citizens may feel proud of it for more reasons than those enumerated by the Governor in his address. They can look the whole world in the face with the certain assurance that no one ever depended on any promise ever made by the State of Iowa that was not fulfilled. They are proud of their school system, their dairy industry, their live stock, and their farming interests. I make the assertion that, if it had not been for the two months of dry weather we have experienced this year, the Iowa dairymen would have beat the world at this Exposition with their products. They came very near doing it anyway.

Following the speeches Miss Marie Chambers sang a solo, the band played the "American Patrol," Mrs. Lucia Gale Barber recited "Blessing the Cornfields," and Olive Schreiners "A Dream of Woman." Miss Jennie Madge Sugg sang "When the Heart Is Young," Miss Birdie Vosburg substituted a solo for an address that was to have been made by Isabella Hooker, and the audience with band accompaniment sang "America."

Festival Hall was handsomely decorated for the occasion. Hanging to the balcony rail were two banners, one of which bore this quotation:

In the pleasant land and peaceful
Sing the mysteries of Mondamin.
Sing the blessings of the cornfield.

On the other was the following:

All around the happy village stood the maizefields.
Green and shining waved the green plumes Mondamin.

Gov. Boies and staff and the Commissioners rode down to the hall from their State building in carriages. They were accompanied by a detachment of militia.

Liberty Bell Is Rung.

Owing to the unexpected length of the Festival Hall exercises it was 5:30 instead of 4 o'clock when the Governor and his party arrived at the Administration Building to participate in the ceremonial ringing of the New Liberty Bell, for the admission of Iowa to the Union. When the carriages drove up the Governor took a position in front of the bell, his staff formed a semi-circle in front of him, and beyond stood a crowd of perhaps 20,000 people.

President Palmer then mounted the frame of the bell, and spoke as follows:

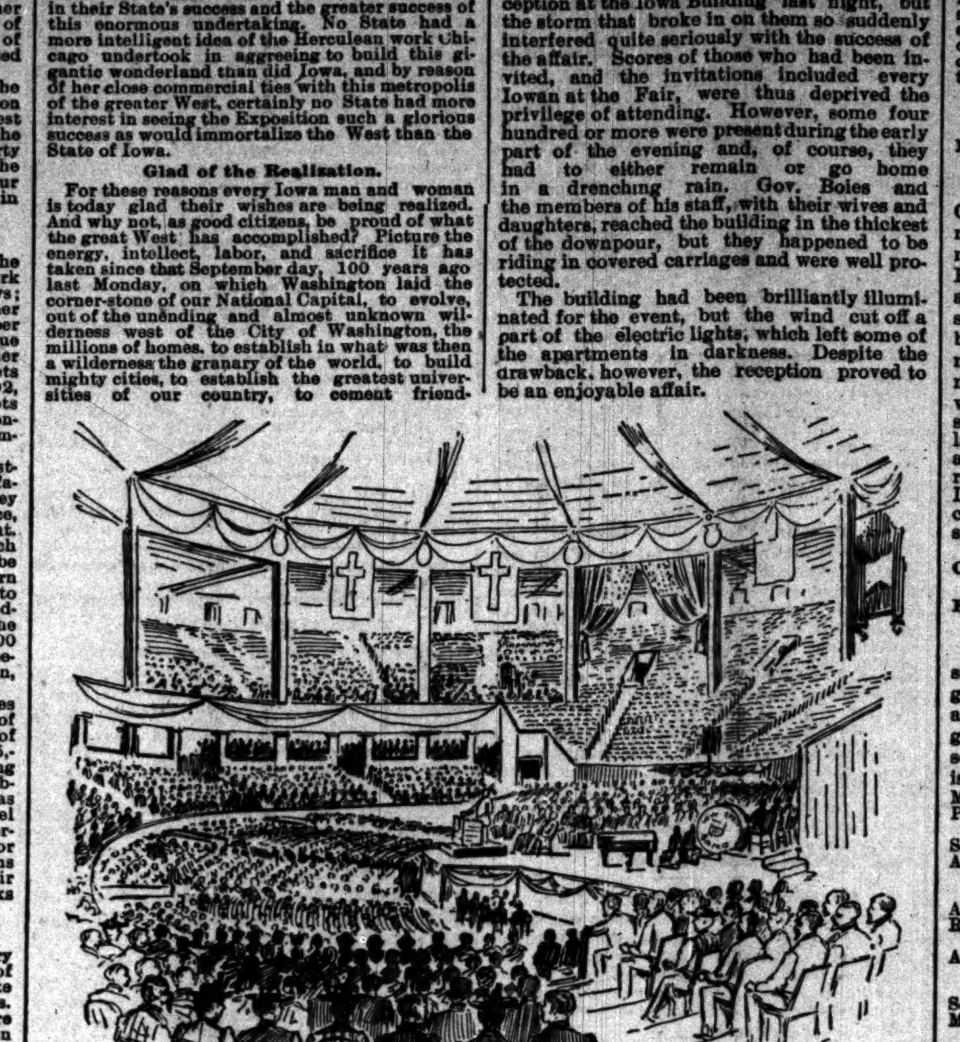
I have just been informed that we were in a great hurry, and I am in a little hurry myself, therefore I shall be brief, which suits me as well as it does my audience. We were here a short time ago, on the anniversary of the signing of the ratification of the Constitution. That was the second ceremony had with this bell; the first was its dedication, in fitting terms, as a sentimental thing. Iowa has the honor of being the third to throw a garland upon this bell, and by the time all the States get through, I imagine it will be fairly enwreathed in sentiment. When the Constitution was ratified there were only thirteen States (you need not think I am going to give you a history of the United States, for I'm not). Clinton's ditch, as the Erie Canal was called, had not been thought of, the great Cumberland road had not been thought of, and the country with whose history the French voyageurs and explorers were connected was but little known, and civilized man had not yet developed the wilderness of your own State. I need speak no encomiums of your State, for the magnificent record of her Representatives in Congress speaks for her. I have had the pleasure of knowing many of your statesmen, and more upright, solid men no State has ever contributed to the councils of the country. This should meet with the approbation of both your Democrats and Republicans, for I think that Allison and his colleague in the Senate are men that commend themselves to both parties. I have heard it said, and repeated it as the truth, that in Iowa there were not 500 acres of waste land. I asked an Iowa man at one time if that was so and he answered that there might be 500 acres, but he thought there were not 600. I told him that I accepted the amendment and would not in the future be so enthusiastic but more correct in my statements. I now have the pleasure of introducing to you Gov. Boies of Iowa.

Gov. Boies indorsed the sentiments of President Palmer and excused himself from saying any more on the ground that it was about time for the evening reception and he had still to be driven to his hotel and take his supper. The Governor then took the rope and rang the bell. He first gave three taps to call attention and then gave thirteen strokes, while the band played the "Star Spangled Banner." The party then entered their carriages in somewhat of a hurry and were driven away to the hotel.

Storm Keeps Many Away.

The Commissioners and lady managers had completed arrangements on an extensive scale to entertain their Hawkeye friends with a reception at the Iowa Building last night, but the storm that broke in on them so suddenly interfered quite seriously with the success of the affair. Scores of those who had been invited, and the invitations included every Iowan at the Fair, were thus deprived the privilege of attending. However, some four hundred or more were present during the early part of the evening and, of course, they had to either remain or go home in a drenching rain. Gov. Boies and the members of his staff, with their wives and daughters, reached the building in the thickest of the downpour, but they happened to be riding in covered carriages and were well protected.

The building had been brilliantly illuminated for the event, but the wind cut off a part of the electric lights, which left some of the apartments in darkness. Despite the drawback, however, the reception proved to be an enjoyable affair.



IOWA CELEBRATES IN FESTIVAL HALL.

Judge Mallory and Miss Ida Miller acted as the receiving committee and met all the guests in the large parlor at the southwest corner of the annex part of the building.

Some of Those Present.

Gov. Boies was accompanied by:

Miss Boies, Gen. and Mrs. Green, Judge and Mrs. Crouch, Gen. and Mrs. Little, Gen. Marshall and Miss Maude Sauffer, Col. and Mrs. Alexander, Col. and Mrs. Getz, Col. and Mrs. O'Merrell, Col. Cook and Miss Cook, Cols. Canfield, Donahoe, Breehler, Palmer, Wylie, Brenan, Boulter, and Wand; Maj. Prime, Lieut. H. E. Wilkins, and Maj. J. T. Davidson.

Among the guests were:

W. F. King, National Commissioner; Mrs. H. G. Hollenberg, National Vice-Regent of the Andrew Jackson Hermitage Association; William O. McDowell of Newark, N. J.; Mrs. Laura D. Worley of Indiana; Miss Florence Davis of Tennessee; and Mrs. Mary E. Hart of California.

The Commissioners had a hearty welcome for everyone and they left nothing undone that would add in any way to the enjoyment of the occasion. The Iowa Band furnished excellent music, and those who wished to could indulge in the merry waltz up-stairs. Refreshments were served. Near midnight the Iowans brought to an end a day of festivities that to them and their State will ever be remembered as one of the most memorable in their history.

The party will remain for several days to enjoy the Exposition. The cadets will give a drill at 4 p. m. every day on the plaza west of the Administration Building for the rest of the week. Next Saturday night the entire party return to Iowa.

THIS IS STATE COMMISSIONERS' DAY.

Open House at the Various Commonwealth Buildings—Evening Concert.

Today is State Commissioners' day and all the Commissioners are expected to keep open house and entertain their friends. For the evening the following program has been arranged to be given in Sylvan Dell for a campmeeting and plantation concert, reproducing scenes in the South before the war:

The program includes the following:

Opening Chorus—"A Great Day in the Morning."
Led by George Watkins.
Great Pickaninny Dancer...Miss Mamie Johnson
Shouting Song—"Who Took That Lock?"
Led by the great shouting tenor, James Love.
Mournful Ditty—"The Cat Came Back."
Campmeeting Song—"Swing on dem Golden Gates."
Clara Campbell.
Buck and Wing Dancing by the "Alabama Four."
Patte Williams, Jennie Jackson, Charles Williams, Shout Perkins.
Plantation Chorus—"Dar's a Jubilee."
Led by George Watkins.
Plantation Pastimes.
Introducing Johnson and Herbert in comical sketches.
Campmeeting Exhortation—"Poor Mourner."
Led by Brer Love.
Mournful Tale of "A Man Who Had the Shake."
Led by John Augustus.

TYPOTHETÆ FAVOR ARBITRATION.

Resolution Adopted Indorsing Legislative Action—Officers Elected.

Samuel Slawson of St. Louis at yesterday's convention of United Typothetæ of America, at Assembly Hall, read a paper upon "Arbitration as a means of settling disputes between employers and employés." He suggested that the several State Legislatures provide by law that all associations, trades unions, guilds, etc., be compelled to become incorporated bodies, so that they can sue and be sued and have their powers clearly defined. All societies for trade usages that remain unincorporated he would have declared illegal. The paper led to the unanimous adoption of the following resolution:

Resolved, The the United Typothetæ of America hereby places itself on record as favoring legislation by the several States providing for arbitration of all controversies between employer and employé and enforcing the conclusions of the arbitrators.

The special committee to report upon the time and place for the 1894 meeting reported in favor of Philadelphia for the second week in September, and the report was unanimously adopted. The election of officers followed, and resulted:

President, John R. McFetridge, Philadelphia; First Vice-President, R. R. Donnelley, Chicago; Second Vice-President, George H. Ellis, Boston; Third Vice-President, E. Parke Colby, New York; Fourth Vice-President, J. H. Bruce, Nashville; Fifth Vice-President, P. H. Tiernan, Kansas City; Sixth Vice-President, James Murray, Toronto; Secretary, Edward Waddy, Richmond, Va.; Treasurer, Charles Buss, Cincinnati, O.; Executive committee, Joseph J. Little, New York, Chairman; W. A. Shepard, Toronto; George M. Courts, Galveston; C. H. Blakely, Chicago; Thomas Todd, Boston; W. L. Becker, St. Louis; Harry P. Pears, Pittsburg.

Chairman Little is member of Congress from New York, and President McFetridge is of the firm of Burk & McFetridge of Philadelphia.

During the afternoon the members of the convention made an inspection of exhibits of printing and other machinery in Machinery Hall of special interest to delegates.

Today the convention will adjourn, and following adjournment there will be an inspection of paper exhibits in the Manufactures and Liberal Arts Building, followed by a banquet at the New York State Building in the evening.

IRISH PREPARING FOR A GREAT DAY.

Enthusiastic Reports Received from Many Parts of the Country.

A meeting of the Executive committee in charge of the celebration of "Irish day" Sept. 30 was held last night at the club rooms of McCoy's Hotel. M. P. Brady was chosen to act as Vice-President of the exercises at Festival Hall.

Favorable reports were received from various parts of the country concerning the number of people that will come in societies and individually. The report from New York is that 15,000 will come; Ohio, 10,000; Wisconsin, 25,000; Massachusetts, 10,000; Minnesota, 10,000; Michigan, 20,000; Pennsylvania, 8,000; Louisiana, 4,000; Georgia, 5,000; Alabama, 5,000; Nebraska, 2,000. The Ninth Massachusetts Regiment, the Tenth Ohio, and Sixty-ninth New York and the Irish-American Military Union under Gen. W. Kelly and staff have accepted invitations to take part in the parade Sept. 30. This military union is composed of regiments from New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and several other Eastern States. The following resolution was adopted as submitted by M. B. Brady:

Resolved, By the Executive committee in charge of the celebration of "Irish day" at the World's Fair that all employers of Irish-Americans be respectfully and earnestly requested to permit said employés to absent themselves from their work during the afternoon of that day for the purpose of enabling them to join in the celebration of that day.

MANHATTAN DAY MAY BE OCT. 21.

Mayor Gilroy of New York Makes the Suggestion to the Committee.

NEW YORK, Sept. 21.—[Special.]—Mayor Gilroy said today he intended calling the committee together in a day or two to settle definitely upon a date for Manhattan day at the Fair. He said: "I have suggested Oct. 21 as the day and I think, perhaps, that will be selected. It seems to me it will suit everybody admirably and give plenty of time to make the necessary arrangements. I have not the faintest idea yet of what nature they will be, nor can I say what part in them I shall take. That will have to be decided later. I think the railroads have acted liberably in the matter of cheap fare, for a $15 rate places the Fair within the reach of all. I should have liked to have had sleeping cars connected with these trains, however, but I suppose it could not be done."

ONE FARE ROUND TRIP INDIANA DAY.

Executive Commissioner Havens Says the Attendance Will Beat Illinois Day.

Executive Commissioner Havens of Indiana says Sept. 27—Indiana day—the Hoosiers are going to excel even Illinois day in point of attendance. One fare for the round trip, good for ten days, has been made, and from some points, like Terre Haute, there is promise of better than that. The program will be:

Music........Fort Wayne Band, Fort Wayne, Ind.
Presiding officer of the day..................
....Claude Matthews, Governor of Indiana.
Song..By the Hoosier Nightingales, Elkhart, Ind.
Address..................
Ex-President Benjamin Harrison, Indianapolis, Ind.
Address..Gen. Lew Wallace, Crawfordsville, Ind.
Recitation..................
..James Whitcomb Riley, Indianapolis, Ind.
Address..................
Ex-Secretary of Navy R. W. Thompson, Terre Haute, Ind.
Song..................By the Hoosier Nightingales
Music..........................Fort Wayne Band

The exercises will begin promptly at 11 a. m. Immediately at the conclusion of the exercises a reception will be given the Governor, the speakers, and the Governor's staff. The exercises will be held in the Indiana State Building unless inclement weather prevents, in which event they will be held in Festival Hall. A grand display of fireworks will be given in the evening on the lake on the east side of Manufactures Building.

Wants Music on the Lagoon.

ST. PAUL, Minn. Sept. 20.—Editor of The Tribune.]—I am fired with an ambition to see "Chicago day" at the Fair made a day never to be forgotten by the 1,000,000 people who will attend. The writer went through the fire, was one who was chased from the Illinois Central depot over Rush street bridge, over on the North Side, then over the Indiana street bridge over to the West Side. What I wish to see and hear at the World's Fair "Chicago day" evening is the Chicago Oratorio Society, with the best orchestra it can get, at anchor in the center of the lagoon, in the center of the Court of Honor, and then about 8 or 8:30 in the evening let it sing two or three of its best prices. Singing at such a time by this grand society in the presence of such a crowd will be something to remember all our lives. The Court of Honor impresses me as the one thing that will be with me in my mind's eye the rest of my life. It is the crowning glory of the Fair; and, if you or we all can get them to sing there, it will be the grandest thing that can be done; and it will give those that hear it something to remember the rest of their lives. Fireworks, floats, etc., are well and good, and will attract lots, but let's have the Chicago Oratorio Society. I swell up larger with home pride every day when people up here say: "Such a beautiful Fair," "Such a well-managed Fair," "Never such a Fair again in the whole world." A gentleman said to me today: "The most wonderful thing is 200,000 people gathered together and every one quiet and well behaved; all ladies and gentlemen. It's wonderful." ALFRED R. VARIAN.

Reception to Sir Richard Webster.

Sir Richard Webster of England is to be given a reception at the Union League club next Wednesday night. Ferdinand W. Peck is making the arrangements, and he said yesterday all the foreign World's Fair Commissioners, World's Fair Directors, city officials, and prominent citizens of Chicago will be invited. Sir Richard was for a long time Attorney-General of the British Empire, and is now President of the English Fair Commission. When the Exposition sent a commission abroad two years ago the members were entertained by Sir Richard in Parliament. It was the most pretentious reception given the commission in Europe.

Interest in the Light Horse Contest.

The interest grows in the light horse contest which commences at the Live Stock ring Oct. 9. Among the firms that have applied for entry blanks are: Swift Bros., Wells Fargo & Co.'s Express, Keith Bros., Chicago Varnish company, American Express company, Merchants' Transfer company, Hey Bros., Biddiford Bros., Boston Rubber Shoe company, Merchants' Parcell Delivery company, F. Cortez, Wilson & Co., Heath & Milligan Manufacturing company, Brink's Express company, and Montgomery Ward & Co.

Zeggio Leaves for Rome Saturday.

V. Zeggio, royal Italian Commissioner to the World's Fair, who has been appointed commissioner for fine arts at the Midwinter Exposition, will leave Chicago for New York Saturday en route to Rome. Signor Zeggio expects to have a most interesting exhibit of the work of Italian artists and sculptors. His intention is to expose in the Italian section only the work of those artists who have been awarded medals by the fine arts jury at the World's Fair.

Lady Managers' Restaurant.

The lady managers will open this week a unique restaurant in the north end of the Woman's Building on the second floor. They will call it a tea room and have it decorated in oriental style, a part of the arrangement consisting of Indian rugs hung about the walls. Tea, coffee, chocolate, sandwiches, ice cream and cake will be served. The articles will cost ten cents each. They will be served by waitresses in black gowns and white collars and cuffs. The proceeds of sales are to be devoted to the permanent memorial Woman's Building.

BANQUET OF MASONS OF HIGH DEGREE.

Visitors of the Thirty-third Stage Entertained by the Local Order.

The eighty-first annual session of the Supreme Council, thirty-third degree, Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite, will long be remembered by members in attendance. Last night the crowning event occurred at Kinsley's, when the visiting brethren were banqueted by the Orientals. Covers were laid for 300 and there were no vacant chairs about the flower-decked tables. Most of those present were elderly men, the chosen of the order. The Chairman was Amos Pettibone, thirty-third degree, Commander-in-Chief of Oriental Consistory. He warmly welcomed the fraternity to the hospitality of Chicago. The toast list was a lengthy one and essentially Masonic as follows:

"The Supreme Council, Thirty-third Degree," Henry L. Palmer; "The Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite," C. T. McClenachan; "The Grand Lodge of Illinois, F. and A. M.," L. L. Munn; "Our Guests," John W. Murton; "Oriental Consistory S. P. R. S., Thirty-second Degree," George W. Warvelle; "Chicago," Mayor Carter H. Harrison; "The Masons of All Rites and Degrees Wheresoever Dispersed," Hugh McCurdy; "To the Memory of Our Brethren Whose Earthly Labors Have Terminated," in silence; "The Genius of Freemasonry, the Symbol of Civil and Religious Liberty," Theodore S. Parvin; "The Supreme Councils of the World," Enoch T. Carson.

The committee of Oriental Consistory having the banquet in charge consisted of R. J. Walsh, Chairman; James P. Sherwin, O. R. Matson, Frank C. Vierling, Thomas E. Miller, John F. Wolff, J. B. McFatrich, John A. May, William M. Knight, Chester T. Drake, William Johnston, Secretary.

Return Starving from Cherokee Strip.

FRESNO, Cal., Sept. 21.—Fve hundred laboring men, who are absolutely starving, arrived by the Atlantic and Pacific road at Mojave yesterday and last night. The trainmen, being unable to keep them off their trains, were instructed to bring them up the valley, and 150 were this afternoon switched off at Hanford, 350 coming on subsequent trains up the valley. The men claim to be from the Cherokee strip, but nothing definite is known about them.

Can't Get There.

No one has been within 460 miles of the north pole.

NO CREDIT TO GROVER

SENATE MAY REFUSE TO CONFIRM ANGLOMANIAC VAN ALEN.

Not Only Is His Appointment as Ambassador to Italy Made as Reward for Contribution to the Campaign Fund, but He Is Thoroughly Un-American and Republicans Will Refuse to Vote for Him—Senator Hill's Opportunity to Expose Cleveland's Claims to Virtue.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 21.—[Special.]—Anglomaniac J. J. Van Alen by his contribution to the Democratic National committee did not buy an undisputed title to the Italian mission. The Senate is going to scrutinize it. Van Alen is unfortunate in that he made the acquaintance of a good many Senators during his stay in Washington last winter. If they did not know from personal knowledge what an utterly denationalized American Van Alen is they might pass lightly over his campaign contribution. But knowing him it is easy for them to understand why his nomination as Ambassador was due to that cause, for it could be made on no other earthly consideration.

It is a delicate matter for a Democratic Senate to enter into this question of campaign funds, yet it will probably be constrained to do so. No Republican Senator with a trace of self-respect will be found voting for Van Alen's confirmation. The Republicans, however, are in the minority, and left to themselves they can only enter an unavailing protest against ratifying such a notorious bargain and sale of a high diplomatic office. This they will do. It is probable, though, that the initiative will be taken by Democratic Senators, and if this is done the President and Mr. Whitney will have pretty hard work getting the Newport millionaire confirmed.

Van Alen's nomination affords David B. Hill the chance he has long been waiting for of showing the hypocrisy of Cleveland's pretensions of superior political virtue. The appointment is so utterly indefensible that no one can fairly charge any Senator who opposes it with personal motives. Moreover, Tammany and the Hill machine got none of the Van Alen contribution. The New York State campaign was run absolutely independent of the Democratic National committee, and Sheehan and Croker allowed not a penny to be received from it. So both Senators Hill and Murphy can call for an investigation with the certainty that their crowd won't be hurt. That Hill is going to do this he has as much as said. In the interest of public decency and of American citizens at home and abroad it is to be hoped that he will be successful. In characterizing the appointment of Van Alen of "England and Newport," as an insult to every American, the New York *World* this morning in a long article quotes Mr. Van Alen as having said recently that "America is not a fit place for ladies and gentlemen to live in." The article continues:

The appointment of Mr. Van Alen has been discussed for months. It was known that some one had promised him the place so positively that he discussed his existence in Rome as a matter of course. It was known to everybody who knew Van Alen that his appointment could not be justified by any worthy argument. The statement that he had paid for his Ambassadorship and expected it to be delivered was accepted by those who knew the man as necessarily true. No secret of the situation was made by Van Alen's friends. At a Newport dinner in August Van Alen's ardent supporter spoke up thus:

"If Van Alen doesn't get that appointment the Democratic party need expect no aid from gentlemen in the future. A politician whom you all know gave his word as a gentleman that Van Alen would get the Ambassadorship. Van Alen gave $50,000 to help Cleveland's election when the Democrats needed the money badly. He paid for the office like a gentleman, and if he doesn't get it the Democrats may have to get along without gentlemen's help in the future."

Mr. Van Alen comes to Newport for a short time in the summer. The rest of the time he lives in England. Last year, with an eye to making his bought appointment plausible, he had himself elected President of the Newport Democratic club. Harry Astor Carey, who drives coaches, was a director. Van Alen is short and rather fat. He prides himself on his resemblance to the Prince of Wales. He wears a single eyeglass with a heavy string attached. By special advice he kept this out of sight when he went to interview the President on his appointment. He speaks with what he is pleased to consider an English accent. He is about 45 years old. He wears white spats. He entertains few convictions except those which refer to clothes, horses, and Scotch whisky.

Van Alen, who had lived all his life in England, married Emily Astor, much against the wish of her family. His father-in-law, old William Astor, who was at heart a good American, would not speak to him. He started in patiently to worm his way into society. He built a big place at Newport, putting around it a high wall to keep out, as he said, the eyes of common people.

FOR PROTECTION OF DEPOSITORS.

Mr. Bryan Offers a Bill He Thinks Will Prevent Loss by Failures.

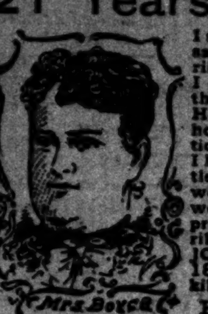
WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 21.—Representative Bryan of Nebraska has introduced a bill to protect depositors in national banks. It provides that upon the first of each fiscal year there shall be due from every national bank a tax of ¼ of 1 per cent upon the average amount of deposits held in its custody during the last quarter of the preceding year. From this fund the Controller of the Currency is authorized to pay to depositors in failed national banks the amount of their claims. When the fund has reached the sum of $10,000,000 the Controller is authorized to suspend the further collection of the tax until such time as the fund shall fall below the sum of $10,000,000, the intention being to keep it at that sum. To prevent a contraction of the currency in circulation by the withdrawal of this $10,000,000 the Secretary of the Treasury is directed to issue an equal amount of greenbacks and add them to the general fund of the Treasury. The United States shall assume no liability to depositors under the bill, acting merely as trustee in their behalf in the distribution of the money.

IMMIGRANTS WILL BE INSPECTED.

Representatives of Canadian Transportation Co. and Secretary Carlisle Agreed.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 21.—The conference between the representatives of the Canadian steamship lines and railroad companies and Secretary Carlisle and Supt. Stump, representing the movement of the United States as to the inspection of immigrants coming into the United States from Canada, held at the Treasury Department today resulted in an agreement being signed. In its main features the new compact follows with only some slight changes the tripartite arrangement entered into between the United States, the steamship companies, and the Canadian Government which the Dominion authorities at the last moment declined to ratify. It provides that all immigrants for the United States shall be landed at Halifax, Quebec, Port Levis, Vancouver, and Victoria; that all facilities for inspecting such immigrants shall be afforded the United States officers; that the immigrants shall be furnished with passports for their identification, and the United States authorities shall be supplied with full information concerning the immigrants; that the transportation companies shall not carry any immigrant to a port of landing until he has exhibited his certificate of identification.

21 Years of Pain



I suffered with eczema or salt rheum, in such terrible agony at times that I could not walk about the house. I finally took Hood's Sarsaparilla. The hoped for benefit was noticeable at the outset and I have taken twelve bottles. I am completely well and feel like a new woman. I can't thank or praise Hood's Sarsaparilla enough." MRS. JOSEPHINE BOYCE, 18 Division-st., Peekskill, N. Y.

HOOD'S CURES.

Hood's Pills act easily, yet promptly.

AMENDING THE ANTI-CHINESE LAW.

McCreary Substitute for the Everett Bill Meets with Favor in Committee.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 21.—The meeting of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs today was devoted wholly to a discussion of the McCreary substitute for the Everett bill to amend and modify the Geary Chinese registration act. The substitute proposes to amend Sec. 6 of the act of May 5, 1892, in three important particulars: It extends for a period of six months from the date of the passage of the bill the time within which Chinese residents may provide themselves with certificates of residence and register; it strikes out the word "white" from the definition of the class of witnesses by whom the Chinaman may prove his right of residence; and adds the following definition of a Chinese laborer:

The word "laborer" or "laborers" whenever used in this act, or in the act to which this is an amendment, shall be construed to mean both skilled and unskilled manual laborers, including Chinese employed in mining, fishing, huckstering, peddling, laundrying, or those engaged in taking, drying, or otherwise preserving shell or other fish for home consumption or exportation.

Mr. Geary proposed an amendment requiring that the Chinese should be photographed, the photograph to be attached to the registration certificates, but no action will be taken on this proposition until Tuesday next, at which time a special meeting will be held. When Mr. Geary offered the amendment the hour of the meeting of the House had almost arrived, and as he would be absent from the city over Sunday the committee agreed to postpone action until his return. There was a full attendance of members today and, with the exception of Mr. Geary, it is believed they are unanimously in favor of the McCreary bill.

Proof of Loyalty Not Necessary.

The House Judiciary committee today ordered a favorable report on the bill introduced by Mr. Oates of Alabama repealing that section of the statutes which requires proof of loyalty during the War of the Rebellion as a prerequisite to being restored or admitted to the pension-roll. Proof of loyalty is also dispensed with in applications for bounty lands where the proof otherwise shows that the applicant is entitled to it. The bankruptcy bill was made the special order for the meeting Tuesday next.

Presidential Appointments Confirmed.

The Senate today confirmed the following nominations: Charles B. Aycock, to be Attorney of the United States for the Western District of North Carolina; Henry W. Scott, to be Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the Territory of Oklahoma. Postmasters: Kentucky—David C. Lisle at Winchester; John J. Montague at Cattlettsburg; William C. Clark at Paducah.

Bills Introduced in the House.

Among the bills introduced in the House today were the following: By Mr. Rayner, to amend the inter-State commerce act so as to authorize the issue of interchangeable 5,000-mile mileage tickets with special baggage privileges attached for the special benefit of commercial travelers; by Mr. Somers, appropriating $175,000 for the construction of a revenue cutter on the great lakes; by Mr. Smith, for the admission of Arizona into the Union as a State.

Will Meet Tobacco Importers Half Way.

Secretary Carlisle is disposed to meet tobacco importers half way as to assessing duty on imported wrapper tobacco. The Treasury Department will construe the definition of the quality of tobacco suitable for wrappers to more nearly conform to what is known to the trade commercially as wrapper tobacco; that is to say, of the same quality as Sumatra tobacco.

Old Debt of Uncle Sam's.

The United States is proverbially a poor debtor, which was illustrated by a bill of Senator Cameron's yesterday for the payment of $305 to the heirs of John Howard Payne, author of "Home, Sweet Home." When Payne died in 1852 at Tunis, where he was Consul for the United States, the government owed him the sum mentioned upon his salary. It has been owed ever since.

National Capital News in Brief.

The House Committee on Territories has decided to report a bill for the admission of Utah as a State.

The last of the $75,000 obtained from the Chilean Government for the assault on the Baltimore's sailors in Valparaiso was today paid to John W. Freeze, a fireman, who received $1,900.

A bill has been introduced into the House by Representative Bynum of Indiana for the reinstatement as fast as vacancies occur of those employés of the railway postal service who were discharged between March 15 and May 1, 1889.

RECEPTION TO PAN-AMERICANS.

Visiting Delegates Entertained by Dr. and Mrs. J. B. Murphy.

Dr. and Mrs. J. B. Murphy gave a reception last night at their residence, No. 44 Throop street, in honor of the members of the Pan-American Medical Association. Seventy-five guests were present, among whom were several distinguished Chicago physicians and several people well known in West Side society circles.

The affair, which lasted from 7 to 11 o'clock, was the closing event of the session of the Pan-American Association. A mandolin orchestra furnished music for the occasion and light refreshments were served.

Among those present were:

Maj. John Van Rensselaer Hoff of the medical staff of the U. S. A.; Dr. A. C. Gille, Hayti; Dr. Cameau, Hayti; Dr. David R. Contreras, Mexico; Dr. Juan J. Ulloa, Costa Rica; Dr. Francisco Rucovada, Costa Rica; Dr. F. A. Risquez, Caracas, South America; Dr. Fernandes y Bara, Dr. A. Lopez, Honduras; Dr. Licoga, Dr. Camona, Dr. and Mrs. G. Frank Lydston, Dr. and Mrs. F. Hartman, Dr. and Mrs. A. K. Steele, Dr. and Mrs. C. W. Earle, Dr. and Mrs. Henry Newman, Dr. and Mrs. Norman Bridge, Los Angeles; Dr. and Mrs. J. B. Hamilton, Dr. Cushing of Boston, Dr. Wolf of Glasgow, Scotland; Dr. MacShane of Baltimore, Dr. George H. Rohe of Boston, Dr. J. W. Reynolds, Mr. and Mrs. John Amberg, Mr. and Mrs. George Plamondon, Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Plamondon, Mr. and Mrs. Albert Plamondon, Miss Ella J. Housan of Baltimore.

Luncheon for Edward Everett Hale.

At the Union League club yesterday a luncheon was given for Edward Everett Hale of Boston, which was attended by many men known in literary and commercial pursuits. The luncheon was served in the round room on the fourth floor, which was decorated with plants and flowers. Those present were Dr. Hale, Mr. Stone, T. W. Higginson, W. D. Howells, Mr. Warren, E. S. Willard, H. H. Kohlsaat, Mr. McMichael, Dr. Collyer, Judge Kilbreth, Gen. F. Agnus, Mr. Trowbridge, J. W. Scott, Sol S. Russell, Mr. Head, I. K. Boyesen, Hamlin Garland, Mr. Diehl, P. B. du Chaillu, Herbert Stone, H. H. Boyesen.

On Dangerous Ground.

"Jones is a great talker—an' never gets tired."
"Don't tell him that; he'll run for Congress, sure."—*Atlanta Constitution.*

PURE, HEALTHFUL, REFRESHING.

Apollinaris

"THE QUEEN OF TABLE WATERS,"

At the WORLD'S FAIR.

The Exhibit of Apollinaris is to be seen in the German Division of the AGRICULTURAL BUILDING.

EGAN IS SHOT DEAD.

CORNELIUS LANIGAN KILLS HIM NEAR ST. LUKE'S.

The Slayer at Once Surrenders Himself and Says That He Acted in Self Defense—Claims That He Had Been Assaulted and Choked—Several Accidents in Different Parts of the City—Dan Coughlin, Alleged Cronin Conspirator, May Not Be Tried This Term.

Daniel Egan of No. 1414 Indiana avenue was shot and almost instantly killed yesterday afternoon in front of St. Luke's Hospital, which is next door to his residence. The slayer was Cornelius Lanigan, a bartender living at No. 1416 Indiana avenue. After the shooting Egan was picked up and carried into the hospital, where he died before anything could be done for him, the bullet having penetrated the left side not far from the heart. Lanigan followed his victim into the hospital. As soon as he found Egan was dead, he telephoned the Harrison Street Station that he had killed a man. He asked that an officer be sent to take charge of him. After his request had been complied with he told the following story to Inspector Laughlin:

Egan 'assaulted' me day before yesterday and choked me almost senseless. He claimed that I had insulted his wife. I did not think I deserved to be handled in that way, so I warned him then that I'd fix him if he tried it again. This afternoon he met me and again tried to choke me. I drew the revolver and shot in self-defense.

Egan was an oiler employed at the water works, at the corner of Fourteenth street and Indiana avenue.

John Spies, a German teamster, was the victim of a peculiar accident yesterday which happily for him did not result seriously. Spies was driving a wagon loaded with sawdust, which he was delivering to a customer from the store-house of the John Anderson company at No. 86 Racine avenue. He drove on North avenue to Sheffield avenue, and then attempted to turn north, but the wheels struck the rough roadway, the wagon overturned, and Spies was thrown to the ground. The entire wagonload of sawdust fell upon him, burying him completely. He crawled out from beneath the pile, his only injuries being severe bruises on his left side.

Two-year-old Erlin Wirth while playing about an open window yesterday morning fell to the ground, a distance of twenty feet. The accident happened at the house of the child's parents, No. 204 Blackhawk street. The mother found him lying unconscious in the yard. A physician was immediately summoned, but the child died a few minutes later.

James A. Little, a real estate dealer living at No. 12 Morgan street, while attempting to board a west-bound Madison street car at Halsted street yesterday morning, missed his footing, and was thrown under the car. The wheels passed over his left leg below the knee, crushing it so badly that amputation will be necessary.

John Phillips, a World's Fair teamster, fell from his wagon early yesterday morning. He was picked up dead, the fall having broken his neck. He is supposed to have a wife in Brighton Park, but the police have been unable to locate her. The body lies at Roiston's morgue, in Hyde Park, where an inquest was held yesterday. A verdict of accidental death was returned.

Last evening 4-year-old Edna Christiansen, who lived with her parents on Thompson street, near Western avenue, was visiting a girl companion at No. 227 North May street. She found a bottle of Paris green, drank the contents, and died two hours later.

MAY NOT BE TRIED THIS TERM.

Opinions with Reference to the Case of Dan Coughlin.

It is thought that ex-Detective Dan Coughlin, the alleged Cronin conspirator, will not be given a trial during this term of court, as was announced by the prosecution early in the term. Frequent efforts have been made by Attorneys Daniel Donohoe and Judge Wing, who are defending Coughlin, to come to an agreement with State's-Attorney Kern upon the date of the trial.

Under the law passed by the Legislature recently, which has been termed "the three-term act," the big ex-detective would be in a position to force the State to a trial during this term, but State's-Attorney Kern says that Coughlin has waived his rights to force a trial by asking for a continuance three months ago. In speaking of the preparations for the trial yesterday Mr. Kern said: "If the State is not ready to try the case during this term, which I think is likely, we will allow it to go over until the next, and I think our position in the matter is a safe one. The prosecution has never been so near ready for trial as at the present time, but there is still important work to be accomplished before we will be ready for trial."

The work of bringing in the witnesses is progressing rapidly under the direction of Inspector Shaack and Capt. Schuettler.

C. T. Young, the Canadian who declared that the time Dr. Cronin was found missing that he had seen him traveling through Canada under an assumed name, is reported to have paid a mysterious visit to Chicago this week. His presence in the city at this time has aroused considerable interest and speculation among the friends of Dr. Cronin.

MELONS BARRED FROM THE PARK.

Board of Lincoln Park Commissioners Prohibit a Fad of North-Siders.

Owing to numerous complaints from the Superintendent of Lincoln Park the Board of Commissioners yesterday passed an order prohibiting watermelons on the grounds of the park hereafter. The Superintendent claims the rinds left by watermelon eaters are lately getting to be quite a nuisance. It had become a great fad with North-Siders to take melons over to the park and eat them on the grass plots. Every Sunday was a big melon day. On the Monday morning following, the superintendent says, as a rule about three cartloads of rinds remained to be cared for. The original plan for the proposed Pine street drive included a bridle path in the middle of the way. The latter has been removed from the plans by the park board and now Pine street will be a driveway only when completed. The property-owners along the new drive will be allowed to build their own sidewalks, the cost of construction of which will be deducted from assessments.

FIRE BUGS HELD TO THE GRAND JURY.

Men Alleged to Be Implicated with Jury Briber Smith.

O. C. Churchill, D. Brown, and Samuel Herzog, arrested on warrants sworn out by Fire Inspector Conway and Insurance Inspector Cowie for defrauding the Oakland Home Insurance, were arraigned yesterday in Justice Foster's court and Churchill and Brown were held in $10,000 bonds each to the grand jury, and Herzog was released on his own recognizance.

These prisoners are the ones accused of having been implicated with the notorious W. F. Smith in the stocking-up and burning of buildings to secure insurance. At yesterday's hearing Ben Phillips made affidavit charging the prisoners with obtaining personal property and other valuables from the Oakland Home Insurance company. Their attorneys insisted on a more definite charge. It was amended. Defendants' attorneys asked an immediate trial. The State's-Attorney and Inspector Conway asked a continuance until Sept. 29 with the foregoing bonds, which was granted.

Herzog is a West Side auctioneer, Brown is in the mercantile business on Milwaukee avenue, and Churchill is a broker and real-estate dealer at No. 134 Dearborn street.

W. F. Smith, the confessed Cronin jury-briber and alleged firebug, will be brought this morning before Judge Tuthill to be sentenced under the old charge of attempted jury-bribing. After Smith pleaded guilty of attempted jury-bribing the case was left open and he was granted his liberty during good behavior. It appears his behavior since has not been exemplary. The penalty for attempted jury-bribing is a fine of $2,000 and five years in the penitentiary or both. The arson case against Smith will soon be brought before the grand jury.

POSTOFFICE LIGHT PLANT POOR.

It Cannot Be Put in Order as It Is Needed All the Time.

There is likelihood of a recurrence of an accident in the power department of the Government Building unless the machinery is soon shut down for repairs. Since it was put in, eight years ago, the lighting apparatus in the basement has received but slight repairs. It is not in duplicate and the lights are needed so many hours out of the twenty-four that no repairs of any consequence can be carried out. As a consequence boilers, engines, shafting, and dynamos are going to ruin. Boilers need patching, shafts and engines have got out of level, brasses are worn, and belting and fittings of all sorts are worthless. While consuming an enormous extra amount of coal the plant does not give anything near its full power for these mechanical reasons.

Supt. Michael Bailey has communicated with the authorities in Washington for permission to connect the system of electric wires in the building with the mains of the Electric company on Adams street. The current could then be obtained from the company's plants and the machinery in the building put in order. This scheme would also be available in case of a breakdown in the government plant. W. T. Pickett, government inspector of steam and electric lights, has just finished inspection of the plant, and his report will soon be filed with the Secretary of the Treasury. Mr. Pickett would not divulge its contents, but it is understood that he strongly recommended a thorough overhauling and augmentation of the plant. George Galvin, the Chief Engineer of the power plant, who took office a few days ago, says that the plant is in worse shape than any he has ever seen. He fears a breakdown or something worse, as he cannot mend matters unless the plant is shut down for a considerable time.

The heads of the Postoffice Department are fearful of a recurrence of the temporary darkness of Wednesday night. During working hours both day and night it is necessary to constantly use electric light in the office. Failure of the light means a complete disorganization of the system and the almost total cessation of business. There are few gas fixtures in the office although the gas mains are laid through the building. Tallow candles or oil lamps would have to be used if a lengthy break down of the lighting plant occurred. Had the accident of Wednesday night happened about an hour earlier much important mail would have lain in the office until yesterday as it would have been impossible to have made connection with the trains on time.

E. A. MULFORD'S HOUSE ROBBED.

Bold Fellows Cart Away $5,000 Worth of Furniture—Officers Have No Clew.

E. A. Mulford's house at Highland Park, Ill., which Mr. Mulford and family left last spring to move to Chicago, was robbed last Tuesday of the furniture of twelve rooms, worth $5,000. Several weeks ago the house was broken into and silverware and table linen stolen. Tuesday morning the Everett and James families, neighbors of Mr. Mulford, saw several men loading up furniture, but thinking they were licensed to do so by the Mulford family they neither said nor did anything about it. The wagon was a large one, such as farmers use, and with the aid of several high sideboards the theives were enabled to put on a heavy load. A small portion of the furniture and household goods was left behind ready to be taken the next trip, which, however, was not made by the looters. Word was sent to Mr. Mulford, now in Cincinnati on business, to the effect that his house was being robbed, unless he had authorized several men to remove his furniture. Mr. Mulford immediately telegraphed to his wife what he had heard. Mrs. Mulford sent a detective and her son, E. A. Mulford Jr., to Highland Park, where they found the second load ready to be moved. Mrs. Mulford left yesterday for Highland Park. It was the intention of Mr. and Mrs. Mulford to rent their house furnished, but they had not as yet secured a tenant. The family since it moved to Chicago has lived at No. 30 Aldine square. Miss Bessie Mulford said: "The authorities have no clew, but think they surely will have one in a few days. If the furniture was shipped they say they will surely discover where it was shipped to, and if it is in the neighborhood it can easily be identified."

DAY DEVOTED TO CHURCH EXTENSION.

Important Work Discussed by the National Christian Convention.

Delegates to the National Christian convention, which has been in session at the Central Christian Church this week, devoted yesterday to the discussion of church extension. After the regular devotional exercises the board received the report of the Corresponding Secretary, G. W. Muckley of Kansas City, Mo. The board has funds at its command to the amount of $168,000, and has made loans covering thirty-two States and Territories. It has aided in building fifty-one churches, costing over $35,000. The headquarters of this board are at Kansas City, and David C. Smart is President. The intention is to broaden the field of work during the coming year, and to accomplish this $100,000 has been asked. The board has now a permanent fund of nearly $70,000 well secured.

During the morning session the Rev. J. Z. Tyler of Cleveland, O., delivered an address in which he argued that if church extension was a good investment they should act on business principles and enlarge the enterprise. The report of the Board of Negro Evangelization was presented and discussed by R. Lin Cave and others. This branch of work is confined largely to the South.

In the afternoon S. L. Dorsey reported for the Committee on City Evangelization in regard to the progress and outlook for that work. Richmond, Va., was chosen as the place for the next annual convention. A conference was then held under the leadership of R. T. Mathews of Lexington, Ky. B. R. Tyler of New York City addressed the convention in the evening.

CONDEMN THE RETURN PRIVILEGE.

Convention of Newsdealers Thinks It Fosters Irresponsible Rivals.

The convention of the National Association of Newsdealers, Booksellers, and Stationers adjourned yesterday after making New York the next meeting place and setting Aug. 15, 1894, as the opening day. General business was transacted during the morning session and resolutions affecting trade relations were passed.

The most important was one condemning the newspaper return privilege which is now extended by nearly all publishers throughout the country to the newsdealers. This is an agreement that all unsold papers will on return to the office of publication be credited to the dealer at their original value. This was objected to on the grounds that if such an agreement did not exist publishers could make more favorable terms with the dealers and also that it is an inducement to irresponsible persons without capital to embark in the news business.

New officers elected for the ensuing twelve months are:

President, C. B. Swift, Philadelphia; First Vice-President, P. J. McGarth, Brooklyn; Second Vice-President, E. J. Newland Jr., New York; Recording Secretary, P. Gotthelf, New York; Financial Secretary, Charles J. Raymer, Minneapolis; Treasurer, John P. Foley, Philadelphia; Sergeant-at-Arms, J. Hoffslot, Salem, O.; Executive committee, E. C. Rahme, Philadelphia; J. Brennan, New York; C. W. Pottsville, Philadelphia; A. McNie, Winona, Minn.; A. Michelman, New York.

In the afternoon the delegates went down to the Exposition and inspected the book and paper exhibit.

TO REMOVE THAT BUZZING SOUND.

Improvements Predicted at the Session of Phonograph Association.

The second day's session of the National Phonograph Association was opened at the Victoria Hotel yesterday morning. The morning sitting was occupied in the reading and discussion of short papers by the members. Some of those who took part in the proceedings were: V. H. Emerson, Silas Leachman, August N. Sampson, Walter S. Gray, Leon F. Douglass, Richard T. Haynes, George W. Seymour, Hugh R. Conyngton, J. B. McDonald, Mr. Oliver, Mr. Crowdus, R. L. Thomas, A. O. Tate, E. A. Benson, and H. E. Cary. At the afternoon session the prevention of the metallic buzzing that attaches to the reproduction of the human voice through the machine was taken up, and it was predicted that the improvements rapidly taking place would in a short time overcome this disadvantage.

SAYS CHILD LABOR IS INCREASING.

Factory Inspector Stevens' Statement at the International Session.

Members of the International Association of Factory Inspectors held a session yesterday in Cobb Hall, Chicago University. The session was taken up with the reading and discussion of papers on the subject of child labor. A. P. Stevens, Assistant Inspector of Illinois, said child labor was increasing in spite of statutory enactments intended to check the employment of children. He said:

It is probable at the present time not less than 2,000,000 children under 16 are employed in workshops or factories.

Papers were also read by F. W. Ellis of Ohio and F. W. Wade of Massachusetts. Today will conclude the convention and the time will be devoted to the election of officers.

FRANK LAWLER PURSUED BY FATE

He Loses $850 and Inserts an Ingenious "Ad" in the Papers.

Grim-visaged fate has entered the humble home of a national celebrity and "a poor man in needy circumstances." The touching tale of adverse fate and untoward circumstances is told in the following double-leaded small "ad" in an afternoon paper:

LOST—AN ENVELOPE CONTAINING $850, mostly in $50 bills, on the stairway between basement and first floor in County Building, Wednesday, at the hour of noon; finder will be liberally rewarded by returning same to the office of the Logan Building Association, 418 S. Halsted-st., or addressing the office; the loser raised this money by mortgaging his home and is a poor man in needy circumstances.

If the increasing family cares of Mr. Cleveland had not made him delay appointing Frank Lawler to the vacant position of Chicago Postmaster Mr. Lawler might not have added that touching line about "a poor man in needy circumstances." For Frank Lawler is now bewailing his loss as advertised, but not with the simple, touching pathos that breathes from every line of the small ad. It was last Wednesday, at the noon hour, that Mr. Lawler dropped an envelope containing $850 while leaving the County Building.

He had just drawn the money from a La Salle street bank and says that he intended to use it in paying off a mortgage. So far Lawler has received no trace of the missing package and denies that the adlet was intended to arouse the sympathy of President Cleveland to an applicant whom all untoward fates were relentlessly pursuing.

TOUCH OF ROMANTIC MANIA.

It Makes a Man Proclaim a Double Name and Act Strangely.

John Pluckabaum of Cincinnati, or Benjamin Doepker of Mills avenue, Norwood, Hamilton County, O., both names being given as his own to the authorities, is a peculiar individual, and the police and others are greatly puzzled regarding him. Dr. McGrath of the Detention Hospital thinks his ailment is what is known as romantic mania. In more popular phrase, he has probably been "crossed in love." Tuesday he was found wandering about the Fair grounds, and after some persuasion was induced to say that his name was Pluckabaun. From that time until yesterday he would not talk. The attendants at the Detention Hospital watched him closely and found that he carried a letter that he regarded with a certain tender solicitude. He read it frequently and at these times the melancholy expression deepened. The letter on examination was found to be from a young woman. It referred to a broken engagement, indicating that she had failed to meet him on a certain Thursday. She was sorry. She bewailed the fact that further meetings would be impossible as the writer was "keeping company with another now to whom I must cling." When before Judge Brown of the Insane Court yesterday, he would not talk, but answered questions in writing. He said he had been stopping at No. 332 Van Buren street, came into town on a load of hay, could speak all right when at home and didn't know whether he was deaf and dumb or not. The case was continued for a week.

ALLEGED DUELIST FEARS ARREST.

William Ficklen Refuses to Give His Adversary's Name.

William Ficklen, who is said to have been the principal in a duel with broadswords early yesterday morning on Cheltenham Beach, is in a nervous state of mind over rumors that he is likely to be arrested for a violation of the laws of the State which prohibit dueling. Ficklen is so much worried over the alleged duel that he declines to discuss the question with any one, and refuses point blank to disclose the name of his supposed adversary or the cause of the alleged encounter. He partially admitted, however, that he did have some sort of a misunderstanding with a young man from Philadelphia.

Ficklen lives at No. 54 Oakwood boulevard and has an office in room No 1013 Ashland Block, where he conducts his business as sidewalk contractor. In the next room is Joseph Ficklen, who is supposed by the other men in the block to be a brother of the alleged duelist. This man, however, called at the office of The Tribune last night and announced positively that he bore no relation whatever to William Ficklen, even though the name is the same and the offices adjoin. Joseph Ficklen lives at No. 489 Dearborn avenue, and he declares his opinion is that the whole duel story is a fabrication.

CONSTABLE HELD FOR PERJURY.

William D. Kelly Arrested for Alleged Violation of Uncle Sam's Laws.

Constable William D. Kelly, of Justice Dooley's West Side court, is charged with perjury. He spent last night in a cell in the County Jail for that reason and the further one that none of the sureties whom he brought to his aid would be accepted by the United States Government in the person of Commissioner Hoyne. When brought into the Commissioner's court yesterday Kelly waived examination and his bail was fixed at $1,200. The accused is a well known character among the West Side Justice shop frequenters and to politicians through the active work of his father. When he walked into Collector Mamer's office some time ago and swore to a schedule of property the officials accepted his oath without question. Espiridion J. Berroa wanted to pay his tax as a tobacco peddler and Kelly went on his bond of $500. In due course investigation was made by Deputy Collector Herrmann as to the ownership of property scheduled by Kelly. The records in the County Building failed to show any connection between Mr. Kelly and the property. This led to his arrest.

American Sunday-School Union Session.

Yesterday's session of the American Sunday-School Union at the Moody Bible Institute was well attended. "How to Use the Bible in Winning Souls" was the subject of an address by B. W. Hart. An hour later W. A. Alcorn spoke on the "Importance of Union Work in the West." He was followed by S. P. Howland, who discussed the "Importance of Union Work in Older Countries." Samuel Blair read a paper in the afternoon on the "Value of Personal Bible and Tract Distribution." The session closed with an address by the Rev. J. C. Caldwell on "The Union Bible School Work as Relative to the Future of Our Country."

Validity of Saloon Ordinance.

John Aff has commenced mandamus proceedings in the Circuit Court against Mayor Harrison to compel him to issue a license to the petitioner for a saloon at No. 935 Graceland avenue, Ravenswood. The application was refused by the Mayor on the ground that the place is situated in the prohibition district. The petitioner claims that Mayor Harrison has no right to withhold the license, because the prohibition ordinance passed by the City of Lake View was not approved by the Mayor of that city until two days after the holding of the election by which the City of Lake View was annexed to Chicago. Consequently it is claimed that the ordinance making a prohibition district is void.

"Eldorado of Beauty" in Court.

Femininity will pout and flash angry glances this afternoon before Justice Lyon when the case of the People of the State of Illinois against Estella O. Hamilton is called. The defendant has been operating "The Eldorado of Beauty" at No. 3120 Cottage Grove avenue. Here she advertised to smooth out the wrinkles of careworn years and beautify all comers at so much per capita. Mrs. Harriett Joslin and Mrs. Clara E. Butts claim to have been led to invest $600 in the business of manufacturing rosy cheeks, ruby lips, and marble brows, but that the promised "big money" has not materialized. They want to know the reason why, and will attempt to find out today.

Meeting of Scottish Rite Masons.

The Scottish Rite Masons met yesterday morning at Masonic Temple and disposed of the routine work of the council. Reports of the Committees on Constitution and by-Laws and Ritualistic Work were submitted. The special committee appointed to purchase paraphernalia reported that it had purchased thirty gold chain collars for the members of the Supreme Council at a cost of over $1,500. These collars are the finest of the kind owned by any order of Supreme Council. The next sitting of the Supreme Council will be held in Boston, Mass., it being the regular triennial session, at which the election of officers will occur.

Takes Chickens to Keep from Starving.

John White was arraigned before Justice Dooley yesterday morning, charged with burglary. Mrs. Mary Smith of No. 1021 West Twenty-first street appeared to prosecute. She stated that she saw White enter her chicken coop and take four chickens. White did not deny taking the chickens, but said that he was compelled to do so in order to keep his family from starving. Justice Dooley continued the case until Sept. 28, saying that White should try and get something to do and pay Mrs. Smith for her chickens.

"Journal" Staff Remains for the Present.

John R. Wilson, publisher, Slason Thompson, editor, and W. A. Hutchinson, business manager, is the leading staff make-up of the *Evening Journal*, now the property of Dr. S. F. Farrar by purchase at public auction Wednesday afternoon. No changes are to be made in the department heads at present. Dr. Farrar said yesterday: "Mr. Wilson, Mr. Thompson, and Mr. Hutchinson, as well as the other department chiefs, will not be changed at present. The policy of the paper will be as heretofore."

Chinese Pickpocket Fined.

Wee Glee, a Chinaman, appeared before Justice Quinn yesterday. The charge against him was disorderly conduct. A Mrs. Lathrop of Geneva was in court and testified that Wednesday afternoon while in the Fisheries Building at the Fair she caught Wee in the act of picking her pocket. Secret Service Officer Parkhurst, who happened to be near at the time, placed him under arrest. Justice Quinn fined him $10 and costs.

Bridewell for a Wife-Beater.

Justice Hamburgher fined Charles Willie $35 and costs yesterday for beating his wife and resisting an officer. About a week ago an officer was attracted to Willie's house in Lake View by hearing Mrs. Willie's screams. He found the man beating his wife and 6-year-old boy with a broom. The prisoner pleaded that he was out of work and could not pay his fine. He was sent to the bridewell for eighty days.

Jockey Fisher's Case Dismissed.

Assistant City Prosecutor Dennison had not returned from Cincinnati with John Fisher, the colored jockey, when the case was called in Justice Lyon's court yesterday morning, and no one appearing the case was dismissed. Fisher is the jockey alleged to have been kidnaped and sent out of the city last Saturday night.

Burglars Rifle a Justice's Office.

Justice Lyon's office on Clark street was broken into Wednesday night. The court files were ransacked and scattered about the floor. A cash box containing no cash was demolished, and several bottles of beer held as evidence in a brewery larceny case emptied. The records were left intact.

Licenses for but Four Pugs.

Because Mrs. Elizabeth Badawitz of No. 602 Wells street did not have licenses for her six pug dogs she was summoned before Justice Kersten yesterday. She informed the court that she had disposed of two or her pets, and upon showing licenses for the other four she was discharged.

Jurors for Criminal Cases.

Judge Hutchinson was enabled to secure a jury yesterday morning with which to conduct the trial of criminal cases. Out of the second special venire of seventy-five men ordered by him on Wednesday night twenty-four men qualified to serve as jurors were obtained.

Items.

Two small houses at No. 481 and 483 North Park avenue were damaged by fire yesterday to the amount of $200.

Controller James H. Eckels came up from Ottumwa yesterday on his way to Washington. He is at the Grand Pacific, and will leave for the capital today.

Herbert Burrows of London will address the students at the Armour Institute Friday at 4 p. m. on "The Purpose of Life—Material and Spiritual," and a workmen's meeting at Bricklayers' Hall at 3 p. m. Sunday on "The Labor Movement."

By the verdict of a jury in the Probate Court yesterday the property of Attorney Frank H. Collier, amounting to nearly $70,000, which for the last two years has been held by his conservator, the Illinois Trust & Savings Bank, was restored to him.

Max Harwich, who with eight others was arrested last Tuesday night by Maxwell street police officers for creating a disturbance in front of the Jewish Synagogue at Judd and Clinton streets, was fined $10 and costs by Justice Eberhardt while the other eight men were discharged.

George Edmunson appeared before Judge Brentano yesterday and pleaded guilty to conducting a gambling house at 74 Adams street, and was fined $500 and costs. The remaining indicted gamblers are expected to present themselves in court and plead guilty within the next week.

North Side Turner Hall, Sunday afternoon, Oct. 1, 1893, opening of the sacred concert season under the auspices of the Chicago Turngemeinde, Prof. Adolph Rosenbecker, director. A. Laser, first violoncello player of the Thomas Orchestra, will play a solo. A fine program. Commencing at 3 p. m.

The will of Samuel D. Spaulding has been admitted to probate. The estate is valued at $155,000. The widow, Marcie J. Spaulding is left the net income of the estate, and after her death it is to be equally divided between Mabel H. Foxwell, a daughter, and Howard G. Spaulding, a son, with his wife Florence B. as a beneficiary.

Custodian William Wills of the Primitive Methodist Mission Church of South Chicago has brought a replevin suit to recover church furniture sold by a former trustee to pay alleged salary to a former pastor. Trustee and pastor have long since withdrawn. The furniture is said to be worth $300, and is alleged to have been sold for $80. Justice Hotalling will render a decision Sept. 26.

Thomas H. Zimmer has commenced suit in the Superior Court against County Superintendent of Schools Bright for $20,000 damages for alleged slander. The plaintiff was in September, 1892, teacher in the school near Wilmette, and he declares that Mr. Bright caused to be published in a Chicago newspaper about that date statements which greatly reflected on the ability of the plaintiff.

An Enthusiast on Nervous Diseases.

Charcot's interest in the study of nervous diseases was so intense that he came in time to regard all men, even his friends, from a pathological point of view. He was certain that the unclean bent of Zola's mind was due to neurosis, and he was not sure that it did not prevail in Wagner's music. He looked upon the German Emperor as a neuropath, and was rather disappointed, perhaps as much as a Frenchman as a physician, that the Kaiser did not become afflicted with general paralysis. Charcot was ever on a keen hunt for the brains of diseased patients who interested him, and when he learned of the death of Burq, a half-mad man of genius, whose career he had watched, his first question was, "What has been done with his brain?" When informed that it had been buried with the body he cried out, "The monster!" and then added: "It must have been a rare brain. There was a paralytic twitch in Burq's face such as I had never seen. I longed to know how it originated."

A Gross Undervaluation.

Maud—"Have you seen Tom this morning?"

Jennie—"No; and I don't want to see him."

Maud—"Why not? Have you quarreled?"

Jennie—"No; but he's a brute. When the bathing master rescued me from the undertow yesterday, Tom told him he wanted to make some suitable recognition of what he had done, and gave him a quarter."—*Harper's Bazar.*

Trouble Ahead.

"Well, Miss Parsay is consoled for the loss of her parrot. I see that she got married a few days since."

"Yes; she married the man she suspected of killing the parrot."—*Indianapolis Journal.*

Sees Double Sometimes.

Romantic Miss—"It seems so wonderful that one man can go all over the world and see everything that there is to be seen!"

Traveled Colonel—"O, I assure you, miss, that he often sees a great deal more than that."—*Detroit Tribune.*

Detective McParlan's Brother Married.

Pottsville, Pa., Sept. 21.—Miss Emma Schollpple of Pottsville was married to Charles McParlan of Chicago yesterday. The bridegroom is a brother of James McParlan, the famous detective, who, as James McKenna, exposed the Mollie Maguire gang, and sent several of its members to the gallows.

Gray Hair.

As a rule a man's hair turns gray five years sooner than a woman's.

On the Fair grounds refresh yourself with Bromo-Seltzer. For sale at soda fountains.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

"Matchless for the complexion and innocent as milk." Buck & Rayner's Mars Face Powder.

E. and W. "Leota." E. and W. A full-dress collar.

GARRETT BIBLICAL INSTITUTE OPENING

Exercises at the First Session in Memorial Hall—The Faculty.

The opening exercises of the Garrett Biblical Institute occurred yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock at Memorial Hall, Evanston. After devotional services Dr. Ridgaway addressed the students, welcoming them back. It is thought the attendance will be about the same as last year. There are but few changes in the faculty. Dr. Ridgaway, the President, who was absent last year in India and China, has returned and will resume his duties. Prof. J. B. Huddleson of the academy will teach Greek also in the institute in place of J. J. Rapp. The other members of the faculty are: Dr. Miner Raymond, professor of systematic theology; Dr. Charles F. Bradley, professor of New Testament exegesis; Dr. M. S. Terry, professor of Old Testament exegesis and biblical theology; Dr. Charles J. Little, professor of historical theology; R. L. Cumnock, professor of rhetoric and elocution; and the Rev. Charles Horswell, professor of biblical language.

News to Smokers.

Old Dominion holds its light to the end. A peculiarity of perfect manufacture. Photo in every package.

Don't hesitate. You know the old saying, "He who hesitates is lost." When you know you are right, don't hesitate to say it. When you go to buy a bottle of Carter's Little Liver Pills don't hesitate to say you want "C-a-r-t-e-r-'s." Demand the genuine Carter's Little Liver Pills.

When you suffer from sick headache, dizziness, constipation, etc., remember Carter's Little Liver Pills will relieve you. One pill is a dose.

See advertisement California land for sale page eight.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

The county clerk issued permits to wed to the following couples yesterday, the parties living in Chicago where no place of residence is given:

	Age.
Porter Harkneis, Martha Glade	62—58
Jacob Schwittzer, Augusta Brann	27—21
John Pearson, Mary Boberg	35—27
Joseph Briscoe, Ida Woodburg	27—29
Henry Rubenstein, Jennie Edelmann	28—23
Edward Carey, Mary Morrison	34—26
Francis Mounot, Margaret Solomon	24—24
John Scully, Nellie Burns	24—23
Joseph Weber, Rose Streletzky	22—19
Frank Cleveland, Lotta Thorpe	22—18
Albert Rice, Clara Bittner	24—25
Andrew Zink, Lizzie Mithagel	21—20
Samuel Russell, Lizzie Brown	24—21
Wilmer Colborne, Elizabeth Stack	30—28
Charles Schumanke, Emilie Engel	27—27
Theodore Lontor, Susanna Hurckers	34—33
Samuel Herman, Mary Wircekowski	24—19
David Curl, Maggie Ginder	29—20
John McGahn, Annie Crune	25—24
Fried Ridel, Annie Rien	23—16
Michael Kelley, Mary Green	27—24
Henry Hartkop, Lena Kuhl	24—20
Ole Gudmundsen, Aseline Iversen	29—33
Thomas Corrigan, Agnes Diettrich	27—26
Michael Devany, Maria Sopnmers	33—27
Franklin Wheeler, Fannie Gray	38—25
Patrick Dovne, Sarah Crynes	23—22
Frank Redington, Mary Knowlton	27—24
John Sandberg, Lena Johnson	24—23
Frank Shaw, Maude Hack	23—20
Charles Alger, Lillian Lindsey	24—23
Arthur Holm, Christiana Gustafson	29—26
Andrew Wrbanski, Krtarzyna Wismeivski	21—21
Rudolph Kieninger, Christine Goetz	25—21
Andrew Zink, Lizzie Northnagel	21—20
William Gieldzinski, Barbara Prencen	24—19
John McGrath, Anna Zopf	22—20
Charles Fussey, Eva Evans	22—19
Michael Gannon, Margaret Barry	35—34
Henry Hollaway, Alma Besseson	21—20
Peter Stemlauf, Ella Rosenthal	23—22
Olaf Johnson, Katharine Weber	23—20
Kristian Johannssen, Nicoline Olsen	40—39
Joseph Burton, Harriette Moble	70—29
Leon Weinmann, Sarah Weinbery	30—25
Henry Glahn, Bertha Metzger	37—30
Barnett Foley, Hulda Metzger	21—20
George Greve, Augusta Wres	31—22
Roman Rejnofski, Augusta Sobek	21—22
Anton Lewandowsky, Marie Wejzechowsku	28—24
John Carlsen, Josephine Johnson	25—25
Jacob Kopski, Martha Stain	35—22
Edward Hill, Elizabeth Benton	27—27
Dareno Leck, Ida Barrick	37—28
Max Koetz, Emma Holle	21—21
Karl Gansloser, Creszentro Hansler	26—21
Henry Ubele, Mary Rousselet	25—23
Herman Bentler, Minnie Frahn	25—21

OFFICIAL WEATHER FORECAST.

Office of Chief of Weather Bureau, Washington, D. C., Sept. 21.—Forecast for Friday:

For Illinois, fair, much cooler, winds becoming northwest.

For Indiana, threatening but probably without rain, cooler Saturday morning, southwest winds becoming northeast.

For Lower Michigan, showers, cooler in west portion and Saturday morning in east portion, south winds becoming northwest.

For Upper Michigan, fair except showers in east portion, cooler in west portion, winds becoming northwest.

For Wisconsin, fair, cooler, northwest winds.

For Minnesota, fair, cooler in eastern portion, northwest winds.

For Iowa, fair, cooler, northwest winds.

For Nebraska, fair, slightly cooler except in extreme west portion, northwest winds.

For Missouri, fair, preceded by light showers tonight and Friday in north portion, cooler, south winds becoming northwest.

Place of observation.	Height of barometer	Thermometer	Maxim'm temperature	Direction of wind	State of weather	Precipitat'n 12 hours
Abilene	29.80	88	92	S.	Clear	
Bismarck, N.D.	29.80	52	60	N. W.	Clear	
Boston, Mass.	30.06	56	64	N. W.	Cl'udy	
Buffalo, N. Y.	29.96	66	74	S. E.	Cl'udy	
Cairo, Ill.	29.90	80	88	S.	Clear	
Charleston, S. C.	30.06	80	86	S. E.	Fair	
Cheyenne, Wyo.	29.82	64	68	N. W.	Clear	
Chicago	29.62	84	88	S. E.	Cl'udy	Trace
Cincinnati, O.	29.90	82	88	S. W.	Clear	
Cleveland, O.	29.88	74	80	S. E.	Clear	
Davenport, Ia.	29.68	68	92	S. W.	Rain	.98
Denver, Colo.	29.80	70	76	E.	Clear	
Des Moines, Ia.	29.70	70	90	N. W.	Clear	Trace
Detroit, Mich.	29.78	70	76	S. E.	Clear	
Dodge City, Kas.	29.72	76	90	N. E.	Fair	
Duluth, Minn.	29.56	58	66	N. W.	Clear	.04
El Paso, Tex.	29.80	86	90	N. W.	Clear	
Erie, Pa.	29.92	70	76	S.	Fair	
Galveston, Tex.	29.98	82	86	S. E.	Cl'udy	
G'd Haven, Mich.	29.64	70	86	S. W.	Rain	.02
Green Bay, Wis.	29.52	66	88	S.	Cl'udy	1.24
Helena, Mont.	30.00	44	50	N. W.	Clear	Trace
Huron, S. D.	29.76	60	70	W.	Clear	
Indianapolis	29.82	82	88	S.	Clear	
Jacksonville	30.06	78	92	E.	Clear	
Kansas City, Mo.	29.74	74	96	S. W.	Rain	.72
Knoxville	30.00	78	90	S. W.	Clear	
La Crosse, Wis.	29.92	70	86	N. W.	Clear	.16
Little Rock, Ark.	29.88	84	92	S. E.	Clear	
Louisville, Ky.	29.94	80	92	S.	Clear	
Manistee, Mich.						
Marquette, Mich	29.48	64	64	S.	Cl'udy	.04
Memphis, Tenn.	29.94	80	92	S.	Clear	
Miles City	29.84	50	54	E.	Cl'udy	.04
Milwaukee	29.60	74	90	S. W.	Rain	.24
Minnedosa	29.60	42	48	W.	Fair	
Montreal	30.04	52	56	S. W.	Cl'udy	
Moorhead	29.74	54	62	N. W.	Clear	
New Orleans, La	30.00	80	90	E.	Cl'udy	
New York City	30.08	64	72	W.	Clear	
Omaha, Neb.	29.74	70	84	W.	Clear	
Oswego, N. Y.	30.06	52	62	E.	Fair	
Palestine	29.90	88	94	S. E.	Fair	
Pierre, S. D.	29.80	60	80	N.	Fair	
Pittsburg	29.96	72	84	S. W.	Clear	
Port Huron	29.82	66	74	S. E.	Clear	
Pueblo	29.70	74	82	S. E.	Clear	
Rapid City	29.90	50	60	N.	Clear	Trace
St. Louis	29.78	86	94	S.	Clear	
St. Paul	29.62	62	78	W.	Clear	.01
Salt Lake City	30.04	58	58	N. W.	Clear	
Santa Fe	29.86	66	72	N. W.	Clear	
Sioux City	29.74	66	76	N.	Clear	
Springfield, Ill.	29.70	84	92	S. W.	Clear	
Springfield, Mo.	29.78	84	92	S. W.	Clear	
Toledo	29.80	78	86	S. W.	Clear	Trace

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

New York, Sept. 21.—Arrived—Columbia, Hamburg, via Southampton. Sailed—State of California, Glasgow; Fuerst Bismarck, Hamburg via Southampton. Arrived out—Spree, Bremen. Sailed for New York—Germanic (from Liverpool), Queenstown. Sighted—Normannia, New York for Hamburg via Southampton, passed Hurst Castle; Spaarndam, Rotterdam for New York, passed Isle of Wight; Heckla, New York for Christiansand, passed Louis Island; Persian Monarch, New York for London, passed Scilly; Tauric, New York for Liverpool, passed Kinsale.

WEATHER IN CHICAGO.

The temperature yesterday, as observed by Manasse, optician, Tribune Building, was as follows: Thermometer—8 a. m., 73 degrees above zero; 9 a. m., 76; 10 a. m., 79; 11 a. m., 81; 12 m., 84; 1 p. m., 86; 3 p. m., 87; 6 p. m., 85. Barometer—8 a. m., 29.48; 6 p. m., 29.32.

DEATHS.

ALLES—George, beloved husband of Sophie Alles, aged 43 years and 6 months. Funeral Saturday at 9 a. m. from his late residence, 430 Division-st., to St. Joseph's Church, thence to St. Boniface.

CLARKE—William, only son of W. H. W. Clarke and Mrs. Clarke, nee Borli, aged 9 months and 6 days. Funeral Friday at 1 o'clock, from 3119 Portland-av. to Oakwoods.

BOYLE—Sept. 21, at residence of Mrs. E. M. Guinea, 482 Fullerton-av. (Birdie), Mary S., eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Boyle, aged 24 years. Interment at Milwaukee, Wis., Sunday, Sept. 24.

GLASSCOCK—Mrs. Jennie Tappan Glasscock, at 455 Washington-blvd., Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock. Funeral Friday, Sept. 22. Interment at Graceland.

HILDRETH—Sept. 21, 1893, at his residence, 907 West Harrison-st., R. D. Hildreth, aged 59 years. Funeral Saturday, Sept. 23, 1:30 p. m.

JACKSON—Sept. 20, 1893, Edward Jackson, aged 84 years. Funeral Sunday, Sept. 24, at 1 p. m., from residence of daughter, Mrs. H. Lewis, 133 Walnut-st., by carriages to Rosehill.

LANGELIER—Marie Annie Langelier, at the residence of John Breecher, Blue Island, Ill., Sept. 20, aged 84 years and 8 months, mother of Mrs. O. De Celle, Mrs. E. Quertin, and the late Mrs. Julia Fitzpatrick. High mass at St. Boniface, Blue Island, Friday at 10:30 a. m. Carriages to Mount Olivet.

ROBINSON—Sept. 21, 1893, Herbert Robinson, aged 1 year and 24 days. Funeral Friday at 11 a. m. from the parents' residence, 247 Illinois-st., to Calvary.

RUSH—William J. Rush, Sept. 19, 1893. Funeral from his late residence, La Grange, Sept. 21 at 2 p. m.

SONNENSCHEIM—Rosina, widow of Herman Sonnenschein, Wednesday, Sept. 20, at her residence, No. 705 S. Halsted-st. Funeral Friday, Sept. 22, at 1 o'clock p. m., by carriages to Graceland. No flowers.

STRATTAN—In this city, on the 21st inst., of typhoid fever, in his 41st year, Charles T. Strattan. Funeral services at his late residence, 290 La Salle-av., at 1 o'clock p. m., Friday, the 22d inst. Remains taken to Mount Vernon, Ill., for interment. Springfield (Ill.) and St. Louis papers please copy.

WILMARTH—Eleanor Louise Wilmarth, aged 3 years 9 months and 3 days, youngest daughter of Thomas W. and Julia B. Wilmarth. Funeral at 3733 Forest-av., Saturday, Sept. 23, at 10 o'clock. Carriages to Graceland.

DEATHS.

SCAMMELL—Sept. 20, 1893, Lizzie, the beloved daughter of Alfred and Elizabeth Scammell. Notice of funeral hereafter.

TOO LATE TO CLASSIFY.

LOST—THURSDAY, SEPT. 21, ABOUT 3:30 P. m., in ladies' toilet-room, Fisheries Building, World's Fair, lady's solitaire diamond ring; also solitaire sapphire ring. Will finder please return to address below and receive reward? W. L. LEE & CO., 273 and 275 South Canal-st.

LOST—SOMEWHERE IN GOING TO AND FROM Lincoln Park, or in the park, gold Masonic Mark, name John H. Michenor, Welcome Lodge, 453, Sygnet Chapter, 251. Finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving it at Hotel Lafayette, West Madison and Desplaines-sts.

$25 WEEKLY—YOU CAN MAKE IT AND BE independent. Crayon portrait work; learned easily; new method. Studio 54, 154 La Salle-st.

CENTRAL MUSIC HALL—STODDARD.

—THE—

Stoddard Lectures.

ENTIRELY NEW COURSE OF

5 Wonderfully Illustrated Lectures,

THE OUTCOME OF

JOHN L. STODDARD'S

TOUR AROUND THE WORLD.

JAPAN, CHINA, INDIA.

PRESENTED IN

Vivid Description and Realistic Illustration.

A COURSE FOR EACH EVENING,

A COURSE OF SATURDAY MATINEES,

7 COURSES EXACTLY ALIKE,

Beginning Monday Evening, Oct. 2.

Course Tickets For MR. STODDARD'S Grandest Series NOW ON SALE.

Prices—$1.50, $2.00, $3.00, $4.00, each covering reserved seat for 5 lectures.

Don't be discouraged by the great rush at the opening sale. First-rate seats for every course still obtainable. BURDITT & NORTH, Managers.

CENTRAL MUSIC HALL, State and Randolph-sts.

MR. MOODY Speaks at 11 o'clk today. Rev. JOHN M'NEILL at 12 o'clock.

REV. H. M. WHARTON of Baltimore preaches in First Baptist Church (S. Park-av. and 31st-st.) at 8 o'clock. Mr. STEBBINS sings.

PASTOR ADOLPH STOECKER of Berlin in Holmes Hall, 245 Clybourn-av., at 8 o'clock to Germans. Saturday at 2:30, in Central Music Hall, to workingmen. Subject: "Christian Socialism."

BIBLE INSTITUTE 80 Institute-place (near Chicago-av. and La Salle)—Dr. John Riddell lectures every morning at 9 o'clock. Major Whittle 11 o'clock.

McVICKER'S THEATER—21 Exits.

Last Friday Night— Last Matinee Saturday at 2. Denman Thompson The Old Homestead

Monday, Sept. 25—WM. H. CRANE in Brother John.

EXTRA—NEXT WEEK—SEPT. 25, SALE OF SEATS NOW IN PROGRESS.

WM. H. CRANE

In his recent success,

BROTHER JOHN.

BY MARTHA MORTON.

THE AUDITORIUM—Tonight.

IMRE KIRALFY'S MASTERPIECE,

AMERICA

ABBEY, SCHOEFFEL & GRAU, Prop's and Mgrs. GORGEOUS PAGEANTS AND BALLETS AND THE WONDROUS

7 SCHAFFERS In Extraordinary and Indescribable Acts.

Matinees Monday, Wednesday, Thursday & Saturday.

CHICAGO OPERA HOUSE—Fireproof.

Cor. Clark and Washington-sts.

Mr. David Henderson.............Sole Manager

Nightly at 8. Matinees Wed. and Sat. 602d TIME.

American Extravaganza Co.

ALI BABA

Or, Morgiana and the 40 Thieves.

LAST TIMES. World's Fair Greatest Attraction.

Admission 50c. Next Attraction—"SINBAD."

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.

HARRY L. HAMLIN.......................Manager

—21st WEEK—

Engagement of the Eminent Comedian, MR.

Sol Smith Russell

In the beautiful play,

Every Evening. MATINEE Wed. and Sat. 'PEACEFUL VALLEY' By Edw. E. Kidder.

50 CENTS

50 Cents

To St. Joe and Benton Harbor, Mich., and return, SUNDAY, SEPT. 24,

By the new steel side-wheel passenger steamer CITY OF CHICAGO. Leave 10 a. m. and return to city 10 p. m. Graham & Morton Trans. Co., Dock and Office foot of Wabash-av. and State-st. bridge. P. S.—Tickets now on sale.

HOOLEY'S—Only 2 Nights More.

MR. E. S. WILLARD

This Evening and Matinee Tomorrow,

"A FOOL'S PARADISE" (First time here.)

Saturday Night—Farewell Performance—"THE PROFESSOR'S LOVE STORY."

Sunday night—EVANS & HOEY in THE NEW PARLOR MATCH. Seat sale now open.

HAVLIN'S—Telephone South 127.

THE HOME OF FARCE-COMEDY.

BARNEY FERGUSON IN McCARTHY'S MISHAPS.

Next Sunday—John L. Sullivan.

EMPIRE THEATER—West Madison & Union-sts.

SADIE HASSON,

Matinees Wed., Sat., and Sun., every evening at 8, in

A KENTUCKY GIRL.

Next Sunday—"By the World Forgotten."

SCHILLER THEATER—Tonight.

Chicago's Handsomest Playhouse, presenting MISS ROSE AND MR. CHARLES COGHLAN

In Sardou's Famous Comedy,

DIPLOMACY!

Supported by the GREAT COGHLAN CO. MATINEE TOMORROW AT 2:15 P. M.

THE ALHAMBRA—Tel. South 142.

H. R. JACOBS.........................Sole Manager

Matinees Sunday, Tuesday, and Saturday.

ALL THIS WEEK The Diamond Breaker. ETELKA WARDELL And a Great Cast. Niel Florence's Big Sensation.

Next Week—The Pulse of New York.

WINDSOR THEATER—N. Clark & Division-sts.

10 minutes' ride from City Hall on N. Clark-st. cable. TONIGHT AT 8. MATINEE SATURDAY. A PRONOUNCED SUCCESS.

Freddie Huke—IN—For a Million.

Next Sunday—Frazer Coulter-Grace Thorne LIGHTS O' LONDON.

THE GROTTO.

THE GROTTO

MICHIGAN AVENUE, NEAR MADISON ST.

America's Representative Vaudeville House Crowded Nightly. SAMPSON and 30 Strong Specialties. Music—Mirth—Mimicry. Quality—Quantity. Entire Change of Bill Weekly.

BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG.

Do not fail to visit the Grand Panorama of the

"BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG."

It has been before the public for the last ten consecutive years. Opened DAILY from 8 o'clock a. m. until 10:30 p. m., Sundays included.

DON'T FAIL TO VISIT

LIBBY PRISON.

THE GREAT NATIONAL WAR MUSEUM.

The most interesting and wonderful exhibit in America. Open from 8 a. m. to 10 p. m. daily and Sunday. Wabash-av., between 14th and 16th-sts.

SABBATH PROGRAMME, SEPT. 24th.

MR. MOODY preaches in the Haymarket Theater at 10:30, and in Immanuel Baptist Church (Michigan-av., near 23d-st.) at 3 and 7:30. Also in South Park M. E. Church (S. Park-av. and 33d-st.) at 4.

DR. PENTECOST in Plymouth Congregational Church (Michigan-av. and 26th-st.) at 7:45.

REV. JOHN McNEILL in Columbia Theater (Monroe-st., near Dearborn) at 11, in Standard Theater (Jackson and Halsted) at 3, and in Central Music Hall at 8. Mr. Burke sings.

REV. A. C. DIXON of Brooklyn in Second Baptist Ch. (Morgan and Monroe-sts.) at 10:45, and in Englewood Pres. Ch. (64th-st. and Yale-av.) at 3 and 8. Mr. Towner sings.

DR. JOHN RIDDELL of Glasgow in Englewood Pres. Ch. at 10:45.

MR. HENRY VARLEY of London in Hooley's Theater (Randolph-st., near La Salle) at 10:30; subject, "The Broken Image"; and in First Cong. Ch. (Ann-st. and Washington-blvd.) at 7:45; subject, "Christ's Coming Kingdom."

REV. H. M. WHARTON of Baltimore in Chicago Av. Ch. (cor. La Salle-av.) at 10:30, in South Park M. E. Church at 3:30, and in First Baptist Church (S. Park-av. and 31st-st.) at 7:45. Mr. Stebbins sings.

REV. JOHN ROBERTSON of Glasgow in Standard Theater at 11 and 3, and in Second Baptist Ch. at 7:45.

R. A. TORREY, Superintendent of Bible Institute, in Standard Theater at 8 o'clock.

Pastor ADOLF STOECKER of Berlin in Central Music Hall at 4 o'clock to Germans.

No charge for admission to any meeting.

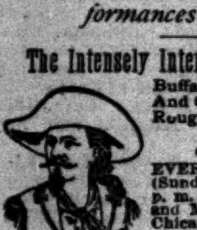
BUFFALO BILL'S WILD WEST

300TH TIME

Tonight, Friday, Sept. 22.

A New Record of Consecutive Performances in Chicago.

The Intensely Interesting and Thrilling



Buffalo Bill's Wild West And Congress of Rough Riders of the World. 62d and 63d-sts., Opposite World's Fair.

EVERY DAY—RAIN OR SHINE (Sundays included)—at 3 and 8:30 p. m. Driest, Cleanest, Neatest, and Most Comfortable Resort in Chicago. No mud, no dust. Best place to go on rainy days; 20 feet from all railroads.

The [key] To All.

Voted a World Beater!

THE BATTLE OF THE LITTLE BIG HORN,

Or CUSTER'S LAST CHARGE.

Admission, 50c. Children under 10 years, 25c. Reserved seats 25c and 50c extra. Popular price Restaurant on the grounds.

CHICAGO RACING ASSOCIATION.

CHICAGO . . . RACING . . . ASSOCIATION.

(HAWTHORNE TRACK.)

FALL MEETING—1893.

RACING EVERY DAY, RAIN OR SHINE.

Five or More Races Each Day.

Books Made on Foreign Races.

Special Race Trains via Illinois Central and C. B. & Q. Railroads to Grand Stand in 25 minutes. Ill. Central Trains leave depot foot of Randolph-st. 9:41 a. m., 12:00 p. m., 12:25 p. m., 1:00 p. m., 1:30 p. m., and 2:00 p. m., stopping at Van Buren-st., Wabash-av., 22d-st., Halsted-st., and Ashland-av. Returning, trains leave the race track at 4:40 p. m. and immediately after the races. C. B. & Q. Trains leave Union Depot at 12:15 (Bookmakers'), 1:05 p. m., and 1:35 p. m., stopping at all intermediate points. Regular train, leaving depot at 2:10, will transfer passengers for the track at Hawthorne Station. Returning, trains will leave race track at 12:45 p. m., 4:50 p. m., stopping at Blue Island-av., and immediately after the races. Return Tickets (both roads), 25c.

RACING BEGINS AT 2:15.

ADMISSION INCLUDING SEAT IN GRAND STAND...$1.00

THE COLUMBIA—Monroe and Dearborn.

Third and Last Week of the

CHARITY BALL

BY MR. DANIEL FROHMAN'S

LYCEUM THEATER CO.

Next Week—THE WIFE, and last week of Company. Advance Sale of Seats ready at box office.

THE HAYMARKET—Will J. Davis.

West Madison and Halsted-sts.

YOU MUST SEE IT! THE DAZZLER! More good fun than you can tell about in a week. JOE OTT, ANNIE LEWIS, the Clipper Quartette, and a host of good people and pretty girls.

Next Sunday—The sensation of the dramatic age, THE SPAN OF LIFE. Seats ready this morning.

TROCADERO.

Michigan-av. and Monroe-st.

TROCADERO

The Greatest Bill of the Season. Every evening at 8 the Peerless SANDOW, Jules Levy, Mrs. Alice Shaw, and 100 Vaudeville Stars—100. Thursday, Saturday, and Sunday Matinees. Admission 50c. Secure Reserved Seats in advance.

SAM T. JACK'S OPERA-HOUSE

Madison-st., bet. State & Dearborn. Tel. Main 2198.

Every day at 2. Every night at 8. MAY RUSSELL Burlesque Co., headed by Famous Pauline Batcheller. The Fun of Two Continents and the Sights of Midway Plaisance, all combined.

Prices—Matinee, 25c, 50c. Night, 25c, 50c, 75c.

WEST SIDE PARK—Lincoln and Polk-sts.

Baseball Today.

Baltimore vs. Chicago.

Game called at 3:30 p. m.

NANA—219 State-st.—Today.

NANA THE FAMOUS $85,000 PICTURE is the leading pictorial attraction for visitors to the World's Fair. The entire press of Chicago is unanimous in its testimony as to the artistic value of this vision of beauty. On exhibition every day from 9 a. m. till 11 p. m. Admission, 25 cents.

MIDWAY PLAISANCE.

GERMAN VILLAGE,

Midway Plaisance.

AFTERNOON AND EVENING.

GRAND MILITARY CONCERT

By the IMPERIAL GERMAN GUARD INFANTRY and GERMAN GARDE DU CORPS CAVALRY, in full uniform.

Collection Of Typical German Peasant Homes.

The only shady Garden in the Fair. Excellent cuisine. Elegant wine restaurant. Interesting Ethnographic Museum. The Zschille collection of arms and armors.

ROOF GARDEN HUNGARIAN CAFE.

Near Cottage Grove entrance

—MIDWAY PLAISANCE—

BALL WORLD'S FAIR BALL

GRAND MARCH OF ALL NATIONS.

Saturday Evening, Sept. 23.

Tickets (Gentleman and Lady), $1.00. On sale at hotels, etc.

OLD VIENNA—Midway Plaisance.

Historically true reproduction of the "Graben," as it appeared 200 years ago. From 10:30 to 4 CONCERT by the celebrated HUNGARIAN BAND "Hazat Natzi." From 5 to 10 Concert by the famous Hoch und Deutschmeister Military Band, under the leadership of Hofkapellmeister C. M. Ziehrer.

MIDWAY PLAISANCE.

HAGENBECK'S

Wonderfully Trained Wild Animals.

Performances at 2:30, 4:30, and 8:30 p. m.

WORLD'S FAIR DISTRICT.

ISABELLA THEATER.

61st and Cottage Grove. Prices, 25c, 50c, and 80c.

DUNCAN CLARK'S

FEMALE MINSTRELS.

40—LOVELY LADIES—40

Hottest Show in Town.

NEWS FROM ABROAD.

BRAZILIAN REBEL FLEET MEETS DEFEAT IN THE SOUTH.

At Santos Mello's Ships Are Driven Off by Fire from Federal Forts—Bombardment of the City of Rio Janeiro Expected Soon to Begin—Revolution Brewing in Argentina—Hamburg's Water Supply Contaminated by the Elbe—Statement of India Finances.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay, Sept. 21.—[Copyright, 1893, by James Gorden Bennett.]—News received here today is not as favorable to the cause of the revolutionists as heretofore. The rebel squadron, of which the Republica is the flagship, which sailed for the South intending to bombard Santos, Porto Alegre, and Rio Grande do Sul has been defeated.

When they arrived off Santos the guns of the Republica and Pallas were turned on the city. The land forces were awaiting the attack, and the shore artillery replied with vigor. The fight was kept up for two hours, when the rebel fleet hoisted anchor and sailed to the southward. Desertions from the ranks of the revolutionists are daily reported. The government is strengthening its forces, hoping soon to dominate the situation.

The Federal troops in Rio Grande do Sul have abandoned the siege of the city of San Enquenio, which they found too strongly defended to attack with any hope of success. There was considerable skirmishing but no decisive results. Two thousand Federals under the command of Gen. Pena were encamped near Bantista, intending to attack San Enquenio, which was defended by 600 Castilhistas commanded by Gen. Rigre.

Advices received from Rio are more favorable to the rebels than those from the South. It is reported the citizens of the Brazilian capital expect the city will in a few days be surrendered to Admiral Mello. There is a feeling of intense bitterness against Peixoto among the citizens. It is not thought they will submit to be cut off from all supplies by the revolutionists. Admiral Mello's squadron still prevents any ships communicating with the shore, and the stocks of provisions in the city are running low. It is predicted Admiral Mello will be in possession of Rio before the end of the week. It is reported here foreign vessels may enter all Brazilian ports freely under the responsibility of their own flag, but the truth of this is doubted.

LONDON, Sept. 21.—Private dispatches received here today from Rio Janeiro report the situation there is unchanged. Steps have been taken to treat with Admiral Mello, the commander of the rebel squadron, who yesterday sent an ultimatum to the authorities demanding the surrender of the city under penalty of bombardment. The excitement in the city continues. It is hourly expected Admiral Mello will order the bombardment. The rebel vessels are in positions to pour a furious fire into the city, and the wealthier residents have fled the place. In an interview today Señor Correa, the Brazilian Minister in this city, said he believed President Peixoto to be still at Rio. He received cable dispatches from the Ministers of Foreign Affairs, the Interior, and Finance yesterday referring to ordinary legation business, thus showing that the government bureaus were still occupied. The banks at Rio were also transacting their ordinary business and exchange was quoted.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 21.—From the non-receipt of news from Rio at the State and Navy Departments it is believed the Brazilian telegraph service is still subjected to censorship if not entirely suspended. The cruiser Newark sailed this morning for Fort Wadsworth, New York, to take on ammunition preparatory to sailing for Rio. Sunday is fixed as the date of the Newark's departure for the Brazilian capital, and, allowing two weeks for the voyage, it will join the Charleston about Oct. 8.

SITUATION IN ARGENTINA GRAVE.

Harsh Measures Adopted by the Government May Lead to Revolution.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

VALPARAISO, Chile, Sept. 21.—[Copyright, 1893, by James Gordon Bennett.]—A correspondent in Buenos Ayres telegraphs that the political situation in Argentina is grave. All the Radical clubs have been closed by order of the government. Dr. Alem, leader of the Radicals, and his principal adherents are under police espionage. Other Radicals less prominent have been sent on board the warships. It is thought that harsh measures on the part of the government will precipitate a revolution. A battalion of federal troops which had been sent to Tucuman to quell the revolt there deserted on arrival and joined the revolters. Gen. Bosch has gone to the disturbed province with Pellegrini to try and arrange a settlement of the troubles.

The Presidents of the Radical clubs and many of the members were arrested last night and imprisoned in the buildings in the park and in the arsenal near by. The police were sent to warn the troops in the barracks that death would be the penalty for aiding the discontented. The government has renewed the prohibition of the publication of political news, and threatens to suppress any newspaper disobeying the order. A new office, that of Press Censor, has been created, and he is authorized to transmit official news. After a session lasting until 1 o'clock this morning the President and his Cabinet retired to their homes. It was decided to place Gen. Levalle in charge of the forces in Cordova and Andondo and Gen. Godoy in command of San Luis and Mendoza.

The United States cruiser Yorktown has sailed for Sandy Point.

President Pena insists on Señor Ellauri accepting the Presidency of the republic, hoping by this to overcome the present opposition. He has written to Gen. Mitre asking him to use his influence with Ellauri to accept. Two battalions of National Guard have been ordered to permanent duty in the Province of Cordova, where, it is feared, the revolutionary movement will be started. The Loyalists in Tucuman have requested the President to send to the Senate a project for Federal intervention in the disturbed provinces, which, it is believed, will be approved. It is reported that a Colonel of the battalion in Tucuman which mutinied has been killed.

BUENOS AYRES, Sept. 21.—The national troops in the long-disturbed Province of Corrientes have gone over to the insurgents. The iron gunboats Bermejo and Republica, stationed in Parana River, have joined the anti-government forces. The President has ordered that the whole National Guard be mobilized throughout the country to stop the progress of the revolution.

CONTAMINATION BY ELBE WATER.

Break Found in Reservoir Pipes at Hamburg—March of Pestilence.

HAMBURG, Sept. 21.—A meeting of the Municipal Council was held yesterday and a long and excited discussion arose concerning the water supply of the city, it having been charged that the drinking water furnished the inhabitants had been contaminated with cholera infection by a break in the pipes that allowed water from the River Elbe to mix with the pure water. Herr Meyer, the Chief Engineer of the city, admitted that such had been the case, but he declared the reservoir filter was now perfectly free from inflow from the Elbe. During the twenty-four hours ended at noon today there were twelve new cases of cholera and three deaths from that disease reported to the authorities here. All were in the suburbs of the city. Four of the cases were at St. Pauli, one at Hohenfeld, two at Neustadt, two at Barmbeck, and two at Eimsbuettel. One case occurred on board the Rotterdam steamer Amstel, which has been lying in the harbor since Sept. 16.

It is reported this evening that cholera has appeared in the military barracks at Eppendorf, a suburb on the Alster River.

ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 21.—The ravages of cholera in this city are rapidly increasing. The new cases reported reach an average of fifty a day, while the deaths from the disease reach almost the same number.

BUDA PESTH, Sept. 21.—The cholera in this city is spreading among the wealthier classes, and considerable uneasiness has been caused by the fact.

VIENNA, Sept. 21.—Prof. Stricker, who with Drs. Hasterlik and Stockmayer, have been experimenting with cultured comma bacilli, has written an article which is today published in the *Neue Freie Presse* giving the results of his experiments. He says the bacilli cultivated in laboratories lose their dangerous nature, and when they enter the human body produce diseases that are not cholera. Prof. Stricker's deductions are based upon actual experiments with human beings. He is attached to the Institute of Experimental Pathology here, and during the course of his experiments with the cultivated comma bacilli Dr. Hasterlik, Dr. Stockmayer, four students at the institute, and a number of other persons offered to swallow the culture made by Prof. Stricker. Their taking of the bacilli produced no bad effect beyond headache and nausea.

MADRID, Sept. 21.—The Spanish Government has declared a quarantine against the ports of Hamburg, Germany, and Hull, England, owing to the prevalence of cholera at those places. It has also declared Jersey City, N. J., to be infected, and all vessels that left that city subsequent to Aug. 31 for Spanish ports will be quarantined upon arrival. Official information also having reached the government of the existence of yellow fever at Tampa, Fla., all vessels that have left that port since Aug. 20 bound for Spanish ports will be quarantined.

RATIO OF RUPEE VALUE NOT FIXED.

Statement of Indian Finances in the Commons—The Budget Passed.

LONDON, Sept. 21.—In his exposition of the Indian budget in the House of Commons today George Russell, Parliamentary Secretary of the India Office, estimated the gross revenues of the India Government for the next financial year at 90,000,000 tens of rupees, and the expenditure at 91,500,000 tens of rupees. The revised statement for the financial year 1891-'92, he said, showed a surplus of 40,000 tens of rupees; that of the financial year 1892-'93 a deficit of 1,110,000 tens of rupees.

Mr. Russell said it was not surprising that the tenders for council bills had declined. Doubtless the demand would revive now the coinage and impost of silver had been stopped, but whether or not the ratio of sixteen pence a rupee could be maintained was a question which depended upon the condition of trade. The government had not decided whether the ratio of value should be permanently fixed at 1s 4d a rupee. At present the government did not propose to take any further action in the matter. If gold should be sent freely out to India the period of gold coinage there would be hastened. If the rate of 16 pence to the rupee should be maintained it would make a total improvement for the year of 1,640,000 tens of rupees.

Mr. Goschen, Chancellor of the Exchequer in the last Salisbury Cabinet, said even the most sanguine defender of the Indian Government could regard its present action only as a temporary solution of a grave difficulty. He hoped India would receive abundant time in which to solve its difficult problems. Mr. Goschen closed his speech with several new suggestions of remedies for the financial troubles of the Indian Government.

Sir William Vernon Harcourt, Chancellor of the Exchequer, said the injury done the natives in India by the government's treatment of silver had been much exaggerated.

Sir John Gorst, Financial Secretary of the Treasury under the last Salisbury administration supported the government in the debate. Eventually the budget was adopted without change.

MEN KILLED IN MIMIC BATTLE.

Fatalities Attend German Army Maneuvers at Guens.

GUENS, Sept. 21.—The army maneuvers closed today and the palm of victory was awarded to the Army of the North. In yesterday's maneuvers the Northern Army assumed the offensive on a range of low-lying hills between Frauerhaid and Grosswartesdorf. The battle front extended a distance of five miles. The Southern army was compelled to retreat, its left flank having been turned by the Northern army. The defeated force retired upon the line of the Pilendorf villages, eight miles north of Guens. Today the Northern army attempted to dislodge the Southern army from the position it had occupied on the heights of Loisdorf and Cleigratenz. The effort, however, was unsuccessful. The final movement in the battle which ended at noon was made by command of Field Marshal von Reinlander. The arbitrators decided the advantage remained with the Northern army, as it had outflanked its enemy.

The men and horses are suffering extreme exhaustion. Numerous accidents occurred during the fighting. It is reported that two officers and several privates were killed. An accident happened to the Eleventh Hussars that would have been laughable had not many of the men and their horses been injured. The regiment received an order to advance upon the enemy. The bugle sounded the charge and the hussars moved forward at a gallop in splendid style. Suddenly horses and men were seen toppling over. They had come unawares upon a wide and deep ditch, and the hussars went down as though their ranks were being swept with grape and canister. Many of the regiment were seriously hurt. Only thirty men and horses emerged from the ditch in condition to resume the charge.

Emperor William has left the field of operations and gone to Mohacs.

This evening Emperor Franz Josef gave his guests a court dinner, after which the farewells were said. Emperor Franz Josef started a little later for Vienna, accompanied by the Duke of Connaught. Most of the other Princes also have left for their homes.

Emperor William has sent Gen. von Schlieffen to Vienna to bestow the decoration of the Black Eagle on Baron Beck, Chief of the Austrian staff. The Emperor's message to Beck is to the effect that his merits are attested by the efficiency of the Austrian army and his example is also a source of inspiration to the German army.

The *Fremdenblatt* in Vienna and other newspapers regard the message as unusually flattering. They say it is proof of the military intimacy of the allies in the peace triangle. Emperor William has expressed high admiration of Gen. von Reinlander, commander of the Third Corps, whom he regards as a soldier of the highest order. The Emperor remarked today to ex-Minister Szell that never before had he felt so much at home outside of Germany as during his sojourn in Hungary. Throughout his visit the Emperor has been in the best of spirits. Wednesday he sent this telegram to announce his call on Count Szechenyi, former Austro-Hungarian Ambassador in Berlin:

Will come to see you between 12 and 1. Please have piece of bread and cool drink for me. We will then chat about good old times. Please excuse my dusty appearance.

Yesterday some sixty newspaper correspondents from Vienna, Buda Pesth, Rome, and Berlin went on strike and refused to file their reports at the telegraph office. Their grievance was that the Austrian telegraph officials had exercised a strict censorship over their reports and had stricken out whole paragraphs of criticisms. Many of the correspondents left Guens last evening, it is said, on account of their differences with the censors.

BARON CHURCHILL DIES AT LONDON.

Descendant of Lord F. A. Spencer and a Lord in Waiting to the Queen.

LONDON, Sept. 21.—Baron Churchill died here yesterday:

[Victor Albert Francis Charles Spencer (Baron Churchill) was born in 1864 and married the third daughter of the Earl of Londsdale. He was a Lieutenant in the Coldstream Guards. In 1889 he was appointed Lord in Waiting to the Queen. He was a descendant of Lord Francis Almeric Spencer, the youngest son of George, the third Duke of Marlborough. He bore the title of a Prince of the Holy Roman Empire. His son and successor to the title, Victor Almeric Lancelot, was born in 1888. Her Majesty, Queen Victoria, stood sponsor to his second son, Victor Alexander, born in 1890.]

Yellow Jack on a Russian Schooner.

The health authorities at Portland declare the sickness on board the Russian schooner Liggo is yellow fever. The Liggo, under command of Capt. Kirsten, sailed from Wilmington, N. C., Aug. 8 for London. It put into Portland Tuesday in charge of its mate, Capt. Kirsten having died on the voyage. The second mate was also taken sick on the passage and died before the schooner reached Portland. Yesterday three of the crew of the Liggo were taken sick and the health officers ordered it in quarantine. Today it is announced that yellow fever is aboard of it.

Discount Rates Again Reduced.

At the regular weekly meeting today of the directors of the Bank of England it was decided to make a further reduction in the bank's rate of discount. Last week the rate was reduced from 5 to 4 per cent, and today it was lowered to 3½ per cent.

Miners and Mine Owners to Meet.

The Coal Mine Owners' Association today adopted a suggestion from the Secretary of the Miners' Federation suggesting that the masters meet delegates from the federation with a view to making some arrangements for the resumption of work by the striking miners. It is doubtful if the meeting will result in a settlement of the long dispute. A majority of the masters hold that a material reduction in wages is imperative, while the miners express unwillingness to accept a large reduction.

Miners Rioting at Hednesford.

Striking miners are rioting at Hednesford, Staffordshire. They have piled up and are burning coal trucks. The mob has full possession of the town. Military have been summoned to restore order.

MISS DAISY MONTAGUE SLAIN.

Empire Theater Dancer and Her Escort Murdered by a Jealous Man.

LONDON, Sept. 21.—Much excitement has been caused in music hall circles by the shooting early this morning of Miss Daisy Montague, a well-known dancer at the Empire theater, and the man who was escorting her to her home in Regent Square, Gray's Inn road. The murderer, who after shooting Miss Montague and her escort committed suicide by shooting himself, was Leo Percy, an electrician. The shooting was prompted by jealousy. Percy had been engaged to marry Miss Montague, but a short time ago the latter broke off the engagement, preferring the man Percy shot this morning, a wealthy tradesman named Samuel Garcia.

GLUTTED WITH AMERICAN GRAIN.

Glasgow Granaries Overstocked—Merchants Make Heavy Purchases.

GLASGOW, Sept. 21.—The granaries here are choked with American grain and are unable to receive incoming cargoes. Importers are therefore seeking storage facilities outside of Glasgow. The grain market is glutted by the overabundant supply. Merchants have taken advantage of the situation to buy heavily, believing that bottom prices have been reached.

RAIN AT THE FRENCH CAPITAL.

Number of Americans Arrive at Paris on a Dismal Day.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

PARIS, Sept. 21.—[Copyright, 1893, by James Gordon Bennett.]—The sky was overcast all day and there was a sharp rain-storm during the afternoon. The barometer ranged from 29.49 to 29.65, and the temperature from 50° to 64°. The following Americans registered: The Bissell family, the Wood family, New York; the Pegram family, Dr. Millar, Providence; Mr. and Mrs. Arnold, Washington; A. Riegelmat, Chicago.

Italian Bank Looters Committed for Trial.

ROME, Sept. 21.—Public interest in the bank scandals was revived today by the action of the Court of Appeal, which committed for trial at the Assize Court Sig. Tanlongo, Manager of the Banca Romana; Cesar Lazzaroni, Monzillo Zamarano, and three others on charges of having defrauded the bank. Michael Lazzaroni, Pietro Tanlongo, Sig. Mortera, and another were acquitted of the charge of complicity in the frauds.

William's Course Toward Bismarck.

BERLIN, Sept. 21.—The report that Emperor William, upon hearing of Prince Bismarck's illness at Kissingen, sent a dispatch to the ex-Chancellor expressing his sympathy and offering him one of the imperial castles as a residence, has caused much newspaper comment. As a rule, the papers approve of the Emperor's advances toward renewing his friendship with the Prince.

Free Coinage in Straits Settlements.

SINGAPORE, Sept. 21.—The currency commission of the Straits Settlements has presented four reports. Half of the members favor token coinage and half free silver currency. The bankers and Chinese reports favor free silver coinage.

New Governor for German East Africa.

Col. Schele has been gazetted as the successor of Count von Soden, the retiring Governor of German East Africa.

Dutch Minister to Great Britain Dead.

Count de Bylandt, Dutch Minister to Great Britain, died Wednesday at Aix-les-Bains.

Cable Flashes.

HEAVY LOSS BY FIRE AT LEEDS.

The Central Market at Leeds was burned yesterday, the loss being $200,000.

CHAMBERLAIN SAILS FOR AMERICA NEXT WEEK.

Joseph Chamberlain, leader of the Liberal-Unionists in the House of Commons, will sail on the steamer Majestic Sept. 25 for New York.

ARCHBISHOP WALSH COMING TO AMERICA.

Archbishop Walsh left Dublin two weeks ago for a private holiday tour of the United States. His visit has no bearing on Church or State affairs.

ALLEGED SPIES TAKEN TO BERLIN.

The two Frenchmen who were arrested here Aug. 28 on the charge of being spies have been taken to Berlin, where they will undergo a preliminary judicial examination.

HUMBERT THANKS WILLIAM.

King Humbert has telegraphed to Emperor William his thanks for the cordial reception given by the German court and people to the Italian Crown Prince during the recent maneuvers in West Germany.

DISABLED STEAMER IN PORT.

The Dutch steamer P. Caland, having in tow the steamer Maasdam, before reported with its crank pin broken, has arrived at Plymouth. The accident to the Maasdam, which was bound from Rotterdam for New York, occurred Sept. 11.

STUDENTS NOT ALLOWED OUT AT NIGHT.

The measures adopted by the imperial government to suppress the anti-German agitation of young Czechs at Prague are being enforced with strictness. With a view to checking riots an order has been issued forbidding students to be out of their domiciles after 8 o'clock in the evening.

CROWD TO HEAR CANDIDATE JACKSON.

Enthusiastic Republican Meeting with Three Speeches at Marshalltown, Ia.

MARSHALLTOWN, Ia., Sept. 21.—[Special.]—The Hon. Frank D. Jackson, Chairman James E. Blythe, and the Hon. Sidney A. Foster address an immense Republican meeting tonight. The Opera-House, with a capacity of 1,500, was crowded almost to suffocation, and more than 1,000 people were turned away at the doors. The veterans from the Soldiers' Home attended in a body, some 200 of them occupying seats on the stage. Mr. Blythe spoke briefly but strongly on the importance of the campaign and the necessity of organization. Mr. Jackson made a brilliant speech. He showed the dire effects of the Democratic administration. He arraigned Gov. Boies' attempt to eliminate national issues from the canvass. He scored the third party Prohibitionists and denounced Cleveland's pension reform policy. The audience was enthusiastic. Mr. Foster closed the meeting with an effective speech arraigning the third party and telling something of Mr. Jackson's early life, and also stating that Jackson's father was a Union veteran and his mother was a nurse in the Union hospital. After the meeting Mr. Jackson shook hands with hundreds of admiring friends.

CALLS ON THE STATE.

GOV. ALTGELD ASKS ILLINOIS CITIZENS TO OBSERVE CHICAGO DAY.

Proclamation Issued at Springfield Urging as General Participation in the Great Celebration as Possible—Builders' and Traders' Exchange Will See That 2,000 Souvenir Tickets Are Bought—German and Irish Americans Both Decide to Participate—Sheridan Club's Float.

Gov. Altgeld takes a lively interest in the observance of Chicago day. He issued a proclamation at Springfield yesterday calling on all the people of the State to do everything possible to make the celebration, Oct. 9, a grand success. The proclamation follows:

STATE OF ILLINOIS, EXECUTIVE OFFICE, SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Sept. 21, 1893.—To the People of the State of Illinois: Monday, Oct. 9, next, will be the twenty-second anniversary of the day on which the great City of Chicago was burned to the ground. In the short time which has elapsed since that day the people of that city have not only rebuilt it on a scale of magnificence and grandeur which astonishes the world, but they have carried most of the burden and been the moving and directing force in creating that great White City by the lake is attracting the nations of the earth to our gates. It has been decided to make Oct. 9 Chicago day at the World's Columbian Exposition and to hold the anniversary celebration there, and I hereby call upon all the people of the State who glory in its career and are proud of Chicago to do what in them lies to make this celebration a grand success and an occasion not to be forgotten. JOHN P. ALTGELD, Governor.

Six hundred members of the Builders' and Traders' Exchange will attend the celebration of Chicago day at the World's Fair in a body. This was decided at a meeting yesterday of the committee appointed to outline the part which the exchange will take in the crowning celebration of an ever memorable season. Souvenir tickets for all of its members will be purchased by the exchange. The members will go to the grounds in coaches. Relatives and friends to the number of at least 2,500 will accompany them, and hundreds of others who are closely connected with them in business will go, too.

The German-Americans will have three floats in the procession of a character as fine as any of the superb floats already under construction. Irish-Americans will be represented by a like number of equal magnificence. Representatives of both of these elements in the population met yesterday and took the preliminary steps toward the accomplishment of these results.

The committee appointed by the Builders' and Traders' Exchange met at the Secretary's office of the exchange at 2 o'clock yesterday. All of the members were present. They were C. W. Gindele, President of the exchange, who acted as Chairman, Edward Kirk Jr., John Griffith, Daniel Freeman, and Alexander Gibson. The desire of the committee was to have a float in the procession, and President Gindele, before the meeting, paid a visit to Ald. Kerr and looked at a sketch of the float of "Chicago in Peace," which was offered to the Exchange. It had not been wholly worked out by the artist. While it was a creation in the line the exchange wished to follow Mr. Gindele was not certain that it would typify the rebuilding of Chicago exactly as the builders wished to illustrate that work. He reported this to his committee, and, after discussing it, they decided to let the float question go over until next Tuesday. It was decided to have a float and whether "Chicago in Peace" will be accepted, or a new design made will be determined then.

The committee passed a resolution to purchase 600 souvenir tickets and arranged for its members to start from the Exchange for the Fair grounds at 9 o'clock. Fifteen Columbian coaches, each drawn by six horses, will be hired.

"We did not bring up the question of builders buying tickets for their employés," said Mr. Gindele, "but we have assurances that most of them will send their families to the Fair Chicago day. Altogether, I think we may calculate that at least four persons will accompany every member."

Floats for the Germans.

An enthusiastic meeting of German-Americans was held at the rooms of the Chicago Day committee. Dozens of German societies were represented. Washington Hesing presided. Ald. Kerr explained briefly the ceremonies arranged, and suggested that the German race should be represented by two or three floats. The latter number was decided upon immediately. Max Stern was made Secretary, and William Hahne Treasurer, and these two with Mr. Hesing were appointed a committee to formulate designs for floats. Mr. Stern's idea was that Germany in the Reformation and Germacy's part in the history of printing and the printing press would constitute proper subjects for illustration. Nothing however was agreed on definitely, but the committee was ordered to report Monday next. The members announced that they would be glad to receive suggestions, and Ald. Kerr told them their designs could be worked out by the artists in the employ of his committee. Although these have not been definitely decided upon it is understood that they will be as follows:

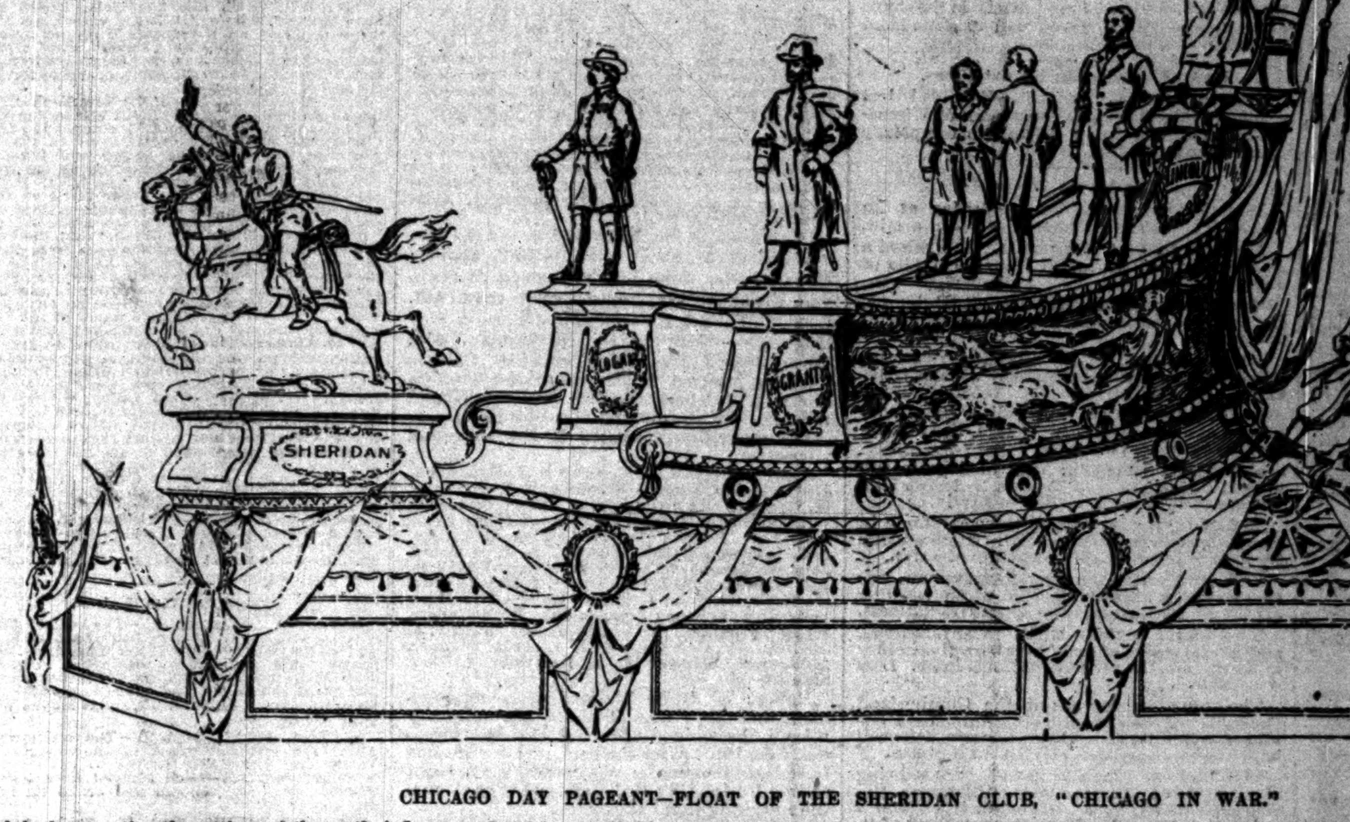
First float—Scenes of German life, combining representations of science, art, agriculture, and industries in general.

Second float—Historical representations, showing German genius and what it has done for the advancement of human progress. Third float will probably be geographical in character, showing difference in dress and characteristics of peasantry in various parts of the German Empire. The cost of the three floats was fixed at $1,500. A committee, consisting of G. Steiglitz, Charles Simon, Fritz Deecken, Otto Sturm, George A. Weiss, W. Hahne, Henry Detmer, F. Madlener, and Adolph Georg, was appointed to raise this sum. It was thought there would not be the least difficulty in doing it. The Finance committee is to bring in its report Monday afternoon, when it was arranged the full committee should reassemble.

At 4 o'clock Irish-Americans met in the same rooms. Thomas Brennan was elected Chairman and W. J. English Secretary. Among those present were J. J. Eagan, Patrick O'Neill, Judge Dunne, A. J. Ryan, and W. J. Hynes. Without hesitancy it was decided that Ireland should be represented in the float procession. A committee, made up of James J. Eagan, John F. Finerty, E. M. Lahiff, W. J. Hynes, and the Rev. Thomas F. Cashman, was appointed to prepare designs. Another committee to look after the financial part of the celebration was also named. It consists of P. Cavanagh, Chairman; John S. Cooke, Thomas Brennan, John C. Carroll, J. J. McGrath, Frank Coyne, D. Corkery, Roger Sullivan, P. H. Rice, John Barrett, and C. F. Clarke. It was felt that no time was to be lost and both committees were ordered to meet and report tomorrow morning at 11 o'clock at No. 401 Title Building.

"Chicago in the War."

The design of the float assigned to the Sheridan club, "Chicago in the War," was sent to an engraver's yesterday. Pictures of it are wanted by that club. There is no glitter of tinsel and sheeny satin about this magnificent float, but the design shows it to be one of the most striking of all. It is twenty-eight feet long and twelve wide, and bears characters representing the great men whose names are linked with Illinois and Chicago. At the front Gen. Sheridan bestrides a black horse, the fac-simile in papier maché of the noble animal which carried him on that ride to Winchester field. Further back on pedestals stand Grant and Logan in full uniform. At the center of the float are the figures of Yates, Douglas, and towering above them the giant form of Lincoln. The figure of Chicago on a high platform overlooks, and behind this raised place is seen Ellsworth surrounded by his zouaves. On bronze panels at the sides of the platform are executed the dogs of war unleashed. A dismounted cannon, a broken wheel, muskets, and swords are strewn upon the float. Battle flags are draped over shields along its sides, and on these are imprinted the titles of Chicago regiments and names of Chicago soldiers. The names of all the Governors of Illinois from its creation as a State up to the present also appear.



CHICAGO DAY PAGEANT—FLOAT OF THE SHERIDAN CLUB, "CHICAGO IN WAR."

Most careful selection will be made of men qualified physically to represent the characters of the great statesmen and soldiers. To their natural qualifications will be added the arts of the actor in making up. All of them will be rehearsed thoroughly in their part, as indeed will all of the people who participate in the procession.

The work of completing designs for remaining floats is proceeding rapidly. Ald. Kerr's committee has secured the services of Mr. Loeher of New York to assist in making designs. He is an artist of repute in this direction, and designed many of the floats built for various celebrations in New York. The General Electric company informed Chairman Kerr yesterday that it would provide a float to typify electricity. The float, it is stated, is already partially constructed. It will contain 3,500 electric lights.

The Iroquois club has decided to devote the fund subscribed for a float on Chicago day, Oct. 9, to the purchase of admission tickets to the Fair for school children. Many have already doubled their original subscriptions.

Cordial expressions of support in their efforts to make Chicago day the red letter day of the Fair continue to be received by the committee. Yesterday David Henderson, manager of the Chicago Opera-House, placed the wardrobe of his theater not in use at the disposal of the committee. The offer was thankfully received and as there are a vast number of costly and beautiful costumes among the properties of the theater it will enable the characters portrayed on the floats to be dressed in a magnificent manner.

Supt. Campbell of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad has informed Ald. Kerr that his company will arrange a special schedule of World's Fair trains from the West Side for Chicago. In conjunction with the Chicago and Northern Pacific the Baltimore and Ohio will run trains every five minutes from the West Side into the Terminal Station.

To Stir Up Chicagoans.

Today or tomorrow a special committee will be appointed to take vigorous action, urging them to procure tickets for employés and send them to the Fair. The work that has been done in this direction has already been to enlarge the attendance of Chicagoans. A letter will be prepared and sent to all large employers of labor, merchants and manufacturers, and the liberal spirit manifested by many large employers in this direction gives the committee encouragement to hope that the example will be extensively followed.

The Union League club has decided to change its original intention of furnishing a float for the night pageant in the Chicago Day celebration. Several members of the club discussed the matter yesterday and decided that the money could be spent to better advantage by sending the poor school children of the city to the Fair on that day. A plan was suggested by which it was proposed to raise money to be used to send needy and deserving school children to the Fair on Chicago day. The few club members who saw the list subscribed the following amounts:

Ferdinand W. Peck	$10
William A. Bond	10
Harry G. Selfridge	10
Clarence I. Peck	10
Alexander H. Revell	10
F. M. Buck	10
Walter L. Peck	10
H. H. Kohlsaat	10
Frederick T. Haskell	10
E. W. Fowler	10
J. L. Archer	5
T. Templeton	10
F. Willis Rice	10
Leon H. Prentice	10
John Barton Payne	5
L. Wampold	5

Members of the Chicago Day committee are opposed to making the day a special one for children.

Said Ald. Kerr, Chairman: "Jackson Park with 500,000 people within its borders will be no place for children. If the Union League club wishes to give the poor children of the city a day of pleasure at the Fair let an arrangement be made for a special children's day, just as for any other special day. Then the children can have things to themselves and be cared for properly. But on Chicago day no child should be admitted unless he is accompanied by some older person."

Nobody at the club last night knew anything of the objections raised.

"There are several things to be considered," said one of the members. "The idea of those who started the subscription list was simply to get the best possible results from the amount of money expended and we thought that sending the children was the best of any plan suggested. I have no doubt the matter will be peaceably arranged. There will be no trouble in any case. The statement that the change in plan was simply a scheme to save money for the club is as ridiculous as it is false."

It was proposed to give the money to the Superintendent of Schools with instructions to buy World's Fair tickets for poor children.

Merchants to Co-operate.

The leading dry goods houses in Chicago will abandon business on Chicago day. Several of the larger firms have declared themselves and say they will close whether others do or not. The sentiment prevailing is shown in the following expressions:

H. G. Selfridge, manager of the Marshall Field establishment—Our stores, both wholesale and retail, will close all day.

E. Mandel of Mandel Bros.—Our store will be closed all day. We have not decided as to the plan of giving tickets to the employés, but will decide that matter later.

Andrew McLeish of Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co.—We expect to close our stores the entire day and have signed an agreement to that effect. The agreement is subject to certain conditions, but we anticipate no change will be made in the present intention.

L. Schlesinger of Schlesinger & Mayer—We have over 1,000 persons on our pay-roll and all of them will be given a holiday on Oct. 9. We desire to assist in making "Chicago day" a decided success, and to this end we shall present our employés who draw small wages with souvenir tickets. The rest can afford to purchase their own.

Joseph Frank of Frank Bros.—As to closing on "Chicago day" we have not as yet decided, but if we do our employés will all be given free tickets. If many of our competitors close we will follow suit.

H. Irvine of Burley & Co.—We will close on "Chicago day," and in addition favor all employés with a souvenir ticket. We will do everything possible to swell the attendance on that day and make it one that will long be remembered in connection with the great fire.

M. Morgenthau of the Columbus, retail dry goods—We will close on "Chicago day" and present each employé with a souvenir ticket.

J. J. Green of the Leader—We have not yet decided, but will do whatever our neighbors do, if not go them one better. We always observe public holidays, but shall make an extra effort for "Chicago day."

Joseph Basch, Grand Cloak company—We shall surely close on "Chicago day." We will also furnish souvenir tickets to our employés and elaborately decorate the building. Several of the members of our company were doing business in Chicago at the time of the great fire, and we have a tender regard for the celebration of its anniversary.

S. Siegel of Siegel, Cooper & Co.—We have not considered the matter yet, but we can be counted on to do our share. It would be a big item to give all our employés free tickets, but we will be as liberal as our neighbors.

Among the wholesale clothing and boot and shoe dealers a remarkable degree of interest is shown. Many of these firms were doing business here at the time of the great fire and the deliverance they have had from the havoc occasioned by it is a subject among them for general rejoicing. Nearly all of the large firms will not only close but will provide their employés with souvenir tickets. Among the wholesale clothing dealers a feeling seems to prevail that an organized effort be made in the way of preparing some special emblem for the parade at the Fair grounds, and it is not unlikely that a float may be contributed. Late yesterday afternoon an agreement to close on "Chicago day" was circulated and received a large number of signers. Those who had the matter in charge said no one to whom it was presented refused to sign it, and that on the other hand it was hailed as a patriotic measure. Some were willing to pledge themselves to give souvenir tickets to their employés, but this was not incorporated in the agreement, as it is thought best to allow all to exercise their judgment independently.

The Grocers' and Butchers' Association voted Wednesday night to observe Chicago day, Oct. 9. The stores and shops represented in the organization will be closed at 9 o'clock in the morning.

The wholesale clothing and boot and shoe dealers expressed their views last evening on the subject as follows:

J. Schaffner, of Hart, Schaffner & Marx, wholesale clothing—We already close the greater part of Saturday in recognition of the Fair, and will close entirely on "Chicago day." We are unhesitatingly in favor of the movement, and will extend Exposition tickets to all our employés. We shall also decorate the house, and will assist in making the day a memorable one.

Frank Fargo, of C. H. Fargo & Co., wholesale boots and shoes—We shall close our store and factory, and give all employés an opportunity to see the Fair "Chicago day." We have not yet decided about giving free tickets, but will extend them if our competitors do. The shoe men, we believe, will do their share towards making the day a great occasion.

Felix Kahn of Kahn, Schoenbrun & Co., wholesale clothing—We will close on "Chicago day," but will not give free tickets. We employ only men and they do not expect it, as they are receiving high wages.

Henry W. King of Henry W. King & Co., wholesale and retail clothing—Both of our stores will be closed "Chicago day" unless our competitors decide to keep open. We believe it to be a strictly patriotic matter, as well as one of pride of the advancement that has been made since the great fire. All our men will have a holiday and a souvenir ticket.

J. M. Schnadig of Schnadig Bros. & Co., wholesale boots and shoes—Our men will go to the Fair "Chicago day" and the store will be closed.

A. L. Singer of A. L. Singer & Co., wholesale clothing—We have not considered the matter yet, but will close if our neighbors do. However, we would not give free tickets to our employés, as we have not reduced their wages since the hard times set in.

J. V. Farwell & Co.—The directors at a meeting yesterday afternoon decided to close "Chicago day," but deferred the matter of giving souvenir tickets to a later meeting. It seemed to be the unanimous opinion to make extra efforts for the celebration of the day.

M. Selz of Selz, Schwab & Co., wholesale boots and shoes—Our store will be nailed up tight "Chicago day" and all our men will go to the Fair. You couldn't buy an invoice of shoes that day if you paid four times the price. Souvenir tickets will be given all employés. We believe that little business will be transacted in Chicago that day, the crowds will absolutely prevent it.

E. J. Kohn of Kohn Bros., wholesale clothing—We shall celebrate and the boys will have a holiday. We intend to do our share, but as yet have not fully concluded the arrangements. In our opinion it should by far be the greatest day of the Fair and the one on which to make a record as regards attendance and a glorious entertainment.

L. C. Wachsmuth & Co., wholesale dealers in clothing and woolens—We shall give our employés a holiday, and, in order to induce them to attend the Fair, shall probably extend souvenir tickets. We are much interested in seeing the day a decided success, and think that no efforts should be spared to make it such.

C. L. Wolf of H. Schultz & Co., box manufacturers—Our store and factory will be closed if the plan seems to be general. At any rate we will be in line.

H. Wolf & Co., wholesale general merchandise—We have not brought the matter up yet, but it is safe to say that we'll close.

Louis Ullman of Strauss, Ullman & Guthman, wholesale clothing—We are always public-spirited, and "Chicago day" is our day.

S. H. Sweet of Sweet, Dempster & Co., wholesale clothing—No definite action has been taken by us as yet, but we will be in line with other members of the trade.

A tour among various establishments elicited the following:

Adam Schneider, for Julius Bauer & Co., pianos—At both our retail warerooms and factories we will give the men the day off. We are always in with a movement having a patriotic motive like this one. There should not be a house in the trade remain open on that day.

P. J. Healy of Lyon & Healy, musical instruments—Will we close on that day? Well, you may be sure we have no intention of doing otherwise. Will we follow the example of other firms in giving our employés tickets that day? Well, I should say not; we propose to lead that movement, for we think it is a more sensible way to spend money and a way of making it do more good than in putting up decorations, except that, as usual on such occasions, we will make our show window one of the sights of the town. It is only fitting that Chicagoans, as a matter of pride, should make Chicago day the day of all days at the Exposition.

YACHT NOT SIGHTED.

OVERDUE VALKYRIE FAILS TO REACH NEW YORK.

For Twenty-Nine Days the English Racer Has Been on Its Voyage and No Vessel Has Seen It—Story of the Spain's Skipper Is Discredited—Belief Grows That a Storm Off the Azores Caught the Boat—Its Owner Still Hopeful—Mitchell May Fight Corbett.

NEW YORK, Sept. 22.—[Special.]—At 1 o'clock this morning Lord Dunraven's overdue yacht, the Valkyrie, had not been reported. Its failure to reach port five days after it is alleged to have been sighted by the steamer Spain is an assurance that the yacht which Skipper Griffiths saw was not Lord Dunraven's vessel, and it is a serious question among mariners whether or not it really was a yacht which the good captain and his truthful third officer saw over the port bow of the Spain Saturday last. It is now taken for granted that Capt. Griffiths was grievously mistaken when he reported that he had sighted the Valkyrie. Some ungenerous persons accuse the English Captain of being a joker, and add that his yarn about the wonderful speed of the yacht when it kept on even terms with the Spain for seven hours was an invention pure and simple, and intended to frighten American yachtsmen. If the Valkyrie is so near land it is remarkable that it is not sighted by some steamer.

Several vessels arrived yesterday, among them the gunboat Newark, U. S. N.; Old Dominion, from Richmond, Va.; the City of Washington, from Havana; the Edmondsley, from Progreso; the Merida, from West Hartlepool; the Grecian, from Glasgow; the Potomac, from Greenock; and the Alert, from Cardenas. Every one of the Captains and pilots on these vessels was asked for news of the Valkyrie, but no one had seen it. At 5:45 this morning the Valkyrie will have been out twenty-nine days since which time, it being now accepted that Capt. Griffiths did not sight the Valkyrie—the great yacht has not been spoken by a single vessel sailing the Atlantic, east, west, north, or south. Since its departure the ocean has been traversed by fast and slow ships coming from south and southeastern latitudes as well as from other points of the compass, but no sign was seen of Lord Dunraven's overdue yacht. If the Valkyrie is not dismasted or wrecked it is remarkable that it has not been once sighted. In view of the fact that scores of vessels have within the past three weeks arrived from Southern European ports, it cannot be argued that in taking the southern route it was carried out of the lanes of ocean travel. While proceeding to the southward it would certainly have crossed the usual transatlantic lanes and thus have been sighted by the regular liners, but it was not its good luck to be seen.

The theory is advanced that the storm of Aug. 28, which caused great damage in the Azores, struck the Valkyrie, which was then due in those latitudes, it having sailed five days before, and that it was disabled or will be next heard from if at all at the Azores.

Designer Watson and Sailmaker Ratsey are not inclined to regard the Valkyrie's delay with any undue uneasiness. "I know what it is and what it can do. I designed it," says Mr. Watson. "I made its sails and know what it is capable of," adds Mr. Ratsey, and both gentlemen maintain an air of confidence that would lead the average person to believe that the Valkyrie is as safe as though it was riding at anchor off Tompkinsville.

GENERAL NEWS OF NEW YORK.

Mrs. Ulysses S. Grant Starts to Chicago to Visit the Fair.

NEW YORK, Sept. 21.—[Special.]—A change was made recently in the plans of the Grants, who have been sojourning at Cranston's, West Point. Mrs. Ulysses Grant intended to start for Saratoga this morning for a visit of two weeks. Instead, however, she started from Garrison's for Chicago. She was accompanied by her daughter, Mrs. Nellie Grant Sartoris, and the latter's son and daughters. The family party will visit the Fair and will remain at Chicago two or three weeks as the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Potter Palmer. They will then return to Cranston's, where Mrs. Sartoris and her children will spend a few more days previous to their departure for England. Col. Fred D. Grant and his family will remain at Cranston's until after their return from Chicago.

New Cases of Smallpox.

The returns at the Bureau of Contagious Diseases up to 6 o'clock tonight showed four new cases of smallpox as a result of the house to house search in the Fourth Ward, where the disease has taken root. There are seven or eight suspected cases in the Fourth Ward which are being closely watched.

Cancels Clearing-House Certificates.

The Clearing-House Loan committee has canceled an additional $1,080,000 certificates, making $1,430,000 for the day. This leaves the total now outstanding $30,720,000. Applications were received for the retirement of $690,000 tomorrow.

DR. PRICE'S
CREAM
BAKING
POWDER
MOST PERFECT MADE.
A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant.
In all the great Hotels, the leading Clubs and the homes, Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder holds its supremacy.
40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

ESCAPES BY SUICIDE.

MERCHANT DRIVEN TO DESPERATION BY RIVALS FOR HIS HAND.

The Unwelcome Importunities of Two Women and the Objections of His Relatives Prove Too Much for Frank Lindschmidt at Columbus, Ind.—Shoots Himself to End the Struggle—Postoffice Robbers Desert Their Fleet Boat and Are Now Located in the Woods.

COLUMBUS, Ind., Sept. 21.—[Special.]—At an early hour this morning Frank Lindschmidt, a groceryman and dealer in coal and lumber, and operating a feed store, was found dead in White River, near this city, with a bullet hole in his head. He was 40 years old, unmarried, and a prosperous German, having acquired more than $20,000 during the last ten years. For some time he has been troubled by two women who were seeking his hand. His near relatives objected to his marriage to either, and this fact was known by both of them, who more vigorously than ever showed their attentions, until they drove him mad. Late yesterday evening he notified all his employés not to open the places of business this morning. This was regarded as serious and a search was begun with the above result.

ROBBERS LOCATED IN THE WOODS.

Desert Their Boat, in Which They Distance the Pursuing Regulars.

ST. IGNACE, Mich., Sept. 21.—[Special.]—The tug North Star, with a squad of regulars from Fort Mackinac, who were after the three Mackinac Island postoffice robbers who successfully made armed resistance to a St. Ignace posse, came across the robbers' sailboat last night forty-eight miles west of the north shore. The crooks had taken to the woods and were seen encamped several miles inland by a homesteader. He had heard at Naubinway of their fight on the water with the officers, so jumped on a horse and arrived here this morning with the news. Sheriff Dolan and several assistants immediately left with a fleet team of horses. A tug was also dispatched by the shore route, and it is quite possible the robbers may have been overtaken today. The steamer North Star remained last night at Beaver Island. James Murray, the Mackinac young man shot in the hand Tuesday, is getting along nicely. The robber shot in the breast by Bacquette cannot have been as seriously wounded as was thought or his comrades would never have left the boat with him.

FOR NEW RECEIVERS' CERTIFICATES.

Plan of the Northern Pacific Greatly Modified at Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Sept. 21.—[Special.]—Judge Jenkins has granted the petition of the Northern Pacific receivers to have the order for the issuance of receivers' certificates modified. In their petition the receivers state that after the issuance of the order for the certificates Sept. 1 they offered the certificates to the holders of the securities which it was desired to redeem in exchange for their securities but some heavy holders refused to accept them. Apprehending such a state of affairs, the receivers had offered the certificates for sale, but on account of the financial depression had been unable to dispose of them. Among those who refused to take the certificates was the New York banking firm of Kuhn, Loeb & Co. The firm threatened to foreclose on its securities Sept. 15, but the receivers had induced them to outline the conditions on which they would accept the certificates. The conditions imposed by the firm were that the certificates should mature April 1 instead of Sept. 1, and that the certificates which it accepted should be separately secured, primarily by the deposit with a trustee of the identical securities which the firm held. The receivers favored the acceptance of the terms and the court ordered the issuance of $3,400,000 of certificates, to be known as series "A," and $1,600,000, to be known as series "B." Series "B" will be taken by Kuhn, Loeb & Co., and series "A" by the other holders of securities. All the certificates will mature April 1.

The whaleback, Christopher Columbus, beat the Goodrich line steamer, Virginia, in an exciting race from Chicago today. A $5,000 check is said to have been the prize. The Virginia left Chicago at 9:10 o'clock this morning and the Columbus at 9:17. The Virginia kept the lead several miles down the lake when it was passed by the Columbus. The whaleback continued to gain slowly and was about two miles in the lead when Milwaukee was reached. As the Columbus entered the harbor its cannon was fired in honor of the victory. The whaleback's time between the two ports was 4 hours and 17 minutes, and the Virginia's 4 hours and 27 minutes. Manager Hurson of the Goodrich line claims that the Virginia was not racing today; that the Virginia arrived here earlier today than usual was owing to the fact, he said, that it left Chicago ahead of time, and the wind was favorable for a quick trip.

The Patriarchs Militant problem occupied the greater part of today's session of the Sovereign Grand Lodge of Odd-Fellows and provoked a lively discussion. It was finally decided that the militant or military branch of the order should be under the immediate supervision and control of the departmental commander of the jurisdiction where located or organized, subject to such rules and regulations as may be prescribed by the Sovereign Grand Lodge, and also subject to the orders and commands of the Grand Sire. The action of the Sovereign Lodge is a victory for the militant. It abolishes the national organization of the militant, which means the cutting off of a number of titles and a big reduction of expenses. Under the new arrangement the Grand Sire will be Commander of the Patriarchs Militant, but for the purposes of the Columbian Odd-Fellows' demonstration, which will take place at Chicago next Tuesday, the old arrangement will prevail and Gen. Underwood will be in command. Gen. Underwood was here today inducing as many Odd-Fellows as possible to remain in Milwaukee until Sunday morning and join the Patriarchs Militant in escorting the Grand Sire to Chicago.

Secretary of State Osborne Convicted.

TOPEKA, Kas., Sept. 21.—[Special.]—Secretary of State Osborne was convicted today of criminal libel. In an interview with a reporter for a local paper Osborne charged corruption against the late Republican State administration in general, and stated that Cyrus Leland had bought coal at the State Penitentiary mine as slack for $2 per car and sold it for full price to the people of Doniphan County. Osborne claims the jury was packed. A motion for new trial is pending. Judge Hazen has not yet passed sentence. The maximum punishment is $1,000 fine and 100 days in jail.

Sentence for Murder Commuted.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Sept. 21.—[Special.]—Gov. Altgeld today commuted to eight years the sentence of Elisha Allen, who was convicted in Vermillion County in 1888, of murder and sentenced to the penitentiary for thirty years. He was aiding a constable to arrest three tramps. In the chase he shot one of the tramps. The Governor says the evidence is conflicting as to how this happened; and as his reputation had been previously good, the Governor has concluded to reduce his sentence.

Suspected of Being the Wratten Murderer.

WASHINGTON, Ind., Sept. 21.—[Special.]—The chief development in the Wratten murder case today was the arrest of a negro north of Terre Haute, who acted strangely and had his body covered with human blood. As there are no bruises on him the police detained him pending an investigation. A gum coat covered with blood was found near the house today, and Mr. Wratten is known to have never possessed one. There is no doubt it belonged to the murderer.

Farmer Seeking His Young Runaway Wife.

OAKLAND, Ill., Sept. 21.—[Special.]—Wesley J. Orr, a wealthy farmer residing near Arcola, passed through here this morning in search of his wife, who ran away with his hired man Monday. Before leaving Mrs. Orr took $1,300 which her husband had drawn out of the bank the day before. The eloping couple are said to be in Terre Haute. Orr is 74 years old while his wife is only 19. They were married about two months ago in Chicago.

To Restrict the Use of Society Insignia.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Sept. 21.—At today's session of the Regular Army and Navy Union the term of the Presidency was changed from three to two years and a resolution was adopted petitioning the Legislature of each State to pass a law preventing any person from using the insignia of any secret society of which he was not a mem-ber. Deputy Commissioner Lockwood of Buffalo will probably be elected National Commissioner tomorrow.

Chicago Man Killed at Kokomo, Ind.

KOKOMO, Ind., Sept. 21.—[Special.]—Patrick E. Collins of No. 37 Thirty-third street, Chicago, was killed here this evening while attempting to cross the track in front of the Cincinnati and Chicago fast passenger train. He was 27 years old and unmarried. He was a relative of the Hon. Patrick Collins of Massachusetts. His brother, James B. Collins, also lives at No. 37 Thirty-third street, Chicago.

Buffalo Bill in the Coffee Business.

LA CROSSE, Wis., Sept. 21.—[Special.]—The Cody-Powell Coffee company, with W. T. Cody (Buffalo Bill) President, was organized here today. Mayor Powell is manager. Coffee will be manufactured from various articles. Already an experimental lot of 20,000 pounds has been put on the market.

Wabash Officials to Be Tried.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Sept. 21.—[Special.]—The trial of six officials of the Wabash railway for violating the inter-State commerce law is fixed for Monday. The defendants today filed a demurrer asking that the indictments be quashed. Judge Phillips assigned the argument of these demurrers for tomorrow.

Avenges Assault on His Daughter.

GRAND FORKS, N. D., Sept. 21.—[Special.]—Michael F. Murphy, a reputable resident of this city, shot and instantly killed Charles E. Link, for two years past a painter and paperhanger and embryo actor, in revenge for an assault on his 6-year-old daughter he committed.

Indiana Implement Firm Fails.

GOSHEN, Ind., Sept. 21.—[Special.]—The Goshen and Elkhart Implement company, incorporated, with large branches at local points over Elkhart County, assigned today. It claims liabilities will not exceed $10,000 and assets in the shape of notes, largely farm paper, and stock on hand will make double that amount.

End of Wisconsin Forest Fires.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Sept. 21.—Rain fell last night and this morning in every part of Wisconsin, and was heavy enough to completely squelch the forest fires.

Northwest Notes.

John Frazer was killed yesterday at La Crosse, Wis., by the bursting of a saw in a mill.

A heavy rain at Naperville, Ill., raised a drought that had continued since the middle of June.

Heavy showers fell yesterday at Dubuque, Ia., breaking the drought that has prevailed for two months.

The State Board of Equalization yesterday adjourned over until next Tuesday without transacting any business.

Lieut.-Gov. Daniels will call a State convention at an early date in Topeka, Kas., to discuss his graduated tax project.

Mrs. Maria Peterson, who died yesterday at Fort Dodge, Ia., aged 85 years, had never been inside a railway car or ridden on a train.

Typhoid-fever is reported to be epidemic in many towns about Hillsboro, Ill. Doctors claim the malady is caused by the scarcity of water.

William Kerrigan, a Grand Army man, was shot yesterday at Oshkosh, Wis., while resisting arrest. He is supposed to be insame from illness.

Two houses, several small farm buildings, and several stocks of grain were burned yesterday at Knox, Ind., the property of Louis Brem. Loss was $10,000.

The annual conference of the Cumberland Presbytery of the Fifteenth District closed yesterday at Bardin, Ill. Addresses were delivered by the Revs. Jesse Beals and Bryant Newman.

The McLean County grand jury is being urged to indict fifty residents of Ellsworth, Ill., who carried away sugar left on the track after a wreck at that town. There was a carload of it, valued at $1,500.

Adjutant-General Orendorff yesterday confirmed the election of C. M. Bear as First Lieutenant and Daniel A. French as Second Lieutenant of Company H, First Infantry, Chicago. R. C. Brewer and W. R. Crake, privates of Company L, First Infantry, were dishonorably discharged.

ATTORNEY CHARLES T. STRATTAN DIES.

Railroad Lawyer and Republican Politician Succumbs to Lingering Illness.

Charles T. Strattan, the revenue attorney for the Chicago and Alton and Rock Island and Pacific roads, died at his residence, No. 290 La Salle avenue, last night after a lingering illness of four weeks. Mr. Strattan was a well-known member of the Chicago bar, having practiced here for many years. He was also prominent in local politics, having been a member of the State Legislature for two terms as a Republican, and afterwards a Railroad and Warehouse Commissioner under Gov. Hamilton. He was a member of the Union League club. He was born in Ohio in 1853. He came to Illinois with his parents, who settled at Mount Vernon, when he was 6 years of age. He was educated at Washington University, St. Louis, and studied law there. After several years of successful experience in politics he came to Chicago, where he has always been a successful attorney.

Abner Kirby, Milwaukee, Wis.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Sept. 21.—[Special.]—Ex-Mayor Abner Kirby, for many years proprietor of the Kirby House, died today at the age of 75 years. For almost half a century Abner Kirby was a resident of Milwaukee, having come here in 1844. Not long after his arrival he was made postmaster and held that position for three years. For ten years he was in the jewelry business. In 1856 he engaged in the lumber business and built a sawmill at Menominee, Mich. Later on he was the senior member of the firm of Kirby, Carpenter & Co., which became one of the largest lumbering concerns in the Northwest. He was connected with the firm until 1880. Mr. Kirby became a partner in the City Hotel in 1856. He became its sole owner in 1862 and changed its name to the Kirby House. He was also interested at times in various other business. In 1865 he was elected Mayor of the city.

Henry E. Hall.

MENOMINEE, Mich., Sept. 21.—[Special.]—Henry E. Hall, American Express agent, died suddenly this morning from an overdose of chloral. He was a man about 45 years old and had been in the employ of the company for twenty-two years. He leaves a widow and three daughters.

Thomas S. Collier.

NEW LONDON, Conn., Sept. 21.—Thomas S. Collier, the poet and historian, died suddenly from hemorrhage at his home here this noon. Deceased was retired as boatswain in the United States Navy several years ago. Since then he has devoted his spare moments to literary pursuits. He traveled all over the world. For the last ten years he had been Secretary of the New London County Historical Society. He was a prominent member of the Sons of the Revolution.

Walter Bennett Dies.

Walter Bennett, No. 59 South Halsted street, an Eighteenth Ward politician, died suddenly last evening of heart disease. He had on his person a card from Ald. Brennan to the Warden of the County Hospital, introducing him as a "good Democrat and an earnest worker." Charles Bennett of Havlin's Theater is a brother of the dead man, and F. C. Bennett, manager of the Ætna Insurance Company at Cincinnati, an uncle.

DEATH COMES TO FIVE MEN IN A MINE.

Explosion of Gas in the Lance Colliery Has Fatal Results.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., Sept. 21.—By an explosion of gas in the Lance colliery No. 11, of the Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Coal company, at Plymouth this afternoon, five men were instantly killed and five others seriously injured. The names of the dead are:

FLANAGAN, JOHN, aged 45, mason, Wilkesbarre, wife, and six children.
GOLIGHTLY, JOSHUA, aged 55, Plymouth, assistant mine foreman.
JONES, DAVID M., aged 52, contractor, Wilkesbarre, wife, and two children.
JONES, OWEN P., aged 55, Plymouth, wife, and several children.
JONES, WILLIAM, aged 45, Wilkesbarre, rock miner.

The injured are as follows:

CUMMINGS, JOHN, aged 45, mason; leg broken.
DAVIS, D. B., aged 40, rock miner; shoulder dislocated.
EVANS, OWEN L., aged 40, rock miner; arm dislocated.
MORGAN, JAMES, aged 40, miner; face and head cut.
WILLIAMS, THOMAS, aged 40, rock miner; ribs broken.

The accident was caused by Joshua Golightly, who entered a body of gas with his naked lamp. A terrific explosion followed. The men were working fully a thousand feet from the spot where Golightly's lamp set off the gas, but owing to the unusually gaseous conditions of the mine the scorching flames spread so rapidly that there was no escape. The masons were building walls and the laborers cleaning up rubbish in the rock tunnel when death overtook them.

Practical.

"O, give me not diamonds, costly and bright!"
Thus murmured the pride of his soul.
"These gems are but carbon, if science is right,
And I think we'd best take it in coal."
—*Washington Star.*

RUN BY COL. DONOVAN.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY COMMITTEE MEETING GOES HIS WAY.

City Hall Men Outvote Outsiders at All Points and Are Able to Control Action—The Slate Goes Through After Proxies from Outside Districts Are Refused Seats—Hopkins' Name Is Put on the List Despite His Protest—Republicans Will Have a Precinct and Ward Organization.

Harry Donovan and his troublesome lads of the City Hall won at the meeting of the Democratic County committee last evening, electing their men to fill the Senatorial vacancies. But in order to win they had to withdraw their opposition to John P. Hopkins, the leader of the opposition, and to include his name on the list. They had also to exclude proxies for the county town delegates who could not attend the evening meeting without paying hotel bills. It was on the exclusion of these proxies that the test vote of the evening was taken. Twenty-one members were absent. Eighteen proxies were presented. Had these been accepted according to custom the troublesome lads would have been defeated.

Col. Donovan said this, and notwithstanding the protests of those country delegates present, his motion to exclude those holding proxies for their rural associates prevailed as already stated by a vote of 54 to 41. An analysis of the affirmative vote is interesting and shows as follows:

City Hall employés—William C. Asay, Andrew T. Powers, John O'Brien, George McConnell, John McCarthy, Patrick White, James Daly, Barney Maguire, M. Mulbrandon, William Carmody, Edward Prindeville, Balt Baldwin, John J. Cullerton, M. Mulrooney, John Long, John McNamarra, James Fitzsimons, A. J. Kowalski, Richard Powers, John Habekorn, Patrick McCarthy, Harry Donovan, Thomas Hanlon, James H. Farrell, John Wardell, W. F. Seagg, Thomas Carsin, William Kennedy, Pat Cumings—29.

Saloonkeepers—J. J. Solon, M. Kenna, Charles Kindt, John McAllen, Maurice Moriarty, John Sheehy, Daniel O'Neill—7.

In addition to the thirty-six named the following also voted with the City Hall people: Henry Gelder, John J. Crittenden, J. B. Sullivan, Frank Walker, John J. Cunningham, Ald. Loefler, William Kemp, Ald. Gosselin, —— Hughes, —— Murphy, W. F. Quinlan, Ald. Carey, John J. Milan, Max Dorschied, Charles Corkery, Michael Kipley (Inspector Kipley's brother), Michael Cassius McDonald, and William Nugent, making fifty-four in all.

The opposition consisted of the following members:

Henry Carroll, M. B. McAbee, M. J. Fitzgerald, J. M. Quinlan, Thomas Coleman, J. J. Flanigan, W. H. Joyce, John Ponsonby, Adams Goodrich, William Gavin, Michael Myers, John Dunn, Denis Considine, Patrick Donahoe, Richard Cullen, Ald. Brennan, Frank Murphy, J. J. McBride, John W. Lanehart, Charles Kerz, Capt. Williams, J. J. Hanrahan, Ald. Mulcahy, J. J. Brown, Clayton E. Crafts, John Graham, Holste, F. S. Peabody, D. L. O'Leary, Schultz, John W. McCarthy, Weiner, Stohlke, F. D. Cossitt, Henry Kraft, J. A. Burlingame, P. J. O'Connell, Ludwig Wagner, Ahlensdorf, Schnoor, J. A. Robinson, Charles Sigwalt—41.

Robert E. Burke claimed after adjournment that more than half of the minority were officeholders also, but this was vigorously denied. After the vote on the motion to exclude the proxies was carried it was plain sailing for the City Hall lads, and they elected the following to fill vacancies:

W. E. Crosette, John Hopkins, Henry Bergin, J. J. Sloan, James O'Brien, John Lambin, R. E. Burke, Arthur Jordan, Clark Rholfs, M. J. Butler, J. E. Fitzgerald, William Edgar, Joseph Kutma, James A. Quin.

No Substitute Is Allowed.

More than half of these are city employés also. William H. Joyce tried to present the following list, but was cut off by Capt. Farrell, who moved the previous question:

John Hopkins, J. W. Richards, Austin J. Doyle, M. J. Dougherty, Timothy E. Ryan, Ed Cummings, S. B. Chase, W. A. S. Graham, Thomas Gahan, Ald. Weber, John J. Doherty.

Before the meeting overtures of peace were made to Gahan, Hopkins, and other leaders of the opposition to the troublesome lads, but the proposals were rejected. Gahan and Hopkins refused to go on their slate for committeemen, and Hopkins was put on notwithstanding his protest. William Preston Harrison, the Mayor's son, was present and kept tab of the City Hall vote. Donovan did all the talking, Burke, McCarthy, and Asay and Maurice Moriarty acting as prompters behind the scene.

When the roll was called a number of proxies were handed in. Then Col. Donovan sprung the first fight. He said the matters to be settled were too important to be decided by men who were not members of the committee. Committeeman Schultz from Leyden retorted that men like Donovan, who held two offices, could better afford to attend committee meetings than farmers who lived thirty miles from town. Others followed; then Speaker Crafts took the floor. He asserted that two Congressional committeemen for the Second and Seventh districts were to be selected, and in their districts the country towns were located. The motive was an attempt to disfranchise the country towns. Then a vote was had, which resulted in shutting out the proxies.

How Donovan Won It Out.

Then Col. Donovan returned to the charge. He pulled a resolution out of his pocket which named both John Hopkins and Water Office Superintendent Crossette as committeemen from the First Congressional District and had a candidate for each of the other vacancies. On this he moved the previous question, but Chairman McGillen made a speech about "no gag law" and William Joyce put in a substitute that the committee proceed to fill vacancies.

Dennis Considine said the people of the West Side did not want the North and South Side to elect committee-men for it. In fact, if they persisted in it, he could promise them considerably reduced Democratic majorities. Speaker Crafts followed with the suggestion that Donovan's resolution meant nothing. The constitution provided for an election and it would not be an election simply to pass a resolution.

Finally Capt. Farrell moved the previous question, William Joyce protested that it would prevent any names but those in the Donovan resolution being considered but Col. Donovan intimated that that was what he was aiming at and so the question was ordered by practically the old vote. Then a vote was had on the Joyce substitute, and again practically the same vote was had, the result being defeat for the substitute—55 to 40. After this the Donovan resolution was passed, after a motion to adjourn had been voted down, by again the same old vote—61 to 30—and the work was done.

At this point John Hopkins arose and began to make trouble. He shot in a motion that the coming primaries be held "strictly under the Crawford primary law."

Col. Donovan at once moved to adjourn and Hopkins demanded a roll call. "I want the men who want unfair primaries to say so," he added.

The roll was called. The City Hall men voted for adjournment in order to shut off Hopkins' motion, and the primaries will be held on the free-for-all plan.

At the meeting of the Committee on Primaries and Contests yesterday the list of judges and districts presented by the three committeemen from the Third Ward, Gavin, Goodrich, and Quinlan, were rejected and lists proposed by William Fitzgerald were adopted.

FAVORS A NEW ORGANIZATION PLAN.

Republican Executive Committee Suggests a Complete System of Representation.

The Republican Executive committee yesterday adopted a report in favor of a new plan of organization which will be submitted to the full committee today. The plan contemplates an organization in each precinct which shall send delegates to a ward club. This club will in turn have representation in a central committee of organization. Permanent headquarters are to be engaged and a Secretary and Assistant Secretary put in charge. Part of the duties of the Secretary will be to attend to the details of the organization in the wards.

The County committee today will call its convention for Oct. 5. The basis of representation will be one delegate for every 200 votes cast for Harrison and Reid.

The Waubansee club Tuesday evening passed resolutions indorsing Frank Lawler for postmaster and urging all of the ward clubs in the city to unite in sending a delegation to Washington to forward his candidacy. This is part of a general movement in favor of Lawler.

Socialistic Labor Party Organized.

The Campaign committee of the Socialist Labor party met at No. 71 West Lake street last night and effected an organization. Henry Hansen of the Turnverein Einigkeit was made Chairman, Julius Heinze Secretary, and L. M. Morris Financial Secretary. A majority of the members of the committee, which consists of three delegates from each of twenty organizations, were present. It was decided to print 100,000 copies of the platform of the party adopted at a recent meeting for distribution throughout the city. Several members of the International Cigarmakers' Union of New York will speak at the meeting next Sunday.

Second Ward Anti-Harrison Club.

The Second Ward organized an anti-Harrison club last night, with B. J. Samuel President, Edward Serth Secretary, and John Lacy Treasurer. The next meeting will be held next Monday night in Freiberg's Hall, Twenty-second street and Wabash avenue. The club has 250 members.

LAKE SHIPPING NEWS.

Marine Men See the Centurion.

A reception given by the owners on board the new steamship Centurion to grain shippers and marine men yesterday afternoon was largely attended. The magnificent appointments of the steamer, equal to those of any steam yacht on the lakes, were much admired. In one respect the Centurion is a steam-yacht, for it is fitted up for a party of twenty people, who may at any time be the guests of the owner for a trip up the lakes. After generous refreshments there was a period of speeches in the main cabin of the steamer. George L. McCurdy presided and Capt. J. S. Dunham was the first speaker.

"We are here," said he, "to see the largest boat on the lakes today. When it came into the river the other day it was a curiosity, but in my opinion it is but a type of all steel steamers hereafter to be built for general lake trade. They will not be smaller, but larger if anything. I remember well the excitement which prevailed among marine men when the Anchor liner Susquehanna came out. People said it was too big to do business in Chicago River. It was considered dangerous to tow it around, but in four trips all this was forgotten and the Susquehanna came and went the same as any other boat. I also recall the schooner Collins, which we all said was too big. It carried the immense load of 30,000 bushels of corn. You could put five of its cargoes on board this steamer. With every advance in the size of lake boats the cry has gone up that they are too big. Still they keep growing. Had Chicago stopped when the Collins came out and said that boats no larger than it could navigate the Chicago River I suppose that grain-shippers would be paying 10 and 15 cents a bushel on corn to Buffalo instead of 1¼ cents, which this boat gets. There would have been more money in it for vesselmen, for we never made as big a percentage on our money as we did when our boats were small." Capt. Dunham explained that measures were being taken by marine men to open the north and south branches for boats the size of the Centurion.

Hugh MacMillan, agent of the New York Central line of steamers, believed that it was in the power of the General Government to compel the City of Chicago to remove all obstructions in the river which prevented its free navigation. Like Capt. Dunham he regarded the Centurion as the type of new boats which will hereafter be built. It was in no case a "freak," for two other boats of nearly equal size have come out in the same shipyard this season and another is under construction at Detroit. "I believe," said Mr. MacMillan, "that the owners of the Centurion can collect damages from the City of Chicago on account of the obstructions which prevented its going to the North and South branches for a cargo. It is not in the power of the City of Chicago to say that boats shall be so large and no larger. The river is navigable water of the United States and the city can be compelled by the Secretary of War to remove all obstructions to free navigation. I hope that the question will be taken up immediately by marine men and pushed to the end."

Speeches in the same vein were made by E. J. Henry, agent of the Lehigh Valley; George L. McCurdy, A. L. Fitch, John G. Keith, and D. T. Helm. The general sentiment was to make a direct appeal to the Secretary of War against Taylor street bridge as at present constructed as an unreasonable obstruction to navigation. This action will doubtless be taken in a day or two. At the same time the owners of the Centurion will make a formal complaint to the city and make a claim for damages on account of the big boat being towed hither and thither only to find its way blocked. It will be two or three days yet before enough grain comes into the Illinois Central elevator to fill out its cargo of 155,000 bushels of corn.

Around the Lakes.

BAY CITY, MICH., Sept. 21.—The keel of the only steamer which anyone has had the hardihood, in view of the depressed condition of business, to build has been laid at Davidson's shipyard. The dimensions of the new boat will be 257 feet over all, 37½ feet beam, and 15 feet hold. It will cary 55,000 bushels of wheat on a 14-foot draft, and is for the Welland Canal trade.

ALPENA, MICH., Sept. 21.—The unknown boat which ran into the wreck of the schooner David Vance on Lake Erie proves to have been the schooner Savidge, which arrived here today. It carried away its jibboom and broke its foretopmast.

DETROIT, MICH., Sept. 21.—Grain insurance rates today advanced to 30 cents steam and 40 cents sail to Buffalo and Erie and 40 and 50 cents to Lake Ontario.

TOLEDO, O., Sept. 21.—Capt. William Harlow sold the tug North Star to J. N. Dewey & Co. for $1,000 cash.

Freights and Charters.

CHICAGO—The Kingston corn rate advanced from 2¾ to 3 cents. Rates were firm all along the line, with grain shippers wanting all the boats offered. Charters: To Buffalo—Helena, Amboy, Paris, corn; Majestic, Nahant, oats; Quito, flaxseed. To Kingston—Josephine, Parker, corn. To Port Huron—Cheney Ames, oats; Sturges, corn.

CLEVELAND, O.—Lake Superior ore rates continued stiff today. Seventy-five cents was asked for boats to load the first of next week. The Escanaba rate remains unchanged. One boat was put in at 60 cents to Detroit. Coal rates are without feature, many boats going up light in preference to accepting 25 cents. The A. L. Hopkins is loading for Duluth at 25 cents.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—About a dozen coal cargoes were taken today, as follows: Vance, Eddy, Shaw, Parks Foster, Florida, M. B. Grover, Chicago; Armour, Fillmore, Milwaukee; Sweetheart, Menominee; Fryer, Racine; all 30 cents; Gogebic, Hoyt, Duluth 20 cents. Canal rates advanced to 4½ cents wheat to New York.

Port List.

Arrived—Coal—H. A. Tuttle, Erie. Merchandise—Tuscarora, Cuba, Buffalo; City of Duluth, Duluth; Delaware, Erie. Light—W. H. Gratwick, City of Venice, South Chicago. Salt—F. & F. M. No. 5, Manistee. Lumber, etc.—Moselle, Mille Coque Bay; York State, Manistique; A. D. Hayward, Peshtigo, Ashland; Arcadia, Arcadia; Emma Thompson, Escanaba; Richard Mott, Sturgeon Bay; C. J. Magill, Marinette; John Miner, Alpena; Winnie Wing, Sutton's Bay; John Mee, Boyne City; M. F. Butters, Ludington; Ottawa, Manistee; R. C. Reid, Menominee; J. H. Mead, Chenaux Isle; C. H. Hackley, Gladstone.

Cleared—Grain—Syracuse, Buffalo; Calvin, Augustus, Ceylon, Kingston; Janes, Ogdensburg. Light—Ed. Buckley, Iver, Lawson, Ellen Williams, Manistee; Annie Laura, Larkin's Pier; Music, South Haven; Barbarian, Hammond's Bay; Mercury, Ludington; Windsor, Chenaux Isle; Mary Mills, Emma Thompson, Menominee; John Mee, Boyne City; Arcadia, Edgewater.

Vessel Movements.

CONNEAUT, O.—Cleared—Pillsbury, Duluth.

TOLEDO, O.—Cleared—Coal—Panther, Milwaukee.

MENOMINEE, MICH.—Arrived—Mills, Ketchum, Hale.

LORAIN, O.—Cleared—Minneapolis, San Diego, Duluth.

SAND BEACH, MICH.—Southeast gale. Sheltered City of Concord, Dumford.

ERIE, PA.—Cleared—Lehigh, Miztec, Churchill, Chicago; Mahoning, Superior; Crosthwaite, Escanaba.

SOUTH CHICAGO, ILL.—Arrived—L. Miller. Sailed—Selwyn Eddy, Buffalo; I. N. Foster, Menaming.

ESCANABA, MICH.—Arrived—Henry Richards, Donaldson Bros. Sailed—Corsica, Ashtabula; Business, Erie ports.

ALPENA, MICH.—Arrived—Savidge. A southeast gale prevails here. Sheltered—Stewart and consorts, McBrier, Luff.

MANITOWOC, WIS.—A storm from the northeast has prevailed here all day. Sheltered—Bronson, Jones, Guido, Dresden, Sea Gem.

CLEVELAND, O.—Cleared—A. L. Hopkins, Adams, Duluth; Glidden, Milwaukee, all coal; Missoula, Wadena, Yukon, Duluth; Maritana, Two Harbors, light.

MARQUETTE, MICH.—Cleared—Pioneer, Toledo; Chisholm, Griffin, Sonsmith, Christie, Wawatam, Cleveland; Kershaw, Ironton, Ashtabula; Sage, Fairport.

STURGEON BAY, WIS.—Down—Butcher Boy, 9:30 Wednesday night; Joys, 11:30; Becker, 1:30 a. m.; Penobscot, 5; Hickox, 9:40; Martin, 11. Windbound—Goodman, Wood, Wade, Agnes, Mason, Sheboygan.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Arrived—Owego, North Star, India, Hoyt. Cleared—Merchandise—Chicago, Chicago; Fisk, India, Duluth. Coal—Iosco, Duluth; Thomson, Superior; America, Scranton, Chicago; New Orleans, Milwaukee; Pringle, Harrison, Manitowoc; Sweetheart, Menominee. Light—Gilbert, Duluth; Columbian, Chicago.

SAULT STE. MARIE.—Up—Wawatam, 4 a. m.; Northern Light, 6; Stafford, Francomb, McWilliams, 8; Maruba, Weed, 9; Schuylkill, Gogebic, 10; Pope, Alpha, 11; Wilson, 2 p. m.; Philadelphia, Hodge, 5. Down—St. Louis, Champion, Potomac, Monterey, 8 last night; Marshall, Tilden, Maxwell, 11; Mecosta, 3 a. m.; Mason, 1 p. m.; Alcona, Alta, 5.

DETROIT, MICH.—Up—Castalia, 12:10 p. m.; Flower, 12:30; Berlin, Bulgaria, 12:50; Portage, Sitka, 2:20; Langdon, Robert Mills, 3; Clarion, 3:30; Cayuga, 3:40; Samoa, 4. Down—Spencer, midnight; Caledonia, 12:20 a. m.; Doty, Jeanette, 2; Moore, 3; Saranac, Corona, Vega, 8:30; Australasia, Mariska, 9; Sibley consorts, 9:50; Commodore, 10:10; Mather consorts, Pathfinder, Sagamore, 11; Devereux, 12:50 p. m.

Up—Manchester, 6; Pauly, 7; Chicago, 9:15. Down—Matoa, Olympia, 5:40; W. B. Morley, 6; Argonaut, 7; Northern King, 7:10; Stevens, 9:15.

MACKINAW CITY, MICH.—Down—Wetmore, Brunette, 9 last night; Dyer, 2 a. m.; Escanaba, 3:40; Elphicke, 5:40; Russia, 8:20; Veronica, 10:30; Wilhelm and consorts, 11:50; Edwards and consorts, Alaska, 1:30 p. m.; Oak Leaf, 3; Sheldon, 3:20; Collingwood, 3:30; Hurlbut and consorts, 5; Wilson and consort, 5:15; Folsom and consorts, 5:40. Up—Mead, 9:30 last night; Davidson, 10; Corsica, 10:15; Marion 10:30; F. S. Marsh, 11; Lycoming, 2:15 a. m.; Blaine, 7:40; Harlem, 10:15; Grand Traverse, 11:40; Albany, noon; Colborn, 12:30 p. m.; Inter-Ocean and consort, 1; Watson, 2.

At anchor—Oak Leaf, Sheldon. Wind, south, fresh; raining.

PORT HURON, MICH.—Up—Cherokee, Chippewa, 10 last night; Iron King and consort, 11:10; London, 12:20 p. m.; Frontenac, 3; McVittie, 3:20; Vulcan, 3:30; Maryland, 4; Yuma, 6:40; Italia, 8:20; Grecian, 9; Nicol, 10:50; Cambria, 11; Marion Page, 11:20; Marina, Coffinberry, Bell, 1 p. m.; Conemaugh, Tice, Alleghany, 1:30; Forest City and consort, 2:10; Spinner and consorts, 3:20; Jewett, 4:10; Roumania, Barium, Wocoken, Joe Page, Ellsworth, 4:40. Down—Matoa, 12:10 p. m.; Argonaut, Olympia, 12:20; Northern Queen, 2:30; Lyon, 4:30; Milwaukee, 5:10. Arrived—Collins, Lamb, McLaren.

Up—Briton, 6; Street and consort, 6:10; Hill, Castalia, 7:20; Bulgaria, 7:30; Rome, 7:50; Japan, Berlin, 8; Langdon, 8:10. Down—Columbia, Bruce, 7. Wind, southeast, fresh.

Commercial Traveler Darwin Shot.

Harold Darwin, a commercial traveler, is in the County Hospital with a badly injured left arm. His wife Hattie, W. A. Carson, and A. J. Brinkwater are locked up at Harrison Street Police Station. This is the result of a disturbance which took place yesterday morning at 10 o'clock at No. 47 La Salle street. Darwin, it is said, followed his wife and Carson to this place, and in the quarrel which took place there a revolver was discharged and Darwin was hurt. He insists that Carson shot him. An investigation will be made by the police.

Hello.

There are 266,456 miles of telephone wires in this country.

COLTS IN A BAD WAY.

M'MAHON AND HIS ORIOLES PLAY HORSE WITH THEM.

Donnelly Loses His First Game Through His Own Bad Pitching and the Bad Fielding Behind Him—Lynch Makes His Debut and Muffs a Fly When a Muff Costs Most—The Orioles Play Good Ball and Win the Contest Easily—Other National League Games.

All the leaders except Boston won games yesterday, Pittsburg, Philadelphia, and Cleveland running up big totals. Baltimore gave Anson's men an awful trouncing, but then the end is near. They cannot be beaten much oftener this year. The record is:

Clubs.	Games played.	Won.	Lost.	Per ct.
Boston	120	82	38	.683
Pittsburg	121	74	47	.612
Philadelphia	120	70	50	.583
Cleveland	119	66	53	.555
New York	123	66	57	.537
Brooklyn	122	63	59	.516
Cincinnati	120	58	62	.483
Baltimore	123	56	67	.455
St. Louis	124	54	70	.435
Chicago	123	53	70	.431
Louisville	116	46	70	.397
Washington	123	40	83	.325

The games scheduled for today are: Baltimore at Chicago, New York at St. Louis, Boston at Cincinnati, Brooklyn at Cleveland, Washington at Pittsburg, Philadelphia at Louisville.

BALTIMORES BEAT THE COLTS.

Donnelly Had the Staggers and Anson's Collection Were with Him.

Baltimore had no trouble in beating Anson's long-suffering misfits yesterday. In fact, the Orioles could not avoid a victory—the game was simply thrust upon them. Little Donnelly, who had won every game he pitched, had an off day, and was wild, hitting three men and giving five bases on balls. Ten errors, many being of the most grotesque variety, were also charged against the Colts—more than enough to lose two ordinary contests—and the visitors lined out twelve hits in addition. McMahon pitched a beautiful game for Baltimore and held his victims safe from start to finish, although his support was nothing remarkable.

Anson introduced his new outfielder, Lynch, and the young man managed to muff a fly just where the muff counted most. He was evidently so nervous that even the presence and cheering remarks of Tom Burns could not put him at ease, but has the style and action of a ballplayer notwithstanding.

The pitchers, aided by fine field work, had things all their own way at the start. Five chances were hit in succession at Irwin, and all were accepted, while Jennings executed a pretty double play for the other side.

In the third, McGraw, the first man up for Baltimore, was given his base, and Shindle followed with a high fly which was caught by the wind and blown over the left field fence just as Wilmot jumped up to reach it.

After Lange had been caught trying to steal second in the next inning, Decker smashed a two bagger to right and Irwin landed the ball in the same territory. Treadway threw in like a shot and Decker was caught half way from third.

Donnelly hit Jennings on the head and McGraw on the arm in the visitors' half. A single by McMahon and a fumble of a hard drive by Eagan were interjected, and two more runs came in.

Three Colts went out on foul flies in the fifth, while the Orioles kept right on scoring. Reitz waited for his base, and Donnelly threw Treadway's bunt over Decker's head. Robinson sacrificed and McMahon's neat single to center wound up the inning after two more runs had counted.

The Colts were more fortunate in the sixth. Camp began with a base on balls, but was forced out by Wilmot. Dahlen and Lange in turn hit to Reitz, who fumbled both chances, and Decker sent a long fly to center, two runs counting. Baltimore's half of this inning was a laughable exhibition. Shindle was sent to first; Lynch, the new man, muffed Brodie's fly, and Camp fell all over Reitz's grounder. Treadway forced Reitz out, Jennings was hit for the second time, and Camp came forward with another error. Irwin made a wretched throw of Robinson's effort, and McGraw found the ball, the only hit of the inning. Five unearned runs came in.

Chicago had the bases full in the seventh, but pop-up flies retired the side, after which the Orioles made five hits and the Colts three errors, netting the last runs of the game.

The score:

BALTIMORE.

	AB	R	H	P	A	E	SB	SO	BB	BE	LB
McGraw, lf	4	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	2
Shindle, 3b	4	2	2	0	3	0	0	0	2	0	2
Taylor, 1b	4	0	2	10	0	1	0	0	1	1	2
Brodie, cf	6	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1
Reitz, 2b	4	2	1	1	2	2	0	0	1	1	1
Treadway, rf	5	3	1	4	1	0	1	0	0	1	0
Jennings, ss	3	2	1	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Robinson, c	4	1	1	6	1	0	1	0	0	1	1
McMahon, p	5	1	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	2
Totals	39	13	12	24	11	3	3	0	5	7	11

CHICAGO.

	AB	R	H	P	A	E	SB	SO	BB	BE	LB
Camp, 3b	1	0	0	1	1	3	0	0	3	0	1
Wilmot, l. f.	4	1	0	4	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Dahlen, c. f.	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Lange, c	3	0	0	1	3	0	2	0	1	2	2
Decker, 1b	4	0	2	9	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Irwin, ss	4	0	1	5	5	1	0	0	0	0	1
Eagan, 2b	4	0	1	2	4	1	0	1	0	0	1
Lynch, rf	2	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	1
Donnelly, p	3	0	1	1	1	2	0	1	0	0	1
Totals	29	2	5	24	14	10	2	2	5	3	8

Baltimore . . . . 0 0 2 2 2 5 2 0—13
Base hits . . . . 1 1 1 1 1 1 5 1—12
Chicago . . . . 0 0 0 0 0 2 0 0— 2
Base hits . . . . 0 1 1 2 0 0 1 0— 5

Exact attendance, 1,152. Earned runs—Baltimore. 1. Home run—Shindle. Two-base hits—Decker Brodie. Sacrifice hits—Irwin, Robinson, 2. Treadway, Decker, McMahon. Double play—Jennings Taylor. Passed balls—Lange, 1; Robinson, 1. Hit by pitched ball—Jennings, 2; McGraw Umpire—Lynch Time of game, 2 hours.

Pittsburg, 18; Washington, 4.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Sept. 21.—Maul started in to pitch for the Senators today. He was wild and the home team banged the ball all over the lot when he did get it over the plate. Stephens relieved Maul after the fourth inning and pitched well. Colcolough relieved Killen in the fifth after Pittsburg had a sure thing on the game. He was wild at first but settled down and pitched good ball. Orator O'Rourke and Emslie had several tilts, in all of which the umpire was right. Emslie was patient and no fines were imposed. Weather cloudy. Attendance, 950. The score:

Pittsburg.	R	B	P	A	E	Washington.	R	B	P	A	E
Smith, lf	3	2	2	0	1	Hoy, cf	0	1	1	0	0
Donovan, rf	3	2	2	0	0	Farrell, 3b	2	2	2	1	0
Beckley, 1b	2	3	8	2	0	Wise, 2b	1	2	1	5	1
Glasscock, ss	0	1	3	3	0	O'Rourke, c	0	3	2	1	0
Van Hal'n, cf	2	2	4	0	0	McGuire, 1b	0	0	11	0	0
Lyons, 3b	2	1	4	0	0	Sullivan, ss	0	0	0	1	1
Bierb'er, 2b	1	2	1	1	0	Radford, lf	1	0	4	0	0
Earle, c	3	2	2	0	0	Stricker, rf	0	1	3	0	1
Killen, p	2	1	0	2	0	Maul, p	0	0	0	2	0
Colcol'gh, p	0	0	1	1	0	Stephens, p	0	1	0	3	0
Totals	18	16	27	9	1	Totals	4	10	24	13	3

Pittsburg . . . . 3 2 2 9 0 0 2 0 *—18
Washington . . . . 1 0 2 0 0 1 0 0 0— 4

Earned runs—Pittsburg, 11; Washington, 2. First base by errors—Pittsburg, 2. Left on bases—Pittsburg, 8; Washington, 8. First base on balls—Off Colcolough, 3; off Maul, 5; off Stephens, 1. Struck out—By Colcolough, 1; by Maul, 1; by Stephens, 1. Home run—Killen. Three-base hits—Lyons, Earle. Two-base hits—Van Haltren, Earle, Wise, O'Rourke. Sacrifice hits—Glasscock (2), Van Haltren, Lyons, Colcolough, Stephens. Stolen base—Smith. Hit by pitcher—By Maul, 2. Wild pitch—Maul. Balk—Maul, 2. Umpire—Emslie. Time of game—1:50.

Cincinnati, 7; Boston, 5.

CINCINNATI, O., Sept. 21.—There was a disgraceful scene on the ball field just before the game between the Reds and champion Bostons this afternoon. Tucker, Duffy, Stivetts, and Staley appeared to be drunk and Tucker insisted on playing. He abused Manager Selee and was taken from the field by police officers. The game was won by the Reds, who made three home runs and a three-bagger in the seventh inning. Attendance, 1,286. The score:

Cincinnati.	R	B	P	A	E	Boston.	R	B	P	A	E
Holliday, cf	1	3	3	0	0	Long, ss	1	1	0	5	0
Latham, 3b	1	1	1	2	0	Lowe, 2b	1	1	2	3	1
McPhee, 2b	0	0	3	5	0	Duffy, cf	0	2	3	0	0
McCart'y, rf	0	1	1	0	0	Nash, 3b	1	1	0	4	0
Motz, 1b	0	0	12	1	0	Nichols, rf	0	1	1	0	2
Vaughn, c	1	2	4	0	0	Ganzel, 1b	1	1	9	1	1
Canavan, cf	2	2	1	0	1	Carroll, lf	1	1	3	0	0
Smith, ss	1	0	1	3	1	Bennett, c	0	1	4	1	1
Dwyer, p	1	0	1	3	0	Gastright, p	0	1	1	4	0
Totals	7	9	27	14	2	Totals	5	11	24	16	4

Cincinnati . . . . 0 0 0 0 2 0 5 0 *—7
Boston . . . . 3 0 0 0 0 0 2 0 0—5

Earned runs—Cincinnati, 4; Boston, 2. First base on balls—Off Dwyer, 2; off Gastright, 2. Struck out—By Dwyer, 2; by Gastright, 2. Home runs—Vaughn, Holliday, Latham. Three-base hits—Nash, Canavan. Two-base hit—Nichols. Stolen bases—Canavan (2), Holliday, Duffy. Double plays—Long-Lowe-Ganzel, McPhee-Smith, Latham-Motz, McPhee-Motz. Hit by pitcher—Gastright. Passed balls—Vaughn, Bennett. Umpire—Gaffney. Time—2:15.

Philadelphia, 16; Louisville, 4.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 21.—The Phillies batted Kilroy all over the field today and won in a walk. Taylor had the Colonels at his mercy, Pfeffer and Denny securing the only hits made off him. Weather warm. Attendance, 1,000. The score:

Louisville.	R	B	P	A	E	Philadelphia.	R	B	P	A	E
T. Brown, cf	0	0	3	2	0	Sharrott, cf	2	1	1	0	0
Stratt'n, rf, 1b	0	0	7	0	3	Hallman, 2b	1	3	3	4	0
Grim, c	0	0	0	1	0	Delehanty, lf	2	2	1	0	0
Menefee, rf	0	0	1	0	1	Th'mp'n, rf	2	0	1	0	0
W. Br'n, 1b, c	0	0	3	0	0	Cross, c	4	4	2	1	0
Twitchell, lf	1	0	2	0	1	Boyle, 1b	3	4	11	1	0
Pfeffer, 2b	1	2	1	0	0	Allen, ss	1	1	3	5	1
Pinckney, 3b	1	0	2	1	1	Reilly, 3b	1	1	2	0	0
Denny, ss	1	2	2	6	1	Taylor, p	1	0	1	0	0
Kilroy, p	0	0	0	2	1						
Totals	4	4	21	11	1[illegible]	Totals	16	17	24	12	1

Louisville . . . . 0 0 0 0 0 0 4 0—4
Philadelphia . . . . 5 4 0 5 2 0 0 *—16

Earned runs—Philadelphia, 6. Two-base hits—Denny, Pfeffer, Sharrott, Allen, Boyle, Hallman (2). Three-base hits—Delehanty, Boyle, Pfeffer. Double plays—Cross-Boyle, Reilly-Hallman-Boyle. First base on balls—Off Kilroy, 6; off Taylor, 7. Struck out—Menefee. Passed ball—W. Brown. Umpire—Hornung. Time—2:10.

New York, 8; St. Louis, 4.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Sept. 21.—Ragged support, Twineham's inferior backstopping in particular, gave the Giants a lead which the Browns could not overcome. Cooley succeeded Twineham in the fifth inning and caught a creditable game. A poor throw by Davis was New York's only error. New York's hits as a rule were made after chances had been given to retire the side. The score:

St. Louis.	R	B	P	A	E	New York.	R	B	P	A	E
Dowd, rf	0	1	2	0	0	Ward, 2b	2	2	5	2	0
Shugart, cf	1	0	3	0	1	Tiernan, rf	1	2	2	0	0
Frank, lf	0	0	1	1	1	Burke, lf	0	2	2	0	0
Werden, 1b	0	0	10	0	0	Davis, 3b	0	1	0	2	1
Ely, ss	1	1	4	5	2	Connor, 1b	1	1	6	1	0
Twineham, c	0	1	2	0	1	Stafford, cf	0	0	2	0	0
Cooley, c	1	1	2	0	0	Wilson, c	1	1	8	0	0
Quinn, 2b	1	2	3	4	0	Baldwin, p	1	0	0	0	0
Crooks, 3b	0	0	0	2	1	Fuller, ss	1	1	1	9	0
Hawley, p	0	1	0	0	0						
Totals	4	7	27	12	6	Totals	8	10	27	14	1

St. Louis . . . . 0 1 0 2 1 0 0 0 0—4
New York . . . . 2 3 1 1 0 0 1 0 0—8

Earned runs—New York, 2; St. Louis, 3. First base on balls—Off Hawley, 5; off Baldwin, 5. Struck out—By Hawley, 2; by Baldwin, 3. Two-base hits—Twineham, Ward. Stolen bases—Cooley, Quinn, Crooks, Stafford, Wilson, Burke, Connors. Double play—Quinn-Ely-Werden. Hit by pitcher—By Hawley, 1. Passed balls—Wilson, 1; Twineham, 2. Umpire—McQuaid. Time of game—2:05.

Cleveland, 16; Brooklyn, 5.

CLEVELAND, O., Sept. 21.—The Clevelands had plenty of luck this afternoon, and in addition to that they batted Sharrott's pitching very freely. Many of the hits were slow, and while they did not go very far they twisted around on the ground until the fielders could not tell for the life of them just where they were going to stop. Tebeau played a fine game at third and Burkett batted furiously. Attendance, 1,000. Score:

Cleveland.	R	B	P	A	E	Brooklyn.	R	B	P	A	E
Childs, 2b	2	1	5	4	1	Daly, 2b	0	0	3	3	0
Burkett, lf	2	4	3	0	0	Corcoran, ss	0	1	0	5	0
O'Connor, rf	3	2	1	0	0	Foutz, lf	0	0	1	0	0
McKean, ss	2	2	1	6	0	Bro'th'rs, 1b	0	0	11	0	0
Virtue, 1b	3	3	10	0	0	Burns, rf	2	2	3	0	0
Tebeau, 3b	1	2	2	2	0	Griffin, cf	2	2	4	0	0
McAleer, cf	1	2	4	0	0	Hatfield, 3b	1	2	0	3	0
Zimmer, c	1	2	1	0	1	Kinslow, c	0	1	2	1	1
Clarkson, p	1	1	0	4	1	Sharrott, p	0	1	0	2	1
Totals	16	19	27	16	3	Totals	5	9	24	14	2

Cleveland . . . . 3 1 0 2 1 4 5 0 *—16
Brooklyn . . . . 0 0 0 0 1 0 3 0 1—5

Earned runs—Cleveland, 6; Brooklyn, 4. First base by errors—Cleveland, 1; Brooklyn, 1. Left on bases—Cleveland, 8; Brooklyn, 3. First base on balls—Off Clarkson, 2; off Sharrott, 6. Three-base hits—Virtue, Tebeau. Two-base hits—Burkett, McKean, McAleer, Zimmer, Clarkson, Kinslow. Sacrifice hits—Childs, Burkett, McKean, Tebeau (2), McAleer, Zimmer, Clarkson, Kinslow. Stolen bases—Burkett, O'Connor, Corcoran. Double plays—Childs-McKean-Virtue, Childs-Virtue, Kinslow-Daly. Wild pitches—Sharrott, 3. Umpire—Hurst. Time of game—1:45.

Philadelphia Lulus, 11; Baltimore Boumis, 6.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 21.—[Special.]—Nobles of the Mystic Shrine and their ladies, 2,500 in all, witnessed a game of baseball here this afternoon between teams representing Baltimore and Philadelphia temples. Philadelphia's Lulus proved too much for the Boumis from Oriole Town, the score standing 11 to 6 in favor of the Quakers. Each nine had previously won a game, and today's contest was intended to settle the championship of the two cities.

DIRECTUM TO TRY TO BEAT HIS RECORD.

Will Start Today at St. Joseph to Lower His Time of 2:06¼.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Sept. 21.—[Special.]—A long program was disposed of at the St. Joseph fair today. The harness horses were called at noon and continued their contests until dark. The track was much better than yesterday. Another day of sunshine and wind will put the fast course in record-breaking condition.

Directum is billed to start against his record of 2:06¼ tomorrow and Robert J., 2:09¾, will make an attempt to lower the pacing record of 2:04 now held by Flying Jib and Mascot. Globe and Wardwell are also down for a try at the team record, 2:12¾, of Belle Hamlin and Honest George.

Today's races were a great improvement on those of yesterday, being faster and for the most part better contested. The Conqueror disposed of the postponed 3-year-old event, winning two heats without effort from Wilkes Maid, who trotted the best-sustained race of her career. The strapping son of Egotist could have beaten his record of 2:17 on a firm, fast track today.

The victory of Fred K. in the 2:15 pace was the big surprise of the meeting thus far. The horse has been rated as unable to beat his record of 1:14½, and he sold in the field before the start today, Hal Dillard having the call, with W. W. P. and Two Strike strongly supported. Geer's great pacer proved to be all off, narrowly escaping the distance flag. W. W. P. had a world of speed, but the trotter's driver's efforts were well-timed and when at last the horse made a break his driver lacked the strength to handle and he finished behind the flag. Two Strike was queerly driven, Chandler making no move until too late to overhaul the winner.

The 2:22 race should have gone to Bullmont in three heats. The judges favored the local horse, Willard Russell, who took a long run in the opening heat and then beat Bullmont out less than a head. He was fast but unsteady throughout the race, tiring toward the end. Bullmont's victory is his first for this year. His record before the race was 2:23¼. Lucy Dumas and John C. gave the winner a stirring contest, but the gray fellow proved to be game and he landed a rattling race.

Robbie P. trotted well within himself in every heat of the 2:19 class race, although forced by the 4-year-old filly, Jessie McCorkle, and by Senator A. to trot the second mile in 2:14¾ on a slow track. The 3-minute pace was unfinished when darkness came on. May Marshall looked good enough to win as she liked, but after easily capturing the opening heat the fast favorite was driven in peculiar style, landing seventh to Moonstone in each of the last two heats.

The summaries follow:

Three-year-olds, trotting, purse $2,000:

The Conqueror, ch. c., by Egotist, dam Carlotta, by Harold (Chandler)	1	1	1
Wilkes Maid, blk. f. (Ernst)	2	2	2
Mary, b. f. (Fullager)	3	3	3
Mary Magdalen, ch. f. (Trotter)	5	4	dis
Nannie Wilson, blk. f. (Wilson)	4	5	dis
Capt. Walbridge, b. c. (Franks)	6	5	dis
Rarity, b. f. (Turner)	dis.		

Time—2:21¼; 2:20; 2:20¼.

2:15 class, pacing, purse $2,000:

Fred K., blk. g., by Shadeland—Onward, dam by Satellite (Munson)	1	1	1
Two Strike, gr. g. (Chandler)	3	3	2
Red Lady, b. f. (W. Trotter)	5	4	3
Rosewater, r. s. (Connor)	4	5	4
Hal Dillard, b. s. (Geers)	6	6	5
W. W. P., ch. g. (L. Trotter)	2	2	d
Everyway, b. m. (McDonald)	dist.		

Time, 2:12¾; 2:13; 2:13¾.

2:22 class, pacing, purse $1,000:

Bullmont, g. g., by Blueskin, dam Lady Almont by Almont Pasha (Nettleway)	2	1	1	1
Willard Russell, br. s., by Wilkes Russell (Clark)	1	3	5	4
Lucy Dumas, b. m. (Fisher)	3	2	4	6
John C., bl. g. (Smith)	5	7	2	3
Rosebug, b. s. (McDonald)	8	6	7	2
Hastings Boy, b. s. (Malley)	6	5	3	7
Hugh Gay, b. s. (Chandler)	7	8	6	5
Keswick, ch. s. (McHenry and Tullager)	9	4	8	8
Baywood, b. s. (Duncan)	4	dis		

Time—2:17¼; 1:16¾; 2:16; 2:16¾.

2:19 class, trotting, purse $2,000:

Robbie P., b. s., by Charles Caffrey, dam Nanny, by Long Island Chief (Pyle)	1	1	1
Jessie McCorkle, ch. f. (McDonald)	2	2	2
Senator A., gr. s. (Alexander)	3	3	3
Maud C., ch. m. (Kelly)	5	4	4
Roslyn, br. s. (Turner)	4	dis	

Time—2:17¾; 2:14¾; 2:16.

3:00 class, pacing, purse $3,000, unfinished:

Moonstone, blk. f., by Mambrino King (Geers)	2	1	1
May Marshall, b. m. (Fullager)	1	7	7
S. R., ch. g. (Kneebs)	3	3	2
Free Coinage, gr. c. (Bean)	6	2	3
Belle Mahone, r. m. (Dean)	5	5	4
Importer, b. g. (Ames)	8	4	5
Capitana, bl. c. (Ernest)	4	6	6
Bulah, gr. f. (Trotter)	9	8	8
Doctor H., b. s. (McAdams)	7	dr'n	

Time—2:14¾; 2:14¾; 2:15¾.

RULES WELL ENOUGH FOR SMALL GIRLS.

Senior Students in Female College at Evanston Object to Ironclad Restrictions.

The new rules for the government of the Northwestern University Female College which President Rogers issued this week are meeting with considerable opposition on the part of certain of the higher class girls. The rules are:

Callers may be received in the parlors of the Woman's College from 7 until 8 o'clock in the evening Tuesdays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays, and Fridays from 7 until 9:30 o'clock. No calls Sundays, Mondays, and Thursdays.

Lady students are permitted to attend one entertainment a week in town, but are expected to be in their rooms at 10:30 o'clock in the evening. Of course they will consult Dean Emily Huntington Miller in the matter.

Lady students are required to be in their own rooms during study hours—from 2 to 5 p. m. and from 8 to 10 p. m. All lights to be extinguished at 10 o'clock.

The dissatisfaction is of annual occurrence, the rules laid down always appearing too strict to the seniors, who, as at the present time, declare they are well enough for little girls, but that young women of the senior class should be exempt from such restrictions.

Reveals Strange Story of Abduction.

SHAMOKIN, Pa., Sept. 21.—Mrs. Robert Baskin received a dispatch from her son, Joseph, dated at Coburg, N. Y., yesterday, saying he was on his way to join her. He had just learned from a dying uncle that the latter abducted him nine years ago when he was only 3 years old. The uncle expected a portion of the estate left by Joseph's father. The abduction occurred at Andover, and since it took place the mother had spent thousands of dollars looking for her son.

Steamship Alert Encounters a Typhoon.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Sept. 21.—The United States ship Alert, which arrived from Yokohama today, reports encountering a typhoon when two days out. It was obliged to jettison fifty tons of coal which was on its deck. Subsequently it ran short of fuel and sailed into port.

The guaranteed cure for all headaches is Bromo-Seltzer—trial bottle 10 cts.

OVER AS A CONTEST.

IVES A CERTAIN WINNER IN THE INTERNATIONAL GAME.

Roberts Starts Off Badly, but Makes a Brilliant Finish—The American, However, Finishes Ahead on the Night's Play and Has a Lead of 520 Points—Bad Weather Keeps Down the Attendance—Ives Runs Out, Leaving the Balls Perfectly Railed.

The Roberts-Ives billiard match at Central Music Hall attracted but a small crowd last night.

True, the weather was wretched, as the rain was falling in torrents when the game was started. Then, besides, six continuous nights of billiards, are too many, even in a city of Chicago's size. It is not a game for the masses and interest cannot be sustained for that period. Three nights would have been ample.

Ives again piled up a lead on Roberts and only a miracle can save the Englishman from ultimate defeat. He has not played the billiards here that he is capable of, but it does not seem possible that he could defeat the American champion at his present style of open table billiards.

Ives Starts His Game Well.

Ives started with a break of 14 and Roberts missed. Little was done until the sixth inning, when Ives railed the balls and picked up 137. Roberts was in miserable form, and with many chances failed to improve them. Ives played steadily, but not brilliantly. At the end of the sixteenth inning the call was: Ives, 317; Roberts, 179. The Englishman had averaged but a trifle over 11.

Ives made another good break in his twentieth inning. He had the balls scattered at the start, but by a series of long shots gathered them at 55 on the right hand side rail. They were going the right way, but were well away from the cushion. He nursed them at the balk-line nurse to 100 when they broke. He counted to 105 and missed a long three-cushion venture around the table.

Roberts in his twenty-first inning made 10, leaving the balls railed on the upper cushion, but going the wrong way. Ives carried them to the corner and tried to turn them several times, but failed, finally making a shot for safety with 125 added to his score. Roberts made 11 and the call was: Ives, 600; Roberts, 253.

Englishman Plays Better.

Roberts got himself together in the twenty-sixth inning and for the first time during the evening played the billiards he is capable of. His play was entirely open table billiards but he gathered 81 and then went behind the red ball on a two-cushion shot when there scarcely seemed room for his ball to pass. He followed this with 55 in his thirtieth and the call was Ives, 661; Roberts, 406.

It was slow billiards from this on, although Roberts improved greatly in his play and gradually reduced the gap between him and his opponent. With breaks of 67, 65, and 94 he brought his total in the forty-fifth inning to 726, against, Ives, 801.

From this time forward Roberts made a strong finish. With a number of small breaks and 57 in his fifty-fourth inning he carried his total up to 907, as against Ives' 935. The latter made 2 and Roberts missed. Then Ives made 9 and Roberts came back with 51, passing Ives on the night's play.

The latter then ran out with 54, leaving the balls perfectly railed.

The score was:

Ives—14, 0, 4, 0, 22, 137, 3, 0, 22, 46, 5, 25, 0, 23, 14, 2, 7, 26, 20, 105, 0, 125, 24, 0, 3, 0, 0, 0, 0, 2, 32, 53, 0, 2, 1, 0, 0, 22, 0, 9, 7, 0, 15, 4, 7, 15, 98, 2, 0, 0, 15, 2, 2, 0, 2, 9, 54. Total, 1,000. Best runs, 137, 125. Average, 17 31-57. Grand total—4,001.

Roberts—0, 12, 0, 8, 41, 0, 7, 0, 30, 0, 10, 6, 25, 0, 0, 20, 5, 8, 33, 6, 10, 11, 2, 0, 3, 81, 0, 0, 12, 55, 29, 2, 5, 2, 31, 0, 0, 0, 67, 11, 4, 1, 9, 65, 94, 37, 4, 24, 27, 7, 5, 0, 22, 57, 0, 51. Total, 950. Best runs, 94, 81. Average, 16 54-56. Grand total—3,480.

THREE CRACK LOCAL YACHTS.

Hawthorne, Crusader, and Toxteth Will Meet in Next Saturday's Race.

The great interest in the international yacht race to take place Oct. 5, when the contest is to again decide the supremacy of the American center-board yacht as against the English cutter, is reflected in the race of next Saturday off the lake-front.

The Hawthorne is a new English cutter, built on the most approved modern ideas for that kind of a vessel. She is deep in the water and to hold her down has about twenty-seven tons of lead ballast. This great weight at the keel enables her to carry lofty masts and spars and hence an enormous spread of canvas which in light winds must prove effective.

The Crusader is a typical American center-board yacht, the winner of every race up to date, flying the championship pennant of Lakes Huron and St. Clair for 1891 and 1892. Her entire tonnage is only 26 7-10, her draft 4½ feet. She won the last race against the Toxteth without carrying an ounce of ballast and without hoisting her jib topsail, winning easily by six minutes. The Toxteth, however, was new and untried, and hence the race hardly gave her true level. The comments up to date have named the Hawthorne as the favorite for next Saturday, when, as a matter of fact, the Toxteth has by her daily work proven herself a better boat for all weathers than the Hawthorne, and both hulls being built alike.

Never was a race in prospect where three more evenly matched yachts were to meet, and the outcome will depend largely on the wind and sea. A stiff wind off shore and hence no sea will insure the race to the Crusader; a gale of wind and heavy sea will favor the Toxteth and Crusader; a light wind and heavy sea, the tail of a storm, will favor the Hawthorne, and so the matter will stand on the old international ground—that of centerboard versus keel—with the chances all in the weather.

SLOW TIME MADE AT CANTON.

Track Heavy and Additional Rain May End the Meeting.

CANTON, Ill., Sept. 21.—[Special.]—The races on yesterday's program were run today on account of the rain which fell all day Wednesday. The track was heavy and time made was not good. The attendance was fair. The heavy rain tonight will probably end the race meeting. Today's races:

2:50 class, trotting, purse $300.

Diamond, blk. g., by Forest Bismark	2	1	1	1
Thornwood Gem, b. h., by Nutwood	1	2	3	2
Wilber Chief, b. g., by Ottoway Chief	3	3	2	3

Dinah, Whipstock, Bob Wilkes, Mary Mederist, distanced.

Best time—2:37¼.

2:50 class, pacing, purse $200:

St. Croix, b. s., by Guelph	1	1	1
Sprague Newkirk, b. s., by Rounds Sprague	2	2	2
Chasewood, b. s., by Chosen	3	3	3

El Rio, Ed White distanced.

Best time—2:44.

Running race, one-half mile heats, purse $100:

Hattie B., b. m.	1	1
Ansolo, b. m.	2	3
Kahl H., b. m.	3	2

Buffalo Bill, b. g., Dan D., s. g., Fly, b. m., Maud B., s. m., also ran.

Time—52¼; 52¼.

Maher Defeats George La Blanche.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Sept. 21.—Billy E. Maher, the Australian, put George La Blanche, the Marine, to sleep tonight in the second round before the Twin City Athletic club. The act was accomplished with a neatness and dispatch that challenged admiration. The men were to box ten rounds. The first round was a fine exhibition of science boxing, Maher having the advantage. In the second Maher got in several terrific deliveries on La Blanche's body and head. The last of these was a right-hand jab that caught the Marine on the jaw. Quick as a flash Maher repeated it at short range, and the Marine went flat on his back, and was not himself for fully ten minutes.

Telegraphic Notes of Sport.

CINCINNATI, O., Sept. 21.—[Special.]—Gratz Hanley has been elected Secretary and Treasurer of the Kentucky Association.

CINCINNATI, O., Sept. 21.—[Special.]—Today H. C. Rodenbaugh purchased Rook Laidley for $1,250. The horse will be shipped to Hawthorne Saturday.

LONDON, Sept. 21.—W. Burgess and F. Cole, wheelmen, have broken the tandem safety record for 100 miles. They rode from Hitchin, County of Hurtford, to Peterborough, County of Nottingham, a distance of fifty miles, and return, in five hours and thirty minutes. The best previous record of the kind was made by Holbein and Brown, who covered 100 miles in five hours thirty-six minutes.

CANADIAN MERCHANT KILLS HIMSELF.

Fred Campbell of Montreal Prefers Death to Charges of Fraud and Smuggling.

MONTREAL, Que., Sept. 21.—[Special.]—A tremendous sensation was caused tonight by the tragic suicide of Mr. Fred Campbell Jr., member of the firm of Boyd, Ryrie & Campbell, wholesale stationers and paper dealers of this city. A few days ago the books of the firm, which does an extensive business in Canada and the United States, were seized by a special officer of the Canadian customs. The charge was that the firm had been for some time smuggling Gillott's steel pens into the United States via Bedford, Que. Mr. Campbell did the outside work for the firm. Tonight at 8 he shut himself in his room and put a bullet through his heart. It is rumored tonight that the firm's trouble is likely to be far more serious than was at first anticipated. In the meantime the customs officers have charge of the firm's books and invoices.

White for Mourning.

White is the color of grief in China, Japan, and Siam.

WINS ANOTHER STAKE

LA BELLE TAKES THE ERIE AT HAWTHORNE HANDILY.

Favorite at 1 to 2, the Peerless Filly Lands the Event Without Being Extended—Ducat Beats a Fast Lot of Sprinters, Including Piccolo and Libertine—Rosalie at Odds On Wins, While Zampost Takes the Heat Race—Prince Henry a Surprise on the End—Today's Card.

The Onondaga filly, La Belle, again demonstrated her superiority over the Western fillies at Hawthorne yesterday, taking up 120 pounds and winning the Erie Stakes as she pleased.

The race, the third on the card, and at five furlongs, brought six to the post. The remarkably good price of 1 to 2 was laid against La Belle, despite the fact that she had previously beaten everything but Florina in handy fashion, and the Baldwin filly's victory over her was really a fluke. The fact that she had pulled up lame in that race probably made the price. Corrigan's pair, Lucille Murphy and Edith, were second choices and the others neglected. When the flag fell Lucille Murphy was in front and Covington hustling her along. She made the running past the half and around the turn, La Belle lying at her withers. Rounding to for home the favorite assumed command and there was nothing more to the race, La Belle winning by two lengths. Lucille Murphy was second, half a length in front of Lillian Lee.

Fifty-second Day. Hawthorne Summer Meeting. Day Hot. Track Fast.

625. First race, purse $500, 2-year-olds, penalties and allowances, five furlongs. Time, 1:04¼. Start good. Won handily, second driving. Winner by Ryder All—Rosemary. Scratched—Memphis, 100 pounds; Road Runner, 103; Belliguard, 100; Donella, 100. Overweight—Long d'Or, 4 pounds; Encoria, 4; Tribune, 3.

Index. Horses and wts.	St.	½	Stch.	Fin.	Jockeys.	Owners.	Op.	Cl.	Pl.
..Rosalie, 107	2h	1	2h	1½	Covington	B. Schrieber	7-10	3-5	3-10
..Encoria, 100	7	7	4	2h	Tucker	T. D. Carter	30	20	8
..Salvador, 103	8	6	5	3h	Leigh	Geo. Carroll	20	10	3
..Hypsia, 100	5	4	1½	4	Goodale	Old Jordan Stable	8	10	4
..Blackbird, 103	2h	5	7	5	Macklen	H.C. Rodenbaugh	10	10	4
..Consistent, 110	1h	2½	3½	6	Martin	Leigh & Rose	6	10	4
..Orange Girl, 100	4	3h	6	7	Twobits	N. Memphis Stable	30	40	12
..Long d'Or, 103	9	9	8	8	Madison	Elkton Stable	50	50	20
..La Verne, 103	10	10	10	9	T. Murphy	Kenwood Stable	50	60	20
..Tribune, 100	8	8	9	10	Fink	H. M. Turner	50	60	20

626. Second race, purse $600, all ages, allowances, three-quarters of a mile. Time, 1:16. Start good. Won easily, second driving. Winner by Deceiver—Jennie Flood. Scratched—Bridal Veil, 98 pounds; Mockahi, 104; Seiuria, 98; Tilsit, 101; Blue Banner, 109; Prince Regent, 107; McGinty, 112.

Index. Horses and wts.	St.	½	Stch.	Fin.	Jockeys.	Owners.	Op.	Cl.	Pl.
..Ducat (3), 112	4	5	3nk	1½	Martin	Leigh & Rose	4	3½	1
..Libertine (2), 91	3h	2½	2½	2½	Macklen	J. G. Brown & Co.	3	4	6-5
..Piccolo (6), 112	1nk	1h	1½	3½	Covington	Winder & Yeardle	3	3	1
..Glee Boy (4), 112	5	4	5	4	Knapp	L. Tichenor	8	10	3
(610)Verdant (3), 106	2	3nk	4	5	Leigh	P. Dunne	9-5	9-5	4-5

627. Third race, Erie Stakes, 2-year-old fillies, $35 each starter, $1,000 added, value of stake to winner $1,080, five furlongs. Time, 1:03¼. Start good. Won easily, second driving. Winner by Onondaga—Aileen. Scratched—Rosalie, 107 pounds; Delaphine, 111.

Index. Horses and wts.	St.	½	Stch.	Fin.	Jockeys.	Owners.	Op.	Cl.	Pl.
..La Belle, 120	2nk	2½	1nk	1½	Martin	Leigh & Rose	1-2	2-5	1-4
..Lucile Murphy, 111	1nk	1nk	2½	2½	Covington	E. Corrigan	3	3½	1
..Lillian Lee, 111	5	5	4	3½	Goodale	Kentucky Stable	8	12	2
..Edith, 103	4	3nk	5	4	Leigh	E. Corrigan	3	3½	6-5
..Sprite, 111	3½	4	3½	5	Slaughter	Flash Stable	30	50	6
..Semele, 107	6	6	6	6	Madison	B. Schrieber	15	25	4

628. Fourth race, purse $500, all ages, selling, five furlong heats. Scratched—Teutonic, 107 pounds. First heat. Time, 1:04. Start good. Won driving, second handily. Winner by Post Guard—Zamora.

Index. Horses and wts.	St.	½	Stch.	Fin.	Jockeys.	Owners.	Op.	Cl.	Pl.
..Zampost (4), 107	4	1½	2½	1½	Madison	Elkton Stable	3	2½	4-5
..Dollikens (6), 104	3h	3½	3½	2½	Leigh	E. Corrigan	6-5	2	3-5
..Leocolus (4), 104	1h	4	4	3½	Macklen	Louis Ezell	12	12	4
..Craft (5), 104	5	5	5	4	E. Taylor	Henry Simons	10	10	3
..Euna (5), 104	2h	2½	1½	5	W. Mooney	Orwell Stable	3	16-5	1

Second heat. Time, 1:03¼. Start fair. Won driving, second driving. Winner by Macduff—Lucy Lisle.

Index. Horses and wts.	St.	½	Stch.	Fin.	Jockeys.	Owners.	Op.	Cl.	Pl.
..Dollikens (6), 104	1nk	2½	1½	1n	Leigh	E. Corrigan	2½	2	1-2
..Zampost (4), 107	5	4	2½	2½	Madison	Elkton Stable	4-5	3-5	out
..Leocolus (4), 104	2½	3½	4	ro	Macklen	Louis Ezell	12	12	3
..Craft (5), 104	4	5	5	ro	E. Taylor	Henry Simons	12	12	4
..Euna (5), 104	3½	1½	3½	ro	W. Mooney	Orwell Stable	8	15	5

Third heat. Time, 1:05¼. Start good. Won driving, second driving. Winner by Post Guard—Zamora.

Index. Horses and wt.	St.	½	Stch.	Fin.	Jockey.	Owners.	Op.	Cl.	Pl.
..Zampost (4), 107	1½	1½	1³	1½	Madison	Elkton Stable	4-5	4-5	out
..Dollikens (6), 104	2	2	2	2	Leigh	E. Corrigan	1	11-10	out

629. Fifth race, purse $500, for all ages, selling, seven furlongs. Time, 1:30. Start good. Won driving, second driving. Winner by Fonso—Little Madam. Scratched—Blizzard, 108 pounds; Rouser, 105; Little Addie, 102; Echo, 105; Lord Lonsdale, 105; Bell Howard, 102; Sir Charles, 102.

Index. Horses and wts.	St.	¼	½	Stch.	Fin.	Jockeys.	Owners.	Op.	Cl.	Pl.
(604)Prince Henry (4), 105	1½	1½	1½	2½	1½	Leigh	Carlile & Shields	15	8	3
..Ferrier (3), 108	2h	5	4	4	2½	Martin	Leigh & Rose	7-5	9-5	3-5
..Ansonia (4), 105	3h	3½	3½	1½	3nk	Madison	Chas. McCafferty	20	30	10
..Silverado (5), 105	4	2½	2½	3½	4	Covington	Flash Stable	6-5	7-5	1-2
..Oregon Cyclone (a), 108	7	7	5	7	5	R. Smith	H. Kirkendal	100	100	30
..Lena Frey (4), 105	6	4	6	6	6	Fink	C. P. Fink	20	30	10
..Annie Brown (5), 105	5	6	7	5	7	Fox	Nashville Stable	6	6	2
..Hy Dy (6), 108	8	8	8	8	8	S. Regan	Louis Ezell	10	40	12

Ducat Wins Rather Easily.

The second race, at three-quarters of a mile, brought out a remarkably fast lot. Verdant was the actual favorite, but every horse in the race except Glee Boy was heavily backed, it being by all odds the best betting race of the day.

When the flag fell Verdant was in front, but Piccolo and Libertine rushed out and went a great clip up the backstretch and around into the stretch. Macklen pulled Libertine's head off instead of going along about his business with the colt. Had he cut loose with him from the start it looked as though Libertine must have won. As it was, when Macklen called on Libertine Martin on Ducat had raced up level, and the Leigh colt had no trouble in outfooting the 2-year-old to the wire. Piccolo was third, close up.

Rosalie at odds-on won the opening race handily.

The heat race was a peculiar and exciting event. Dollikins was the opening favorite, with Zampost a strong second choice. When the flag fell in the first heat Zampost rushed to the front and was never headed, winning by a length.

In the second heat he was off badly, but made up a lot of ground, and getting up to Dollikins at the eighth pole the pair ran locked to the wire, the mare winning by a nose. In the third heat Zampost shook the mare off at the start, and she never got up to him afterwards.

Prince Henry took the last race by a head from Ferrier, the favorite.

Friday's Hawthorne Race Card.

First race, for 3-year-olds and upward, penalties and allowances, five furlongs:

Index.		Wt.	Index.		Wt.
(617)	Prize	103	427	Susie N.	88
613	Cole Bascomb	97	(620)	Louise	114
608	Mr. Barnes	98	...	Gold Bond	94
...	Flitter	97	475	Ethel Gray	124
610	Tim Murphy	114	610	Bill Howard	103
545	Siluria	88	628	Euna	104
621	Montana	112			

Second race, for 2-year-olds, allowances, five furlongs:

Index.		Wt.	Index.		Wt.
(555)	Miss Clark	109	609	Meddler	106
619	Orbit	110	591	Tilsit	116
(625)	Rosalie	109	583	Moses Solomon	98
612	Jordan	98	616	Aulney	98
589	September	105			

Third race, allowances, seven furlongs:

Index.		Wt.	Index.		Wt.
...	Adolph	101	592	Prince Regent	109
471	Golda	98	608	Bimbo	107
626	Piccolo	114	614	Ingomar	113
623	Spendoline	101	621	Hart Wallace	109

Fourth race, for 3-year-olds and upward, selling, three-quarters of a mile:

Index.		Wt.	Index.		Wt.
615	Lord Lonsdale	95	615	Sonoma Boy	92
621	Pretender	86	594	Spinaway	92
...	Viola	89	...	Oak Forest	95
584	Nancy	92	495	Lonnie B.	100
611	Echo	103	...	Tom Stevens	115
580	Tudor	92	615	Miss Patton	92
(112)	Yokohama	103	587	Speth	96

Fifth race, all ages, selling, one mile and a sixteenth:

Index.		Wt.	Index.		Wt.
588	Excelsior	103	...	Keno	108
581	Victress	103	587	St. Albans	100
602	Lengthy Di'k'n's	100	611	Content	100
611	Barnard	105	588	Red Root	100

Sixth race, 3-year-olds and upward, selling, three-quarters of a mile:

Index.		Wt.	Index.		Wt.
624	Rambler	109	620	Enthusiast	110
617	One Dime	95	613	Bridal Veil	105
617	Emperor Billet	92	...	B. of Springfield	100
624	Woodruff	94	605	Lawmaker	107
621	Askey	115	608	Mockahi	100
617	Billy Boy	95			

WANTED TO GET AWAY FROM LONG.

Jockey Fisher Is Spirited Away for Trying to Sign a New Contract.

The alleged kidnaping of Jockey Fisher a few days ago has at last been fully explained.

Louis Long, the owner of the Indiana Stable, runs a regular "padrone" system in his stable, securing boys from orphan asylums and teaching them to be jockeys, pocketing their fees for winning and losing mounts and pocketing their earnings. In this way Long is growing rich. He has Fisher and Felix Carr under contract and has reaped a rich harvest from what the boys have earned. Both are skillful and are in demand.

Fisher has recently asked that R. Coistoe, trainer of the Kentucky Stable, be made his guardian, and as the Kentucky Stable wants a lightweight jockey its owners set out freeing Fisher from Long's hands. They found that his contract was of no account and offered Fisher a good salary to ride for them. He accepted the proposition.

When Long heard of this he swore out a warrant and had Fisher arrested for obtaining money under false pretenses, basing the charge on the fact that the boy had accepted pay for two losing mounts and spent the money. Once under arrest, Fisher was spirited away by one of Long's agents.

The Kentucky Stable has secured a lawyer and claims that it will have the boy at any cost. Long's contracts with Carr and Fisher are said to be worthless. They bind the boys to the blacksmithing trade for a term of years. Fisher has no parents.

"LUCKY" BALDWIN'S GOOD DAY.

Santa Anna and Lady Bess Win Races and Morris, His Jockey, Does Well.

CINCINNATI, O., Sept. 21.—[Special.]—This was a great day for "Lucky" Baldwin and Baldwin's jockey, Morris. The latter rode three winners and one second choice and no better riding was ever seen at Latonia. Lady Bess won the stake with ridiculous ease. She is fully as good now as when she defeated Clifford by a nose at Louisville in the spring in a great race, after which Marks was ruled off. Lady Bess is in the Latonia Prize for 3-year-olds and in the Queen City Handicap and the Cincinnati Hotel Handicap. Santa Anna did not have much to spare in winning the six furlongs race. After The Sculptor had opened up a gap of three lengths in the homestretch Baldwin's mare came with a great burst of speed and won a fast race. Santa Anna is also in the Queen City Handicap and the Cincinnati Hotel Handicap. For once Chris Smith had good jockeys to ride his 2-year-olds, and he won a barrel of money by their victories. Forest Rose, too, would have won if she had not got off last, while, in addition, Perkins lost his whip. Lorenzo in that race was a heavily backed favorite, but he ran a disappointing race. Probasco got off badly in the fifth race. Only one outsider won, and Bookmaker Marcus Cartwright is said to have lost $4,000. The summaries:

First race, seven furlongs—Destroy (Morris), 2 to 1, led all the way and won well extended by two lengths; Burdette (Perkins), 10 to 1, a length before Confidence (Freeman), 8 to 5. Polk Owens, Mollie Gray, Sister Annie, Drum Major, Cerro Gordo, and Florence W. ran unplaced. Time, 1:30½.

Second race, one mile—Judge Cardwell (Kuhn) was never headed and won in a fierce drive by a head from Forest Rose (Perkins), 2½ to 1; Linger (H. Williams), 20 to 1, three lengths away. Lorenzo (Freeman), 6 to 5, Indigo, Quindora King, Gypsy Girl, and San Francisco ran unplaced. Time, 1:42½.

Third race, six furlongs—Santa Anna (Morris), 9 to 10, came strong on the stretch and won by a scant neck, driving, The Sculptor (Thorpe), 10 to 1, a length before Gascon (R. Williams), 4 to 1. Promenade, Salvation, Irish Chief, and Caress unplaced. Time, 1:14.

Fourth race, the Clifton Stakes for 3-year-olds, one mile and a sixteenth—Lady Bess (Morris), 3 to 5, waited until the homestretch, where she made her run and won in a gallop by three lengths. Semper Lex (Costello), 8 to 1, half a length before Elva (Carr), 15 to 1. Lady Jane, Emma Mac, Aldebaron, The Reaper, Aurora, and Decapod unplaced. Time, 1:46½.

Fifth race, five and one-half furlongs, for 2-year-olds—Ohio Belle (Perkins), 2 to 1, came from the ruck after the home stretch was reached and won in a big gallop by three lengths; Tom Elmore (Morris), 8 to 1, a length before Probasco (Carr), 2 to 1. Philopena, 4 to 1, Alibi, Frontman, and McLight unplaced. Time, 1:09.

Sixth race, same conditions as fifth—Equator (Thorpe), 2 to 1, won pretty well extended by a length and a half from G. B. Cox (Costello), 10 to 1, Egbert (Kuhn) a close third. Pearlsong, 2 to 1, Valiant, Master Fred, Little Walter, and Farrock ran unplaced. Time, 1:09.

Latonia's entries for Friday are:

First race, selling, seven furlongs—Mary Alice Lawrence, 84 pounds; Carrie Pearsall, 84; Leora, 92; Annapolis, 93; The Shark, 94; Fancy, 96; Uno, 97; Oscus, 101; Little Annie, 102; Cora Taylor, 104; Indus, 105; Hispania, 106; Tea Set, 107; Gov. Brown, 107.

Second race, selling, seven and one-half furlongs—Shiloh, 95 pounds; Ocean H., 98; Bonnie Lassie, 101; Harry Weldon, 101; Parapet, 103; Marion G., 103; Ella Shipman, 107; Flower Dellis, 110; Latitude, 110.

Third race, one mile—Joanna, 94 pounds; La Rosa, 99; Ludovan, 102; Henry Jenkins, 107; Bessie Bisland, 109; Springaway, 112.

Fourth race, selling, 2-year-olds, five and a half furlongs—Tip, 100 pounds; French Lady, 103; Little Chris, 103; Miss Mamie, 103; Destroyer, 108; Bob Neeley, 109; Saddle Bag, 115.

Fifth race, maiden fillies, 2-year-olds, five furlongs—Kinda, 103 pounds; Dovey Montrose, 103; Flossie, 103; Elizabeth G., 103; Madam Hindoo, 103; Long Ago, 103; Nina, 103; Alice L., 103; Two O'Clock, 103; Susie B., 103; Shuttle, 108; Little Miss, 108; Thelma, 108; Fraulien, 108; Despatch, 108.

Sixth race, selling, 2-year-olds, five and a half furlongs—Little Cripple, 97 pounds; Susie B., 100; Jim Henry, 100; Paris Queen, 100; Mary B. M., 100; Volt, 102; Jennie Miles, 109.

FIVE ST. LOUIS FAVORITES WIN.

They Were Duke of Athol, Sullivan, Whirl, Gorman, and Alphonse.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Sept. 21.—The East Side regulars came over to the fair grounds today in large numbers and backed Sullivan down from even money to 3 to 5. The same crowd was also down on Whirl to a man and success of both set them wild. The warm weather had no effect on the attendance, which was unusually heavy. The track was fast and sport fairly worth witnessing. The summary:

First race, six furlongs—Duke of Athol, 106 pounds (Cottrell), 5 to 2, won; Lucille Manette, 106 (Sargent), 3 to 1, second; Burt Jordan, 98 (Daly), 15 to 1, third. Time, 1:15¼. The Rock, Picalili, Fidget, Al Orth, Barbara, Speedaway, Orrick, and Sarah C. also ran.

Second race, five furlongs—Sullivan, 115 pounds (Gorman), 3 to 5, won; St. Pancras, 115 (Sargent), 8 to 5, second; Schoolgirl, 105 (Lloyd), 8 to 1, third. Time, 1:02¼. Maritime and Tramp also ran.

Third race, six furlongs—Whirl, 118 pounds (Jordan), 3 to 5, won; Maggie Gray, 115 (Rowe), 12 to 1, second; Alcenor, 108 (W. Feeney), 10 to 1, third. Time, 1:16. Cass, Alopathy, Followday, Valencia, In Front, and Bertha Fenton also ran.

Fourth race, six furlongs—Gorman, 98 pounds (Sargent), 5 to 2, won; Aunt Lida, 79 (B. Morgan), 3 to 1, second; Gazette, 102 (W. Feeney), 7 to 1, third. Time, 1:15¼. Banseah, Billy the Kid, Arthur G., and Grey Duke also ran.

Fifth race, one mile and fifty yards—Alphonse, 104 pounds (Sargent), 6 to 5, won; Kenwood, 104 (Sargent), 9 to 2, second; Flora McDonald, 84 (Cochran), 30 to 1, third. Time, 1:47¼. Mary Sue and Warren Leland also ran.

Friday's St. Louis entries are:

First race, five furlongs, selling—Lightning, 87 pounds; Fannie Williams, 88; Russell Gray, 90; Joe Highley, 91; Galen Brown, 96; Guess, 96; Mamie S., 99; George K., 102; Little Phil, 102; Panini, 103; Gracie M., 104; Judge Thurman, 107.

Second race, half a mile, selling, 2-year-olds—Millie B., 98 pounds; Miss Scotta, 99; The Brother, 103; Missouri Belle, 104; Lillian Lewis, 104; Jennie June, 106; Donella, 105; Grey Jacket, 107; Fonsica, 107; Borderer, 108; Haroldine, 110; J. I. B., 108.

Third race, five furlongs, selling—Prince Leon, 86 pounds; Gorella, 96; Bella F., 98; Daphne, 98; Germanic, 99; Willie G., 100; Loftin Jr., 102; Robby Watts, 102; Nimon, 104; Little Crete, 109; Everett, 112; My Partner, 112.

Fourth race, six and one-half furlongs—Constantine, 92 pounds; Beeswing, 97; Castanet, 99; Weaverman, 101; Lord Willowbrook, 108; Drummer, 109; Tom Finley, 112; Verge d'Or, 115.

Fifth race, one mile, owners' handicap, selling—Long Ten, 98 pounds; Linda, 98; Chiswell, 98; Belfast, 98; Elorov, 98; Sull Ross, 105; Invercauld, 112.

Sixth race, one mile and fifty yards, handicap—Eolem, 87 pounds; Chimes, 98; Knickerbocker, 102; Sull Ross, 108; Verge d'Or 114.

EAST ST. LOUIS TALENT HURT.

Buck Muller, Jack Kearney, Granite, Hiram Argo, and Harry Warren Win.

EAST ST. LOUIS, Ill., Sept. 21.—The talent had a tough time of it at East St. Louis today, as the only two favorites at prohibitive odds won. Arnold, who was injured so badly last month, rode Harry Warren to victory. The summary:

First race, half a mile—Buck Muller, 103 (Torian), 6 to 1, won by a head; Cora T., 105 (Perry), even, second; Erace, 103 (J. Smith), 6 to 1, third. Time, :54½. Push, Josephine, Satinet, Sussex Jr., and Keen also ran.

Second race, five furlongs—Jack Kearney, 104 pounds (Torian), 7 to 1, won, by one length; Backwoods, 104 (J. Smith), 3 to 1, second; Jim Head, 100 (F. Jackson), 7 to 1, third. Time, 1:07½. Burt, Whitfler, Jarquet, Barry Askew, Irish Girl, and Barthot also ran.

Third race, three-quarters of a mile—Granite, 110 pounds (Mooney), 7 to 1, won, by a neck; Moose, 91 (Perry), 8 to 1, second; Asben, 110 (Torian), 10 to 1, third. Time, 1:21½. Luke Richards, Bonfire, Texas, Guilty, Bugle, and Pebble Rock also ran.

Fourth race, four and one-half furlongs—Hiram Argo, 99 pounds (Pierce), 1 to 2, won by two lengths; Lulu May, 98 (Imes), 8 to 1, second; Baycourt, 101 (Singleton), 6 to 1, third. Time, 1:00¾. Rachel, Texas Kid, Billy Barlow, and Cold Deck also ran.

Fifth race, four and one-half furlongs—Harry Warren, 113 pounds (Arnold), 7 to 10, won by one and a half lengths; Fannie D., 106 (Van Camp), 6 to 1, second; Little Lewis, 97 (Foucan), 25 to 1, third. Time, 0:59. Ittie Reno, Ray, Tamerlane, Dora May, and Harry M. also ran.

Friday's East St. Louis entries are:

First race, selling, three-quarters of a mile—Schuyler, 94 pounds; Joe Wilson, 97; Montella, 100; Miss Gilkey, 100; Hailstorm, 102; Merge, 94; Dyer, 100; Dr. Thomas, 100; Hubert, 103; Onze, 109.

Second race, selling, five furlongs—Belle Stout, 87 pounds; The Major, 98; State of Texas, 98; Miss Francis, 101; Red John, 102; Cerberus, 104; Mart Walden, 88; Phantom, 99; Fleetwood, 102; Miami, 103; Iago, 106.

Third race, selling, five furlongs—Piccadilly, 96 pounds; Portuguese, 108; John R., 106; Barnaline, 110; Ragnarok, 114; Volens, 104; Wilkon, 105; Montella, 107; Ethel Fortune, 111; Rover, 114.

Fourth race, selling, one mile—Bo Peep, 96 pounds; Granite, 105; Livingston, 105; Lizzie V., 105; Freakness Lass, 100; Sight Draft, 105; Topstone, 105; Sam Sayres, 107.

Fifth race, selling, three-quarters of a mile—Johnnie Weber, 97 pounds; Joseph Cassidy, 103; Ed Glenn, 106; Ragnarok, 106; Granite, 106; Moose, 97; Luke Richards, 103; King Himyar, 106; Pebble Rock, 109.

The Brooklyn-Guttenberg War Over.

NEW YORK, Sept. 21.—[Special.]—The fight between the Gravesend track on one side and Clifton and Guttenberg on the other is ended. The representatives of the association and the Western poolrooms held a conference last night with the result that war was declared off. The telegraph wires into Gravesend, which had formerly been cut out just before the horses went to the post for the first race, remained in their positions this afternoon, and the information was sent to the poolrooms as usual. It is rumored that a big concession in dates for the New Jersey fall meeting had much to do with the cessation of hostilities. The restrictions placed upon visitors were removed and they were allowed to leave the track whenever they pleased.

FIVE GOOD RACES AT HOMEWOOD.

Dodgeville, Vitello, Sadie M., Lord Clinton, and Amoretta Win the Events.

PITTSBURG, Pa. Sept. 21.—The third day of Homewood's fall meeting was full of good racing. Besides getting off two unfinished races, three regular events were disposed of. Vitello took the final heat in the unfinished 2:12 pace as he pleased, lowering his mark a quarter of a second. Judge Keller had not speed enough to win another heat of the 2:25 trotting class left over from Wednesday, Gambryon winning the third heat and Dodgeville the next three. Both horses reduced their records 5¾ seconds. Lord Clinton had an easy race in the free-for-all trot, Belleflower and Greenleaf scarcely giving him an argument. The other races of the day were the 2:21 class pacing and 2:17 class trotting. The first went to Amoritta, a Pittsburg horse, while Sadie M. took the other. McBride carried all the money for the pace while Katie Earl was the favorite in the trot. Amoritta lowered her record 8¼ seconds while Sadie M. simply equaled hers. In the second heat of the 2:17 class race Bellman trotted Sadie M. off her feet and won in 2:14¾, two seconds better than his previous record. The summaries:

2:25 class, trotting, purse $800:

Dodgeville, b. g., by Oberlin—Country Girl (Johns)	3 3 1 2 1 1
Judge Keller, b. h., by St. Howard—Mabel L. (Bever)	1 1 4 3 3 3
Gambryon, b. h., by Gambetta—Wilkes, dam by Chenfield (Raybold)	4 2 2 1 4 2
Obediah, br. h. (Hitchcock)	3 5 6 5 2 ro
Dohrman, b. h. (Borce)	5 7 3 4 3 ro
San Malo, b. h. (Howk)	6 6 7 6 6 ro
Harry N., b. g. (Williams)	2 4 5 7 dr.
Hellas, b. h. (Rathburn)	7 8 dis.

Time—2:21¼; 2:22; 2:19¾; 2:19¼; 2:22¾; 2:19¾.

2:12 class, pacing, purse $800:

Vitello, br. h., by Legal Tender Jr.—Rushville Maid (Bever)	1 1 5 1
Lucille H., b. m., by Socrates—Motto (Smith)	2 5 1 5
Dallas, ch. g. (Garvey)	3 2 3 2
Cleveland S., b. h. (Rathburn)	4 3 4 3
Alvan Swift, br. h. (Raybold)	5 2 3 4

Time—2:11¼; 2:12¾; 2:15¾; 2:11¼.

2:17 class, trotting, purse $800:

Sadie M., b. m., by Prince Orloff—Flossie (McCrea)	1 2 1 1
Bellman, b. h., by Indiaman—Belle (Andrews)	7 1 2 2
Tilford, b. h. (Rector)	2 6 3 6
Katie Earl, ch. m. (Ketcham)	6 7 3 3
Hildeburn, b. h. (Shaler)	3 4 9 9
Maggie Sherman, ch. m. (Marvin)	9 3 6 8
Maud A., br. m. (Brannigan)	4 8 5 4
Ruby, br. m. (Orane)	5 5 8 5
Turk, br. g. (Kenney)	8 6 7 7

Time—2:16¾; 2:19¾; 2:16¾; 2:16¾.

Free-for-all, trotting, purse $1,500:

Lord Clinton, blk. g., by Denning Allen—Fannie (Raybold)	1 1 1
Belleflower, br. m. (Marvin)	2 3 2
Greenleaf, b. g. (Shuler)	3 2 3

Time—2:11; 2:15¼; 2:14.

2:21 class, pacing, purse $800:

Amoritta, b. m., by Nutwood, dam by Hal Dillard (Evans)	2 1 1 1
Lottie Rocket, ch. m. (Henry)	1 3 7 7
Gladstone, blk. h. (Cole)	8 2 4 4
Elgin Girl, b. m. (Ferman)	6 4 5 2
Nut Coal, ch. g. (McCall)	3 10 3 8
Surpass, br. g. (E. McCall)	9 9 3 3
Grandview, b. h. (Heard)	5 6 9 5
Miss Cumsky, ch. m. (Charles)	7 5 6 9
Mugwump, b. g. (Raybold)	10 8 8 6
McBride, b. h. (Davison)	4 7 dr

Time—2:18¼; 2:16¼; 2:18¼; 2:20.

GOOD CONTESTS AT PROVIDENCE.

Dawn R., Nemoline, Fanny Wilcox, Foggy, and Hazel Wilkes the Winners.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sept. 21.—Today was the Governor's day at the State Fair. Fully 45,000 people were on the grounds. The racing included the 2:20 trot for the $5,000 purse and the free for all trot, in which Martha Wilkes could not do better than third out of four starters, Hazel Wilkes taking three heats out of four, the last in 2:14¼, and Valjean one in 2:16¾.

Fanny Wilcox won the $5,000 event in straight heats. Foggy won the 2:20 pace, making the fastest time of the day, 2:13¾. Against time Director's Jug reduced his record from 2:35 to 2:29¼, and Autograph, by Alcantara, failed to cut his mark from 2:17, making the mile in 2:20. The summaries:

2:40 class, trotting stallions, purse $5,000:

Dawn R.	3 1 1 2 1
Frank Jones	1 2 2 3 3
Nero	2 3 3 1 2
Langston	4 4 4 dis

Time—2:25¾; 2:25¼; 2:22¾; 2:22¾; 2:25.

3-year-old, trotting, purse $2,000:

Nemoline, blk. m., by Jersey Wilkes	1 1
Wistful	2 2
Double Cross	3 3
Lifemark	4 4
Cornelia Howard	5 dr

Time—2:19¾; 2:19.

2:20 class, trotting, stake $5,000:

Fanny Wilcox, b. m., by Jerome Eddy	1 1 1
Jay Hawker	2 2 2
Zenobia	3 4 3
Corinne	4 3 7
Commodore Porter	7 6 4
Nellie McGregor	6 5 9

Time—2:15¾; 2:15.

2:20 class, pacing, purse $1,000:

Foggy	1 1 1
Bathsheba	2 2 4
Dick Wills	3 4 2
Little Daisy	4 3 3
Fargo	7 5 5
Humming Bird	5 7 8
Bay George	6 8 6
Rowdy Knox	8 6 7

Time—2:13¾; 2:16¾; 2:16¾.

Free-for-all, trotting, purse $1,000:

Hazel Wilkes, ch. m., by Guy Wilkes	1 3 1 1
Jean Valjean	3 1 4 3
Martha Wilkes	2 2 2 2
Belle Arthur	4 4 3 4

Time—2:15¾; 2:16¾; 2:14¾; 2:14¾.

DAVID B.'S SURPRISING RACE.

He Beats a Fast Field at Indianapolis—Atlantic King and Baron Bel Win.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Sept. 21.—Today's races were witnessed by 10,000 people and the sport was well worthy of the big crowd. In the 2:11 pace Atlantic King won just as handily as he did in Chicago last week, notwithstanding the fact that Coastman was far and away the favorite. The 2:15 trot proved a big surprise to the crowd. Jack Sheppard was expected to win it, but Brignoli Wilkes got the first heat on a decision of the judges, who set Gertrude back one place for running. The Wilkes horse also took the next heat and looked a winner, when David B., who had been laying up, went to the front and took three straight heats. The summaries:

2:11 class, pacing, purse $1,000:

Atlantic King, blk. h., by Atlantic	1 1 1
Kissel's Dallas	4 2 3
Coastman	2 3 6
Barney	6 5 2
Henry F.	5 6 4
Bessemer	7 4 5
John B.	3 dis
Prince T.	8 dis
Boone Wilson	dis

Time—2:11¼; 2:10¾; 2:10¾.

2:15 class, trotting, purse $1,000:

David B., ch. g., by Young Jim	7 6 1 1 1
Brignoli Wilkes	1 1 3 7 2
Florida	5 2 2 3 4
Jack Sheppard	6 5 5 2 3
Birdie B.	3 4 6 5 5
Broemal	4 7 4 4 6
Gertrude	2 3 7 6 dis

Time—2:15¾, 2:14¾, 2:13¾, 2:12¾, 2:15¾.

Three-year-olds, pacing, $300:

Baron Bel, blk. h., by St. Bel	2 2 1 1
Touchstone	1 1 2 2
Mattie Warren	4 4 4 3
Frank Agan	3 3 3 4
Prince Elwood	5 5 5 dis
Lilly B.	dis

Time—2:19¾; 2:19¾; 2:21¾; 2:22.

General Sporting Notes.

E. C. Headley has taken his good colt, John Cooper, to Lexington, where he will run at the autumn meeting.

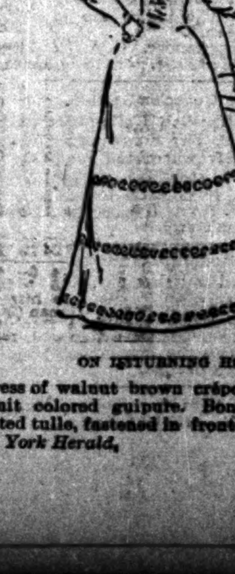
J. E. Seagram, the Canadian distiller and horseman, has bought Saragossa, 3, by Duke of Montrose—Elsino, for $4,000.

The Brooklyn and New York teams have arranged a series of games to begin Oct. 5. It is to decide the Metropolitan championship. The winner of four games gets it.

Mascot, 2:04, is all right. Rest has cured him and his owner, W. P. Taylor, says that his gelding is as sound as ever. Last Sunday Andrews drove him a mile in 2:13, the last quarter in thirty-two seconds, a 2:08 gait.

Capt. Ismailoff, who has charge of the Russian exhibit of Orloffs at the World's Fair at Chicago, has purchased from Monroe Salisbury the fast mare Vic H., 2:13¾. Vic H. was foaled in 1884 and is by Blackbird, dam Ellen Swigert, by Swigert. She was recently bred to Directum.

Daily Hint from Paris.



ON RETURNING HOME.

Dress of walnut brown crépon, trimmed with biscuit colored guipure. Bonnet with bow of pleated tulle, fastened in front with two roses.—*New York Herald.*

HERALD'S GAME FIGHT

THE BROOKWOOD HANDICAP OUTSIDER NEARLY LANDS IT.

He and Daily America Ran a Dead Heat with the Favorites Far Back—Strathmeath and Merry Monarch Have a Battling Set-to, and the Derby Winner of 1892 Triumphs—Dr. Hasbrouck, Frog Dance, Wah Jim, and Now or Never Win the Other Gravesend Events.

NEW YORK, Sept. 21.—[Special.]—Race-goers that went to Gravesend today were rewarded by seeing a rattling good contest in the Brookwood Handicap for 3-year-olds at a mile and three-sixteenths, in which Daily America and Herald ran a dead heat after a desperate drive through the last furlong. It was a grand race, but not entirely satisfactory to the backers, for Comanche, the favorite, and Kinglet, the second choice, were the last two to pass the judges at the finish. Daily America had a few supporters, but Herald and Saragossa, who ran third, were almost absolutely friendless. Saragossa was the quickest to move. Comanche and he, heads apart, set a clinking pace clear around to the lower turn. Herald then went to the front. A furlong from home he looked to have the race well in hand. Daily America, who had been trailing, managed to get up to him under punishment. A desperate drive ensued. The pair crossed the line like a team in as perfect a dead heat as ever was seen. Saragossa was third, several lengths away. The owners agreed to divide the stakes.

The presence of Dr. Hasbrouck and Correction in the Culver Stakes, for all ages, three-quarters of a mile, drove out all the other candidates and made the race an entirely one-sided affair, for it was dollars to cents Dr. Hasbrouck would beat Correction, and he was an overwhelming favorite. There was little or no betting on the race, the bookmakers almost refusing to lay 1 to 10 about the favorite, and nobody cared to bet on Correction. Under sufferance she made the pace until they were straightened out for home. Dr. Hasbrouck then drew up to her and the race was won.

Strathmeath and Merry Monarch's Fight.

The scratching of Banquet from the handicap at a mile and a sixteenth permitted Strathmeath to go to the post favorite in spite of a wild plunge on Merry Monarch. The tip proved well-founded, for Merry Monarch disputed every inch of the last furlong with the favorite, and the latter won by a scant neck only after the hardest kind of a drive. Terrifier was a bad third and the Western mare Highland a worse fourth.

Wernberg was the talent's choice for the five furlong sweepstakes for 2-year-olds. He was made an odds-on favorite over Frog Dance, who was a heavily backed second choice. Frog Dance ran a vastly improved race over his recent starts and won without the semblance of an effort. Wernberg was in trouble early in the race and had all he could do to last long enough to get the place from the rank outsider, Torchbearer.

The selling race at five and a half furlongs was about the best betting event of the afternoon, as at least four of the ten starters were heavily supported. Wah Jim was the favorite and the winner. The start was a wretched one. Wah Jim made all the running, and won cleverly, driving, with Tigress second and Little Billy third.

Deception was favorite, with May Win second choice and Now or Never third in the betting on the selling race at a mile and a sixteenth, but the finish of the race saw these positions all twisted about, for Now or Never won, with May Win second and Deception third.

How the Horses Ran in Their Races.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., Sept. 21.—Track fast.

First race, a handicap sweepstakes for all ages, $1,000 added, one mile and a sixteenth. Time, 1:48¾.

Horse and wt.	St.	¼	½	¾	M.	Fin.	Jockey.
Strathm'th, 114	2	3nk	3h	1½	1nk	1nk	Noble.
M. Monarch, 112	4	4	4	3h	2h	2h	Taral.
Terrifier, 99	3	2½	2½	2½	3h	3	J. Lamley.
Highland, 106	1	1½	1½	4	4	4	Irving.

Good start. Won driving.
Scratched—Banquet, 124 pounds.
Betting—Strathmeath even, Highland 3 to 1, Merry Monarch 7 to 2, Terrifier 6 to 1.
Winner—Bay gelding, 5, by Strathmore—Flower of Meath.

Second race, a sweepstakes for 2-year-olds which have not won $1,000, allowances, five furlongs. Time, 1:03.

Horse and wt.	St.	¼	½	¾	Fin.	Jockey.
Frog Dance, 112	1	1nk	1h	1½	1½	Doggett.
Wernberg, 112	3	2½	2½	2½	2½	Taral.
Torchbearer, 112	5	4	4	3nk	3nk	Midgley.
Half Mine, 105½	4	5	5	5	4	Hamilton.
Gertie, 109	4	3h	3h	4	5	J. Lamley.
Nel. Collier, 109	2	6	6	6	6	C. Sloan.

Good start. Won easily.
Scratched—Pecksniff, 118 pounds; Sprite, 104; Florence, 101.
Betting—Wernberg, 4 to 5; Frog Dance, 7 to 5; Half Mine, 10 to 1; Torchbearer, 20 to 1; Gertie, 60 to 1; Nellie Collier gelding, 100 to 1.
Winner—Brown colt, by Pirate of Penzance—Leap Frog.

Third race, the Culver Stakes, for 2-year-olds and upward, $1,500 added, six furlongs. Time, 1:14¼.

Horse and wt.	St.	¼	½	¾	Fin.	Jockey.
Dr. Hasbrouck, 122	2	2	2	1½	1³	Doggett.
Correction, 119	1	1½	1½	2	2	Littlefield.

Good start. Won easily.
Scratched—Stonenell, Sirocco, 122 pounds each.
Betting—Dr. Hasbrouck, 1 to 10; Correction, 8 to 1.
Winner—Chestnut horse, 3, by Sir Modred—Sweetbriar.

Fourth race, the Brookwood Handicap, for 3-year-olds, $1,500 added, one mile and three-sixteenths. Time, 2:01¼.

Horse and wt.	St.	¼	½	¾	Mile.	Fin.	Jockey.
*D. America, 107	5	5	5	4	1	1	Irving.
*Herald, 91¼	4	4	3h	3½	2	*1	Carter.
Saragossa, 99	1	3h	1h	2h	3	3h	Penn.
Comm'che, 110	3	2h	1h	2h	2nk	4	Simms.
Kinglet, 114	2	1h	4	4	5	5	Taral.

*Dead heat.
Good start. Driving finish.
Scratched—Sir Francis, 105.
Betting—Commanche, 13 to 10; Kinglet, 11 to 5; Daily America, 3 to 1; Herald, 10 to 1; Saragossa, 30 to 1.
Daily America, brown colt, by Troubadour—Sunbeam; Herald, bay colt, by Knight of Ellerslie—Lucy Jackson.

Fifth race, a sweepstakes, for 3-year-olds and upwards, selling allowances, five and one-half furlongs. Time, 1:07½.

Horse and wt.	St.	¼	½	¾	[illegible]	Fin.	Jockey.
Wah Jim, 113	3	1½	1½	1½	1½	1½	Overton.
Tigress, 90	1	2h	2½	2½	2½	2½	H. Taylor.
Little Billy, 115	4	5	4	3½	4	3h	McCafferty.
Tormentor, 112	5	6	6	5	3½	4	Simms.
Astoria, 105	6	4	3½	4	5	5	Hamilton.
Speculation, 102	7	8	8	8	6	6	Noble.
Quiver, 103	8	7	7	7	7	7	Midgely.
Roslyn, 103	2	3½	5	6	8	8	Irving.
Gold Dollar, 104	9	9	9	9	9	9	J. Lambley.
Midnight, 101	10	10	10	10	10	10	Penn.

Fair start. Won handily.
Scratched—The Ironmaster, 109 pounds.
Betting—Wah Jim, 5 to 2; Tormentor, 3 to 1; Little Billy, Tigress, 4 to 1 each; Speculation, Roslyn, 10 to 1 each; Quiver, 15 to 1; Astoria, 20 to 1; Midnight, Gold Dollar, 30 to 1 each.
Winner—Chestnut colt, 4, by Himyar-Whisperine.

Sixth race, a sweepstakes for 3-year-old and upward, selling allowances, one mile and one-sixteenth. Time, 1:49¼.

Horse and wt.	St.	¼	½	¾	M.	Fin.	Jockey.
Now or Never, 107	2	2h	4	4	2½	1½	Simms.
May Win, 103	3	5	5	3h	1½	2½	Midgely.
Deception, 93	4	3½	3½	5	5	3²	Carter.
Acclaim, 99	1	1½	1½	1h	3½	4	J. Lamley.
Coquette, 96	5	4	2½	2½	4	5	Penn.

Good start. Won handily.
Scratched—Aloha, 117 pounds; The Ironmaster, 104; Marshall, 94.
Betting—Deception, 8 to 5; May Win, 11 to 5; Now or Never, 5 to 2; Acclaim, Coquette, 8 to 1 each.
Winner—Bay horse, a, by Stratford—Bye and Bye.

Friday's Brooklyn Race Card.

First race, three-quarters of a mile, 2-year-olds—Ornus, 100 pounds; Halton, 100; Beidemere, St. Pat, 95; Factotum, 95; Oporto, 90.

Second race, five furlongs, 2-year-olds—Drum Major, 108 pounds; Nancy Lee, 105; La Misere, 105; On-the-Way, 105; Grampian, 105; Longbrook, 105; Nonsense, 105.

Third race, three-quarters of a mile—Aloha, 115 pounds; Picknicker, 115; Pedestrian, 108; Charmion, 106; Tulla Blackburn, Madrid, 105; Derfargilla, 105; Lustre, 99.

Fourth race, three-quarters of a mile—Marshall, 107 pounds; Wormser, 107; Reynard, 104; Prince John, 102; Ingot, 97; Shelly Tuttle, 94.

Fifth race, five furlongs, 2-year-olds—Miss Primrose colt, 106 pounds; Anawanda, 106; Sprite, 106; Atrophine, 106; Aria, 105; Florence, 105; Belle Swift, 105; Jacintha, 105; Innocent, 105.

Sixth race, three-quarters of a mile—Volunteer II., 114 pounds; Rosa H., 109; Chesapeake, 109; Anna B., 109; Forerunner, 107; Arab, 104; Bolero, 102.

Louisville Pooling on Brooklyn.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 21.—[Special.]—Tonight's pooling on Friday's Brooklyn events was as follows:

First race—Ornus, $20; St. Pat, $12; Factotum, $10; Halton, $8; Beidemere, $8; Oporto, $5.

Second race—Hartford, $15; On the Way, $10; Florist, $6; Lamisere, $6; Nonsense, $5; field, $8.

Third race—Charmion, $20; Pedestrian, $15; Aloha, $8; Picknicker, $8; Derfaegilla, $5; field, $6.

Fourth race—Marshall, $15; Wormser, $10; Reynard, $8; Shelly Tuttle, $5; field, $4.

Fifth race—Florence, $15; Innocent, $10; Gordius, $8; Miss Primrose colt, $6; Anawanda, $6; Sprite, $5; Jacintha, $5; field, $5.

Sixth race—Volunteer II., $25; Arab, $18; Chesapeake, $10; Rosa H., $6; field, $5.

NOT ONE GLOUCESTER FAVORITE.

Dago, Belle of Fermoy, Young Lottery, Chatham, Harf, and Deceitful Win.

GLOUCESTER, N. J., Sept. 21.—Not an out and out favorite won here today. The summary:

First race, seven and a half furlongs—Dago, 101 pounds (Hankins), 8 to 1, won; Philora, 103 (Pitman), 9 to 10, second; Vevay, 100 (McDonald), 15 to 1, third. Lady Pulsifer, Drizzle, Lonely, Pliny, and Eolic also ran. Time 1:38¾.

Second race, six and a quarter furlongs—Belle of Fermoy, 99 pounds (Corbley), 7 to 2, won; Lyndhurst, 102 (Jennings), 3 to 1, second; Sawdust, 102 (Mayberry), 20 to 1, third. Time, 1:22¾. Forget-me-not, Violet S., La Juive filly, Surprise, Upstart, and Clinkum Belle also ran.

Third race, four and a half furlongs—Young Lottery, 102 pounds (Howe), 5 to 1, won; Paulette, 107 (Yetter), 6 to 1, second; Little Phil, 110 (Mayberry), 7 to 1, third. Time, 0:57¼. Grand Prix, Con Lucey, Marino, Adventure, Musmee, Blackburn, Miss Clay, King Solomon, Metah H. colt, Selah, Mulatto, and Worth also ran.

Fourth race, handicap, six and a half furlongs—Chatham, 103 (Morrissey), 3 to 1, won; Belisarius, 107 (Kuchen), 8 to 1, second; Capt. Brown, 115 (Fitzsimmons), 4 to 5, third. Time, 1:21. A. O. H. and Equity also ran.

Fifth race, four and a half furlongs—Frank R. Harf, 109 pounds (Morrissey), 9 to 5, won; Despair, 95 (Corbley), 4 to 1, second; Miss Richmond, 106 (Ham), 4 to 5, third. Time, :56¾. Theodore H., Jene, Soprano, Heathen Belle, Dutch Fritz, and Hoyport also ran.

Sixth race, four and a half furlongs—Deceitful, 97 pounds (Tribe), 10 to 1, won; Agnes, 98 (Hankins), 15 to 1, second; Addie C. colt, 106 (Murphy), 15 to 1, third. Time, :36¾. Headlong, Maj. McNulty, Atlanta, Black Hussar, Beaman, American Lady, Carousel, Birdie colt, Sir Lester, and Ottalong also ran.

Friday's Gloucester entries are:

First race, six and a half furlongs—Ketchum, 108 pounds; The Forum, 108; John Arkins, 108; Deer Lodge, 108; Jim Clare, 108; Major Thornton, 108; Bolivar, 108; Lesotts, 108; Banie Mansfield, 108.

Second race, five furlongs, 2-year-olds—Robin Hood, 107 pounds; Jack Lovell, 105; Lady Lister, 104; Hoxman, 101; Rataman, 98; Little Alice, 93.

Third race, one and one-eighth miles—Drizzle, 110 pounds; Knapp, 109; Dago, 102; Brooklyn, 102; Chauncey, 101; Aunt Jane, 99; Captain Hammer, 97; Vevay, 97.

Fourth race, seven furlongs—Missive, 114 pounds; Banoccas, 110; Fred Taral, 106; Eddie M., 106; Gonzales, 106; Lettoon, 106; Juggler, 106; Can't Tell, 106; White Wings, 103; St. Pell, 103; Illspent, 103; Josie Wells, 98.

Fifth race, five furlongs, 2-year-olds—Canaris colt, 108 pounds; Dart, 104; Archbishop, 100; Dare Devil, 99; Belle Blackburn, 99; La Garita, 98; Petition gelding, 95; Fluellen, 95; Little Bravo, 95; Mamie M., 92.

Sixth race, one mile—Lonely, 112 pounds; Raleigh, 107; Blue Wind, 102; Frank S., 102; Charles Reed, 102; Edward F., 102; Johnny O'Connor, 102; Ballston, 102; Honeyman, 102; Bobby Cainan, 102; Darling, 99; Pessimist, 93; Captain Wells, 93; Montell, 92.

GUTTENBERG'S GOOD RACING.

My Girl, Double Cross, Stowaway, Wampezo, Sun Glimpse, and Henry Young.

GUTTENBERG, N. J., Sept. 21.—Perfect weather, a good track, and a first-class card proved a combination that race-goers could not resist today and a very large crowd made the journey to the hill-top track in anticipation of a great day's sport.

The fields were all large and evenly balanced and good racing was the order throughout. The summary:

First race, five furlongs—My Girl colt, 100 pounds (Brooks), 15 to 1, won; King Joseph, 110 (J. Reagan), 7 to 1, second; Western Star, 87 (Griffin), 7 to 5, third. Time, 1:03. Lonsdale, Fair Knight, Merritt, Widow Cliquot gelding, Vision, The Kelt, Hyaway, Sea Foam filly, Hercules, Ironsides, Little Tug, and Edward also ran.

Second race, six furlongs—Double Cross, 107 pounds (Ballard), 6 to 1, won; Indigo, 100 (T. Sloane), 5 to 1, second; Salisbury, 98 (Macey), 30 to 1, third. Time, 1:15. Bayard, Carmen, Remorse, Azrael, King Crab, and Oxford also ran.

Third race, one and one-sixteenth miles—Stowaway, 99 pounds (Griffin), 4 to 1, won; Klideer, 108 (Ballard), 3 to 1, second; Gloaming, 117 (Wilkins), 6 to 5, third. Time, 1:47¾. Copyright and Liselg also ran.

Fourth race, five furlongs—Wampezo, 101 pounds (N. Hill), 2 to 1, won; Lizzetta, 112 (Blake), 8 to 5, second; Brazos, 95 (J. Hill), 15 to 1, third. Time, 1:00¾. Major Joe, Yellow Rose, Grey Eagle, Larkin, Marcus, Blossom, Strathmaid, and Geraldine also ran.

Fifth race, five and a half furlongs—Sun Glimpse, 98 pounds (Blake), 1 to 2, won; Blackhawk, 98 (T. Sloane), 6 to 1, second; Elizabeth, 95 (H. Jones), 15 to 1, third. Time, 1:08¼. Sir Knight, Hypatia, Major General, and Eulalie also ran.

Sixth race, six and a half furlongs—Henry Young, 117 pounds (Blake), 1 to 3, won; Leigh, 117 (Ballard), 6 to 1, second; Darkness, 122 (J. Barrett), 10 to 1, third. Time, 1:22¾. Skadi, Johnetta, and Meadows also ran.

Friday's Clifton entries are:

First race, three-quarters of a mile, selling—Clement, 113 pounds; Mamie B. B., 110; Climax, 107; Seabird, 107; Ten Eleck, 107; Eagle Bird, 107; Spartacus, 107; Pestilence, 104; Bustris, 104; Sir Richard, 104; Glorianna, 104; Heads or Tails, 104; Berwyn, 104; May Try, 101; Bryan, 101; Vocal, 98.

Second race, four and a half furlongs, maidens, selling—Bessie D., 109 pounds; Keramos, 106; Sprinta colt, 105; The General, 103; Bride Cake gelding, 110; Williston, 100; Zelita filly, 100; Quartz, 100; Honey Bee colt, 97; Miranda filly, 97; Watch Charm, 97; Proverb, 94; Hattie Mac (late Annie G. filly), 94; Hands Up, 94; Kanawha gelding, 94.

Third race, five furlongs, selling—Third Cousin filly, 113 pounds; Watterson, 109; Toano, 109; Dalsyrian, 109; Tartarian, 105; Luray, 103; Minnie J., 101; Osric, 101; Capt. Wagner, 101; Polydora, 99; Honest Tom, 99; Panway, 99; Zingara, 99; Lumberman, 98; Carnalite, 96.

Fourth race, six and a half furlongs, handicap—Maj. Daly, 114 pounds; Julien, 112; Logan, 112; Dalsyrian, 104; Watterson, 100; Oaric, 93; Airplant, 90; Clement, 89; Merry Duke, 87; Panway, 85; War Lord, 80.

Fifth race, two and a quarter miles, selling—Jugurtha, 108 pounds; St. Luke, 108; Baylor, 99; King Leo, 92.

Sixth race, five furlongs—Ed Connolly, 132 pounds; Simrock, 131; Hannibal, 132; Turk II., 132; Bayard, 129; Van Wart, 129; Hazelhurst, 129; Craftsman, 126; Iron Duke, 126.

HARNESS RACES ON MINOR TRACKS.

Trotters and Pacers Go Fast Over the Courses of Several States.

VALPARAISO, Ind., Sept. 21.—[Special.]—At the races here today a dead heat was trotted in the 2:27 class, and the third heat was declared no heat and the drivers of Dexter L. and Dell Brown were fined for poor driving. The races resulted:

3-year-olds, trotting, purse $100—Jack D., by Dauntless, won; Letta B., second; Eva Lewis, third. Time, 2:44, 2:45.

2:27 class, trotting, purse $220—Allie Moore, won; Dexter L., second; Dell Brown, third. Time, 2:37, 2:32, 2:31, 2:31.

Free-for-all, pacing, purse $215—Egrue, won; American Boy Jr., second; Roy L., third. Time, 2:23, 2:24, 2:21, 2:26, 2:29.

WABASH, Ind., Sept. 21.—[Special.]—There was a large attendance at the fair today. The races resulted:

2:18 class, pacing, purse $300—Lady Vivina won; Sunrise, second; Minnie C., third. Best time, 2:20.

2:40 class, trotting, purse $200—Edgar P. won; Lucy Hayes, second; Baron Jean, third. Best time, 2:32½.

2-year-olds and under, trotting, purse $75—Antidote won; Orphan Girl, second; Gilt-Edge Girl, third. Best time, 2:30.

OSKALOOSA, Ia., Sept. 21.—[Special.]—Today's races resulted:

Free-for-all trotting—Sorsanet won, Swanock second, Artisan third. Time, 2:26, 2:27½, 2:28¾, 2:28½, 2:29¼.

2:38 class, trotting—Big Mac won, Belinda second, Dark Night third. Time, 2:34, 2:29, 2:28¾, 2:29¾.

LIBERTYVILLE, Ill., Sept. 21.—[Special.]—There was a large crowd in attendance at the races today. The track was fast and the results as follows:

3:00 class, trotting—Luna won, McHenry second, King D. third. Best time, 2:35½.

2:30 class, trotting—Red Bird won, Ranger H. second; John Wilkes third. Best time, 2:28¾.

3-year-olds, trotting, purse $150 (unfinished)—Chickadee, Actor H. and Princeppa Relmont each won a heat. Best time, 2:34½.

2:38 class, trotting (unfinished)—Dan Bry won the first heat, Volney second, Lady Anderson third.

NEWTON, Ill., Sept. 21.—[Special.]—The results of today's races follow:

County run, half mile—Nannie M. won; Gold Prince, second; Pat Malloy, third. Best time, :53.

County class, trotting—Uncle Ira won; Tiptona, second; Hunter, third. Time, 2:57, 2:53.

ALEDO, Ill., Sept. 21.—[Special.]—Today's race results were:

Free-for-all, pacing—Harry B. won, Charlie B. second, Altoona Chief third. Time, 2:32, 2:22¾, 2:27¾, 2:30.

2-year-olds, trotting—Charlie Negus won, Surprise second. Time, 3:25¾, 3:25.

Running, mile heats—Little Tod won, Little Orphan second. Time, 1:58, 1:59.

ROCHELLE, Ill., Sept. 21.—[Special.]—The result of the third day's races of the fall meeting was:

2:38 class, trotting—Zero won, Puzzle second, Jim Macx third. Time, 2:30, 2:30, 2:29, 2:32¾.

Free-for-all, pacing—Wheeler F. won, Eliza Benson second, Lulu McCurdy third. Time, 2:16¼, 2:21, 2:24.

Three-year-olds, trotting—Berry won, Sir Charles second, Nellie K. third. Time, 2:37½, 2:43, 2:40.

DUNDEE, Mich., Sept. 21.—[Special.]—The attendance at the races today about 5,000; track fine, and good weather. The results:

Green class, trotting—Allie, b. g., won; Nero K., br. g., second; Belle M., br. m., third. Time, 2:53½, 2:49½, 2:49.

Three-year-olds, trotting—Mc's B. won in three straight heats; Harry H. second, Bonnie Bell third. Time, 2:49¾, 2:50, 2:49¾.

Two-year-olds, trotting—Coral Queen won, Occult second, Star third. Time, 2:54, 2:51, 2:50.

SAGINAW, Mich., Sept. 21.—[Special.]—Fine weather and track and a good attendance were the features of the fourth day of the Michigan Horse Breeders' meeting at Union Park. The free-for-all pace, purse $300, in which Red Belle won two heats and Blonde one yesterday, was finished in one heat today by Red Belle, Blonde second, Wilson third. Best time, 2:16. The other results were:

2:20 class, trotting, purse $300—Racine, won; Uncle Tom, second; Buckshot, third. Best time, 2:19¾.

Yearlings, trotting, value $240—McLane, won; Ashtabula, second; Allright third. Time, 2:40.

2:40 class, pacing, purse $300—Plush, won; Erwin, second; My Belle, third. Best time, 2:23¾.

2-year-olds, pacing, purse $225—Belle of Detroit, won; Rocko, second; Cut Diamond, third. Best time, 2:28.

General Sphinx, 3-year-old, was sent to beat 2:30¼ and made the mile in 2:28¾.

OSMOND AND STOCKS RIDE FAST.

English Cyclists Ride in Record Time, or Near It, in Recent Trials.

English riders keep up their campaign against the British records, and in their endeavors jostle the world's figures a bit. Long-distance riding is their forte. The most remarkable performance is that of J. W. Stocks and E. E. Osmond on the tandem Sept. 1, the pair riding 26 miles 156 yards in the hour, which broke all kinds of records from three miles up. The new figures read:

Miles.	M.	S.	Miles.	M.	S.
1	2	20 4-5	14	32	1 4-5
2	4	35 1-5	15	34	21 3-5
3	6	48 2-5	16	35	41 1-5
4	9	1 3-5	17	39	1 3-5
5	11	17 1-5	18	41	23 4-5
6	13	34 3-5	19	43	45 3-5
7	15	52 2-5	20	46	9 1-5
8	18	9 2-5	21	48	25 2-5
9	20	26 2-5	22	50	42 4-5
10	22	42 1-5	23	53	9 3-5
11	24	59 2-5	24	55	19 1-5
12	27	22 1-5	25	57	38 3-5
13	29	42 3-5	26	59	49 1-5

On the same day A. W. Harris rode a mile in 2m. 7 2-5s., supplanting the 2m. 9 3-5s. of Meintjes, the South African champion. The records were made on the Hearne Hill board track.

Lawrence Fletcher, the Irish crack, pedaled 1,000 miles over British roads in 4d. 23h. 30m., which beat the previous figures by 6h. 19m.

Sept. 2 S. F. Edge won a 100-mile road race in 5h. 24m. 57s., which was 2m. 41s. better than T. A. Edge's world's record.

Sept. 1 M. A. Holbein and A. Brown covered 100 miles over the roads on a tandem in 5 hours 36 minutes and 12 seconds, almost 17 minutes faster than the best previous record.

Sept. 2, in the 50-mile race for the championship of Ireland, P. J. Kenna of the Limerick A. A. won the event in 2 hours 41 minutes and 52 seconds, which beat all previous records for the distance.

CHAMPION ZIMMERMAN FALLS.

His Mishap Prevents Him from Riding in the Baltimore Events.

BALTIMORE, Md., Sept. 21.—The Maryland Bicycle club closed its fall tournament today in the presence of 3,000 persons. The sport was better than yesterday. Zimmerman, while practicing, fell and the mishap prevented him from entering into the races. O. S. Brandt of New York made the fastest mile of the meet, his time being 2:16 1-5. The quarter mile invitation brought Dernberger, Taylor, Smith, and Bald to the scratch. This was the prettiest race of the day. Smith protested the decision, but the protest was not sustained. The half mile international race had seven starters, but only Sanger, Bald, and Mullikin seemed to struggle for first place, Sanger pulled away from Bald and Mullikin on the home stretch and won easily. Bald and Mullikin then had a race to themselves for second place.

The summaries:

First race, one-quarter mile, :38 class—E. C. Bald, Press C. C., won; Walter Wilmer, Clifton Wheelmen, second; E. E. Clapp, Arlington Wheelmen, third. Time, :35 4-5.

Second race, one-half mile, international, time limit 1:20—W. C. Sanger, Springfield B. C., won; E. C. Bald, Press C. C., second; W. H. Mullikin, Neptune Boat club, third. Time, 1:16 4-5.

Third race, two mile handicap—J. M. White, Arion Rowing club (250 yards), won; E. F. Miller, Vineland Wheelmen (140 yards), second; H. C. Schumacher, Baltimore (225 yards), third. Time, 4:47 1-5.

Fourth race, one mile, handicap—O. S. Brandt, New York (110 yards), won; M. F. Dernberger, Press C. C. (25 yards), second; Charles E. Gause, Washington R. C. (150 yards), third. Time, 2:16 4-5.

Fifth race, one mile, time limit, three minutes—George F. Taylor, Waltham C. C., won; E. C. Bald, Press C. C., second; H. A. Githens, Chicago A. C., third. Time, by quarters, first, :35; half, 1:10 1-5; three-quarters, 1:48; mile, 2:21 3-5.

Sixth race, quarter mile, invitation—M. F. Dernberger, Press C. C., won; George F. Taylor, Waltham C. C., second; George C. Smith, New York Athletic club, third. Time, :33 2-5.

Seventh race, four miles, handicap—J. P. Bliss, Chicago Athletic club (35 yards), won; H. A. Githens (75 yards), second; H. C. Schumacher, Baltimore (400 yards), third. Time, 11:04 2-5.

BODE IS STRONG AT PERU, IND.

The Chicago Man Wins Four Races, Kennedy Lands Two, and Levy One.

PERU, Ind., Sept. 21.—[Special.]—The first annual tournament for Northern Indiana of the League of American Wheelmen was held today. It was a remarkable success in point of attendance and interest. The mile track of the Fair Association was used and was heavy, owing to dust and the high wind. In a dozen races $1,200 worth of prizes were given. The summary:

One mile, novice—Smith, Fort Wayne, won; Dugal, Fort Wayne, second. Time, 2:46 1-5.

One-mile, handicap—Levy, Chicago, won; Denison second. Time, 2:29 2-5.

Quarter mile, open—Bode, Chicago, won; Miller, Marion, Ind., second. Time, :33 4-5.

One mile, open—Kennedy, Chicago, won; Bode second. Time, 2:42.

Two-mile handicap—Kennedy won, Levy second. Time, 5:34 4-5.

One-mile, three-minute class—Levy, Chicago, won; Gangiver second. Time, 2:46 3-5.

Five miles, open—Bode won, Black, Fort Wayne, second. Time, 16:33½.

One mile, open—Bode won, Black second. Time, 2:39 3-5.

Half-mile flying start—Bode won, Dennison, Chicago, second. Time, 1:18 3-5.

Tandem race—Morganthaler, Fort Wayne, won; Daily, Fort Wayne, second. Time, 3:22½.

Boys under 16, quarter of a mile—Turpin, Peru, won; McClain second. Time, :44½.

GAELIC FOOTBALL SELECTIONS.

The Team to Go Against the Eastern Barrys Has Been Well Chosen.

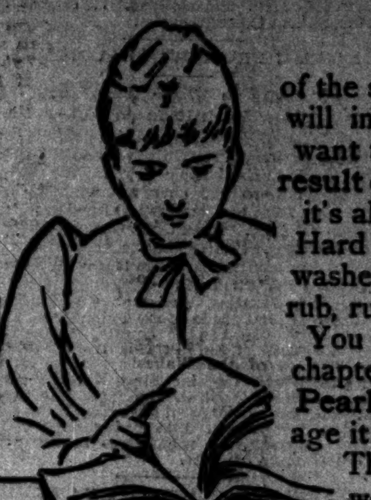
The following players will make up the football team of the Gaelic Athletic Association that are to play the champion W. M. Barrys of the New York G. A. A.:

P. Dorkin, T. D. O'Brien, T. Naughton, J. Favier, forwards.
P. Barry, W. Powers, P. Nugent, P. McGrath, P. King, rush.
P. Hall, J. Burke, quarterbacks.
P. Martin, P. Kearney, J. Kelleher, halfbacks.
J. Myers, D. Aherne, fullbacks.
P. T. Murphy, E. Aherne, rightwing.
W. O'M. Burke, P. Egney, leftwing.
T. Dillon, goal.

There are two games arranged to be played, one in the World's Fair Stock Pavilion on Irish day, Sept. 30, between 4 and 9 o'clock in the afternoon and the other the following day (Sunday) at the G. A. A. grounds, Thirty-seventh street and Indiana avenue. The association is also trying to have another one the following Monday and afterwards expects to play other games at the G. A. A. grounds. Sunday the team will play a practice match with one picked from the four scheduled clubs playing on that day. This will afford a good opportunity of seeing what the chances are for wrestling championship laurels from the Eastern team.

Poisoned by Cabbage at a Hotel.

PIQUA, O., Sept. 21.—[Special.]—A message was received here today stating that John Alexander of this city had been poisoned at a hotel in Irvington, Ky., from eating boiled cabbage on which poison had been used. He leaves a family.



Read the End of the story first. That's the part that will interest you most. What you want to know and to consider, is the result of washing with Pearline. And it's all told in two words—it saves. Hard work, wear and tear to things washed (because there isn't any rub, rub, rub) time, money—all saved. You needn't bother with the other chapters in the book—doubt as to Pearline's ability, fear as to the damage it may do if it does the work, &c. There's nothing in them. Any woman who uses Pearline can tell you that.

Beware Peddlers and some unscrupulous grocers will tell you, "this is as good as" or "the same as Pearline." IT'S FALSE—Pearline is never peddled, if your grocer sends you an imitation, be honest—*send it back.* 344 JAMES PYLE, New York.

THE TRIBUNE, Friday, Sept. 22, 1893.

Every **Man Who Wants** to dress well at reasonable cost should consult us.

Our Fall and Winter Suits for business, good enough for anybody, $15 to $30.
Our Fall and Winter Suits for dress, fine enough for anybody, $20 to $35.
Full Evening Dress, absolutely correct, $30 to $45.
Single Breasted Fall Weight Overcoats, this season styles, $15 to $30.
In our clothing you're well dressed at a fair cost, and you get all your money's worth.

You leave your measure here and send for anything you want any time. It's very handy. Indoor and outdoor liveries in stock and made to order—same price.

We rent Full Dress Suits to desirable parties.

BROWNING, KING & CO. CLARK & MADISON STS.

R. R. R. **RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.**

CURES THE WORST PAINS in from one to twenty minutes. NOT ONE HOUR after reading this advertisement need any one SUFFER WITH PAIN.

Radway's Ready Relief is a Sure Cure for Every Pain, Sprains, Bruises, Bites of Insects, Burns, Pains in the Back, Chest, or Limbs. It Was and Is the ONLY PAIN REMEDY

That instantly stops the most excruciating pains, allays inflammation, and cures Congestion, whether of the Lungs, Stomach, Bowels, or other glands or organs.

INTERNALLY, from 30 to 60 drops in half a tumbler of water will in a few minutes cure Cramps, Spasms, Sour Stomach, Nausea, Vomiting, Heartburn, Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Sick Headache, Colic, Flatulency, and all Internal Pains.

A CURE FOR ALL **Summer Complaints,** DYSENTERY, DIARRHŒA, CHOLERA MORBUS.

A half to a teaspoonful of Ready Relief in a half tumbler of water, repeated as often as the discharges continue, and a flannel saturated with Ready Relief placed over the stomach and bowels will afford immediate relief and soon effect a cure.

There is not a remedial agent in the world that will cure Fever and Ague and all other malarious, bilious, and other fevers, aided by RADWAY'S PILLS, so quickly as RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.

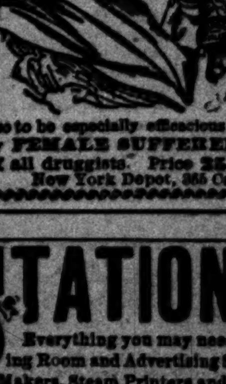
Price, 50c a bottle. Sold by druggists.

Burlington Route

BEST LINE TO **KANSAS CITY**

TWO TRAINS DAILY

"WORTH A GUINEA A BOX." Covered with a Tasteless and Soluble Coating.



BEECHAM'S PILLS are a marvellous Antidote for Weak Stomach, SICK HEADACHE, Impaired Digestion, Constipation, Disordered Liver, etc.; found also to be especially efficacious and remedial by FEMALE SUFFERERS. Of all druggists. Price 25 cents a box. New York Depot, 365 Canal St.

STATIONERY Everything you may need in your Counting Room and Advertising Service. Account Book Makers, Steam Printers and Lithographers. THAYER & JACKSON STATIONERY CO., 245 and 247 State St., near Jackson.

"FAVORITA," A Cooling Foot Salve. For tired, aching, hot and swollen feet. FAVORITA MEDICINE CO. PETER VAN SCHAACK & SONS "The Old Reliable Drug House," Chicago Agents.

WITHIN REACH. *No reason why you shouldn't own a* **DIAMOND** *The money you spend thoughtlessly every day will do it. Investigate.* GEO. E. MARSHALL, Importer, 103 State-st., 3d floor, Columbus Memorial Building.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP FOR CHILDREN TEETHING. Should always be used for children while teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhœa. TWENTY-FIVE CENTS A BOTTLE.

Good morning Have you used **PEARS' SOAP?**

GROWTH FROM CRISIS

CHICAGO'S FINANCIAL IMPORTANCE INCREASES AFTER STRINGENCY.

Course of the Banks in Continuing Cash Payments Meets with General Indorsement—Bankers in Many Cities Unite in the Expression That the City's Monetary Influence Will Be Windened as a Result—Enlarged Business Already Indicates This Issue.

Chicago has more than once shown that it was capable of growing greater on what most people would consider misfortunes. Chicago has now once more demonstrated it is able to do that. A financial panic could not, as a rule, be looked to as a means of increasing a city's importance, but in the case of the recent financial disturbance that is exactly the result it has had upon the position of this city in monetary affairs. Financiers of the East have long thought that the term "Windy City" applied with particular force to Chicago's claims of financial importance. Within the last year or two they have been forced to change their views in that respect somewhat, but not until this city went through the crucial test of the recent financial crisis, a test which seriously warped the claims to financial prominence of some other centers, has the country really appreciated how strong Chicago has grown.

During the worst of the recent trouble it was a matter of much satisfaction to local bankers that they were able to continue doing business as they always have done business, on a cash basis, and that they were not forced to issue clearing-house certificates nor resort to the practice of stamping all paper drawn against them as payable only through the clearing-house. Now that the cloud which hung over the financial world at that time has cleared away it is to be seen that that course and the ability which it demonstrated have led to something besides mere satisfaction on the part of Chicago bankers. It has led to a remarkable recognition by the bankers of the whole country of the financial importance and financial strength of this center. New accounts with out-of-town correspondents have been opened by the score, and the particularly interesting feature has been that they did not come alone from the West, but that they came from the East in quite as great numbers. It is not long ago that bankers only a few hundred miles east of Chicago would have considered it a useless matter to keep balances here, while bankers east of the Alleghenies would have smiled at such a proposition as absurd. They now no longer regard it in that way. They have passed through a period when a piece of paper bearing the indorsement of a Chicago bank was the most easily negotiable paper they could handle. It was easily negotiable because they could get the money for it, a thing which they could not do with drafts drawn on the banks of New York, Boston, or Philadelphia. This ability to pay cash and to pay it without hesitation is what has won for this city in a few weeks' time an advance which it would have taken months and years in the ordinary course of business to have scored.

While the Chicago banks, in a considerable measure at least, recognized what a tremendous step forward the city has taken, as a result of the strength displayed during the last three months, THE TRIBUNE has thought it would be of interest to get the views of bankers in other cities. It has not gone West alone to do this, but has had bankers interviewed in all directions. They are by no means unanimous in their praise of the attitude of Chicago bankers; not a few of them accuse Chicago of being selfish and of maintaining a proud position of financial solidity while allowing some of its neighbors to suffer. As a rule, however, the great majority of the bankers interviewed were strong in their praise of the course of Chicago bankers and in their belief that the city has made a great step forward toward the position of financial center of the first magnitude.

QUINCY'S ADMIRATION FOR CHICAGO.

Bankers of the Illinois City Commend the Course Pursued Here.

William S. Warfield, President of the First National Bank—I think the Chicago bankers pursued the right policy, and we are proud of the banking institutions of that city. It shows what the West can do, and demonstrates that the West can no longer be handled by the East. It will materially help Chicago and make it a greater reserve center than it has ever been.

E. J. Parker, the cashier of the State Savings, Loan, and Trust company—Two remarkable things have occurred in the financial history of the West: The banks of Chicago saying in 1871, when Chicago was in ashes, that they were ready for business and would honor customers' drafts and the successful administration of finances in Chicago during this revulsion, at a time, too, when it was alleged that Chicago would overreach itself by the World's Fair, to say nothing of the trials which have come upon it in May, June, July, and August. It is most remarkable that Chicago should have done what New York, Boston, and Philadelphia failed to do, namely: meet all demands for currency through the recent crisis. It will not do for Eastern banks to say that the West drained them of currency to meet Western demands, for I believe it to be a fact that more than three-fourths of the gold and currency used in and sent out from Chicago was from their own cash reserves and not from gold and currency shipped to them from the East. It must and should make Chicago a stronger reserve center than ever. Chicago is, as Charles Parsons of St. Louis said at the recent Bankers' Congress, an imperial city. That word "imperial" describes Chicago better than any other word that has ever been used.

George F. Ricker, assistant cashier of the Ricker National Bank—The West is now wholly independent of the East, and the policy of the Chicago banks during the scare is proof of it. The West is now able to take care of itself. As far as the West is concerned Chicago is now the financial center.

Joseph Boehmer, cashier of the Quincy National Bank—I should think the action of the Chicago banks has strengthened that city as a financial center.

H. C. Sprigg of the State Street Bank—There is no doubt that it has strengthened the credit of Chicago banks.

ST. JOSEPH BANKERS COMMEND.

They Say Chicago's Course Will Make the West Independent of the East.

Col. N. P. Ogden, President of the Commercial Bank—The fact that the banks of Chicago maintained currency payment during the trouble has undoubtedly strengthened them with the bankers of the country at large. It goes to show how rapidly the West is coming to the front in finances. Chicago didn't refuse us currency once during the panic, and I don't know of its having refused any of the banks. This proves that the West is not as dependent upon the East as formerly. Why, when the government called for gold Chicago responded with large shipments, while New York sent none. Chicago was not only ready but anxious to show its patriotism to the country. Chicago bankers are not as selfish as those of the East.

M. M. Riggs, cashier of the Central Savings Bank—Chicago banks maintained currency payment during the stringency so far as my information goes, and it ought to have the effect of greatly strengthening them in the confidence of the bankers of the West.

L. L. Strong, Vice-President Merchants' Bank—Chicago banks made a great name for themselves by maintaining currency payment during the panicky times in the financial world. I certainly think that their action has given them much greater prestige among the bankers of the country than they had before the tight times came upon us. Chicago has been benefited by the panic, as it maintained cash payment while New York didn't. It will increase the tendency of the West to depend less on the East.

Ernest Lindsay, cashier State National Bank—I understand that all the banks of Chicago, with the possible exception of a few savings institutions, which enforced the sixty days' notice rule, maintained cash payment during the panic. I think by so doing the banks of Chicago have been greatly strengthened with the bankers of the country at large and that much business heretofore done in New York will go to Chicago. It shows that everything is moving westward. Chicago made a good name during the stringency, and was helped no doubt by the influx to the World's Fair, but it will reap the benefits of it.

Graham G. Lacy, cashier Tootle, Lemon & Co.—Chicago kept up currency payment during the stringency in the money market and refused to issue clearing-house certificates. Such action has certainly helped them and will have a tendency to throw to them a great deal of country business they did not have before.

George C. Hull, cashier of the National Bank of St. Joseph—If Western banks had their balances in the banks of Chicago they could have received the money whenever they wanted it, whereas in New York drafts were made payable through the clearing-house. New York is using money now, but the action of Chicago cannot but strengthen the position of banks there with those of the West and the latter will be inclined to keep larger balances in the banks of those cities.

George Schneider, cashier of the German-American Bank—Chicago used currency all the time in all of its transactions. It cannot help but strengthen Chicago banks.

PRAISE FROM WINONA BANKS.

Chicago Came to Their Assistance When New York Refused Aid.

Mark Wilson, President Merchants' Bank—I think the action of the Chicago banks has been judicious and raised their credit. We have always been able to get currency from Chicago while New York has declined to furnish it.

John Ludwig, President German-American Bank—We favor Chicago banks, as we have been able to obtain currency where it was impossible to get any in New York.

Samuel L. Prentiss, Assistant Cashier Second National—The attitude of the Chicago banks has been very beneficial to the country banks of the West in assisting them in tiding over the troubled times.

E. D. Hulbert, Cashier First National—In my opinion the New York banks have shown most commendable wisdom and liberality in the trying situation just passed. I do not think they have in any way weakened themselves in the estimation of Western bankers.

PRAISE FROM DETROIT BANKERS.

They Think Chicago Has Done Nobly in the Face of the Stringency.

George H. Russel, President State Savings Bank—Chicago has done nobly and has made itself solid to remain the financial center of the West.

McLelland & Anderson, Detroit Savings Bank—Chicago banks have done admirably and undoubtedly helped the general situation.

F. B. Harper, Cashier City Savings Bank—You must remember that the World's Fair is being held in Chicago, and that so much money has been taken there that the banks could not help having plenty of cash. It probably will draw some business to them.

J. S. Schmittdeil, Cashier of the Home Savings Bank—Chicago had my sympathy at first, but it is all gone now. They protected themselves at the expense of other places. Yes, they have probably gained some customers by it.

E. F. Mack, Cashier Citizens' Savings Bank—New York is still the financial center of the country. When we needed cash New York responded nobly, while Chicago hung on to its cash. The banks are now in first-class condition.

William A. Butler, Cashier Mechanics' Savings Bank—Chicago has done well. The action of its bankers in sticking to cash payments in the face of a depleted circulating medium gave the entire country faith in their stability.

E. C. Bowman, Cashier Detroit Savings Bank—Chicago has made a great bank record that must attract banking business to that city.

HAS HELPED DES MOINES BANKERS.

Crops Can Soon Be Moved Without Assistance from New York.

G. W. Marquardt, Vice-President of the Iowa National Bank—The attitude of Chicago throughout the panic has been admirable and has raised its financial standard above par. If it continues the same ratio of progress it will not be long before it will be able to move the crops of the Northwest without outside assistance. It has by its action during the late panic greatly strenthened its position among the money centers of the country, and I look for the time when it need ask no odds of anybody.

J. H. Merrill, President Citizens' National Bank—I believe Chicago's financial attitude during the late panic was very beneficial to Iowa and Iowa's banking interests. I have studied somewhat closely the causes leading to this and other panics which have occurred within my recollection and I believe this last one has been worldwide, starting with the collapse in Australia. This collapse necessitated the return of securities to this country by London holders for forced sale and as a result gold flowed over to the other side in a volume calculated to scare capitalists in New York, who are easily frightened. New York is the money center of this country at present and has had to bear the heavy strain. Chicago was lucky or fortunate (if you please) in having the World's Fair in progress. The whole country has daily contributed a large volume of currency to this metropolis of the West through its thousands of visitors to the Fair, and by this means Chicago banks have been able to maintain currency payments, while the banks of Eastern centers have been compelled to use clearing-house certificates and pay drafts only through their clearing-houses. The fact that Chicago has been able to do this is creditable to its financial institutions, and in my opinion will strengthen its position with bankers throughout the country. Chicago is a wonderful city, and if it continues making the same progress it has in the past I may live to see it occupying the position of the financial center of this country.

R. T. Wellslager, President Des Moines National Bank—Chicago has done well in the late panic, but I would not say one word in disparagement of New York. That city has had to bear the brunt of the onslaught and is today the citadel and center of our financial fabric. If New York had not done what it has nothing could have saved the whole country from disaster. Chicago had the currency flowing in through the channels of its visiting thousands to the World's Fair, and was thus enabled to maintain currency payments. It was an admirable thing to be able to do this, and I believe it had a tendency to very materially assist the Northwest, but New York has stood by us bravely and deserves credit for it. I do not say this in disparagement of Chicago, for I believe that city is growing to a financial prominence second only to New York.

V. F. Newell—As to the attitude of Chicago during the late panic, I can only say the action of the bankers was characteristic of the brain and foresight that is usually found in that city. It is the best illustration that I have ever seen of the wisdom of bankers in confining their business strictly to commercial affairs. The great majority of loans in Chicago, no doubt, represent an exchange of values between men in active trade, thereby giving great convertibility to their lines of discounts. It is plain to see that in times of a panic loans made for an investment and on collaterals cannot be depended upon. A great majority of Chicago's loans were on trade paper and a great majority of New York's loans were on collaterals that were not available in a panic. We believe the whole Northwest has profited greatly by the Chicago bankers' action, for the failures must have been much more numerous had Chicago suspended currency payments also. We congratulate Chicago upon being upon the soundest banking basis of any city in the country and believe the Western bankers will not be slow in showing their appreciation.

A. Holland, Capital City State Bank—The attitude of Chicago in maintaining currency payments during the late panic, while it may have been in a measure owing to the large daily influx of money brought by World's Fair visitors, was a welcome sign to Western bankers that this marvelous city has solidity as well as courage and enterprise. It was an additional feather in its cap.

George G. Wright, Polk County Savings—It has been a matter of pride to me as a life-long citizen of the West and a witness of Chicago's phenomenal growth that the city on the lake, and especially her banks, have sustained themselves so well during the unparalleled crisis through which we have been passing. To maintain currency payments, as I understand they have, during this financial cyclone is certainly the very highest evidence of their solvency, and the enterprise and activity of a people, as the great Fair shows, say nothing of anything else, unequaled in courage and business capacity.

Albert Head, President Bankers' State Bank—We were highly gratified at the manner in which Chicago bankers treated us during the late stringency. The fact of their being enabled to furnish currency at usual rates during this crucial period, thus enabling Western banks to continue business, is thoroughly appreciated by Iowa bankers and strengthens their already great confidence in Chicago banks.

SPRINGFIELD GIVES INDORSEMENT.

Chicago Denominated the Financial Center of the Country.

William Ridgely, President of the Ridgely National Bank—The banks of the West, and the business interests of the West generally speaking, owe a great debt to the Chicago banks for their course in maintaining currency payments. During the late depression we found it very convenient to have the assurance that we could get money from Chicago whenever we wanted it. We could not get it from New York at all. Our banks have had an abundance of currency all through the trouble. We have traded with each other, giving currency for Chicago or St. Louis exchange. At one time currency became so abundant with us, through the sale of Chicago and St. Louis exchange, that we sent it to New York and sold it for a premium. As a result we have been able to accommodate everybody here and our local business interests have not suffered for the want of currency. But if clearing-house certificates had been issued in Chicago, as was the case in New York, the situation would have been quite different with us and with other banks throughout the West. The Chicago banks by their brave course certainly did much to sustain the whole country and added immensely to their own strength and reputation.

S. H. Jones, President of the State National Bank—I think the Chicago banks have acted decently with all the banks in the West. Their course has been fair and they have not only helped us but themselves as well.

B. H. Ferguson, President of the Springfield Marine Bank—It has been to the credit of the Chicago banks that they have maintained currency payments. It has enabled country banks to get currency and in that way has helped not only the banks but the business interests of the entire West.

D. W. Smith, President of the Illinois National Bank—The Chicago banks have certainly made a good record for themselves during the recent panic, and the excellent care they have taken of themselves has had much to do in maintaining public confidence throughout the West. One may quite consistently praise the banks of Chicago without censuring those of New York, and I am of the opinion that when the whole situation comes to be summed up it will be found that the New York banks have acted wisely in pursuing the course they did. It is true the suspension of currency payments by them occasioned some inconvenience to their correspondents throughout the United States; but that inconvenience was as nothing compared to the general crash that would have followed if any one of the large New York banks had been compelled to close its doors, no matter how solvent it might have been in fact. The different conditions existing in Chicago and New York should also be borne in mind. New York has issued something like $38,000,000 of clearing-house certificates, while the World's Fair at Chicago has probably brought to that city a sum of money as large or even larger than that. The Chicago banks are great hustlers, and even without the enormous influx of money brought to their city by the Fair they would no doubt have pulled through in good shape; but had they been deprived of that they would very likely have had to pursue much the same course that they pursued in 1873—and the course which the New York banks have pursued in 1893.

W. W. Tracy, cashier of the First National Bank—It was very fortunate that Chicago banks were able to maintain currency payments—fortunate for them and fortunate for the country banks. It has helped Chicago and it has helped the banks all over the West. The Western bankers have renewed and greatly strengthened confidence in the ability of Chicago to take care of the country banks, and the result, it seems to me, will be that Chicago will get a large share of the money of country banks which has heretofore been deposited in the banks of New York. Chicago is today the commercial center of the United States. Within three years it will be the political center of the country, and if its present marvelous strides are kept up it will within a few years be the acknowledged money center of this half of our continent.

George Souther, Treasurer of the Sangamon Loan and Trust company—The Chicago banks have done the Northwest a great benefit by continuing to pay out currency throughout the late panic and by refusing to adopt the delusive plan that the Eastern banks adopted. It will transfer many Western bank balances from New York to Chicago, and ought to make Chicago the financial center of the country. The result was sure to be reached, but the events of the last four months will bring it about ten years earlier than it would have been arrived at otherwise.

Ben F. Caldwell, President of the Farmers' National Bank—The effect in this vicinity of the action of the Chicago banks during the late stringency in paying cash at any and all times to every one was then and is still appreciated as being the bulwark that prevented widespread financial disaster through the West. New York by issuing clearing-house certificates and at times refusing to pay cash has suffered by comparison with Chicago, and I predict a largely increased business for the Chicago banks.

INDIANAPOLIS MEN OF ONE MIND.

Say Chicago Should Hold Balances of Western Banks.

President Sterling R. Holt of the State Bank of Indiana—We were treated just as nicely as any one could expect the last summer and I have heard no complaints from Chicago correspondents. Chicago has undoubtedly strengthened itself in the West by its action. The action of the New York banks has been a lesson to banks in the West, and to some a costly one. Hereafter it will be found that Western banks will shun those of New York and place their balances where they can get them within a reasonable time when needed. I should rather have money in Chicago than in New York, and henceforth banks in this part of the country will keep no more money in New York than is necessary to carry on their daily business. Nor do I think it would be advisable.

President Gallup of the Meridan National—I watched the movements of Chicago bankers during the last summer, and they displayed a strength as compared with New York and the East that at once stamps Chicago as a wonderful banking center in the United States. Chicago banks did splendidly. I do not see how any one could find a word of fault. They didn't have to issue loan certificates, and hence there was no use in doing it. It is my opinion they took the right course, and their stand will give them a record which the country will not soon forget.

President Malott of the Indiana National—I regard with much pride the strength shown by Chicago banks and all like institutions in the West during the recent stringency as compared with the record of the Eastern banks. I think Chicago banks have pursued the right course. They have stood up and paid currency. This is true not only in Chicago, but in Indianapolis, St. Louis, and other Western cities. There has been no time when the deposits of patrons could not be checked against and the money paid out. I think the Chicago banks acted wisely in not using loan certificates in the settlement of balances.

S. A. Fletcher of S. A. Fletcher & Co.—I think Chicago did very well the past summer. I know they helped out a great many people who were sadly in need of help and who were the correspondents of Chicago banks. The bankers of that city deserve a great deal of credit for the manner in which they handled the question without calling to their aid clearing-house loan certificates. They paddled their own canoe as it were, the same as did Indianapolis and some other Western institutions.

SIOUX FALLS SEES STAR OF EMPIRE.

Bankers Proud to Say "No Discount on Chicago Exchange."

Porter P. Peck, President of the Minnehaha National Bank—The attitude of the Chicago bankers during the recent crisis has proved that the star of empire has moved West. To keep exchange at par and to issue no clearing-house certificates was a great feather in Chicago's cap. "No discount on Chicago exchange" we have said proudly to our correspondents. This has convinced every one that Chicago has sufficient capital to make it the financial center of the West. Chicago has forged rapidly to the front during the late panic.

C. C. Carpenter, cashier of the Dakota National Bank—The Chicago banks are entitled to much credit for keeping exchange at par and paying cash, and have turned attention to Chicago as a financial enter.

C. E. McKinney, President of the Sioux Falls National Bank, made a declaration similar to Mr. Carpenter's remarks.

E. A. Sherman, President of the Union National Bank—Chicago is entitled to great credit for paying cash during the crisis which is now over. But in paying cash the Chicago banks failed to take care of their correspondents, as did the New York banks. Our Chicago correspondent in Chicago had promised us a rediscount of $5,000, and we sent on the security which was prime. We received word by return mail that the money could not be granted with the remark: "Promises in these times don't count." Had the Chicago banks followed New York in issuing clearing-house certificates they would have been able to take care of their correspondents.

DAYTON CAPITALISTS GIVE CREDIT.

They Find That Chicago Exchanges Are More and More Used.

John K. McIntire, President of the Third National Bank—Chicago has certainly been an immense benefit to the country, and has strengthened its established credit in a wonderful manner. While balances have been carried almost universally in New York by the smaller towns in the interior heretofore, Chicago's attitude during this summer's crisis has materially turned the money tide its way. I believe interior cities will, to a large extent, carry their balances in Chicago in the future and conduct their business to a large extent through Chicago exchanges, though I think New York will always continue to be the money center of the country.

Fred Riehold, President of the Teutonic National Bank—I believe Chicago's attitude has materially benefited the country, particularly the interior. I think it is rapidly becoming more and more a money center.

James C. Reber, cashier of the Wintur National Bank—Chicago's position has been of vast importance and benefit to the country. Nearly all banks in the country carried balances in New York. When the money market there assumed a serious condition Chicago relieved the strain to a marked degree. Inability to get our own money and inability to get assistance at a time when every one was drawing every cent he could get to meet the home demand and locking up every cent that came in stopped the flow of money into New York. Chicago's directly opposite plan had turned the current in its direction, and when it indicated an ability to pay out the entire country then began to pay in, or, more explicitly, to deposit there.

Torrence Huffman, President of the Fourth National Bank—Chicago will naturally increase its business, but the currency carried to Chicago by World's Fair visitors will not figure as largely as some people think. New York has handled its difficulties in an admirable manner and has done everything in its power to alleviate the stress. Chicago is to be congratulated on its attitude during the crisis and has helped the country materially, but it has not been harassed by any such contingencies as have bound down New York.

WEST SUPERIOR BANKERS DIVIDED.

President Banks Inclines to the View That New York's Policy Is Broader.

Homer T. Fowler, President Northwestern National Bank—We are well satisfied with our treatment by Chicago correspondents. While they have not done everything we have asked, they have done all we could reasonably expect under the extreme circumstances. We have never failed to receive currency promptly by express when ordered. I predict a largely increased business for Chicago banks from the Northwest, where they have shown themselves well informed of the character and needs of their Northwestern customers.

William B. Banks, President First National Bank—I do not agree with the idea that Chicago banks have strengthened their position with the public during the troublesome times we are going through. If half I have heard is correct, and their several statements prove a part of it, they have acted in the most narrow-minded manner and with a short-sighted policy, afraid of themselves and each other, and not appreciating that by their united strength they could have aided the West materially. New York banks, on the other hand, have acted broadly and have done everything they could to help the situation, standing together, knowing that as a unit they could extend their lines of credit and still remain in an impregnably strong position. Their course in the issuing of clearing-house certificates is to be commended and if they had to suspend currency payments for a short time they are not to blame in the least, but deserve the thanks of the whole country for the effort which brought them to it. Compare the statements of New York and Chicago banks and you will soon learn which were exerting their efforts to aid the situation. Ask bankers throughout the West where they have received accommodation and where they have been refused and the verdict will be in favor of New York. New York stands head and shoulders over Chicago and when things get back to a normal condition Chicago will find it out.

E. H. De Groat, cashier of the International Bank—Chicago by its stand has greatly strengthened itself, and I believe the tendency will be to make of it a new and powerful reserve center.

KANSAS CITY EXPRESSES OPINIONS.

Bankers There Say Chicago Has Proven Its Financial Capacity.

Dr. W. S. Woods, President of the National Bank of Commerce—I think the Chicago banks, as well as those of New York and other large financial centers, have stood up under the remarkable drain upon their resources within the last few months in a manner most creditable to themselves and in a way that cannot fail to strengthen their credit and influence among the people.

A. W. Armour of the Armour Packing company, President Midland National Bank—Chicago's banks have conducted their business in a way that will strengthen their position and credit. Notwithstanding they had to carry the burden of financing the Fair and the severe drain upon their resources by withdrawal of deposits they managed to accommodate their Western customers liberally. I hardly think it would have been advisable for Chicago banks to have issued clearing-house certificates as the New York banks did, although it is my opinion that the New York Clearing-House did the best thing under the circumstances. Each city had different conditions to confront, and the situation was met equally well in both localities.

William H. Winants, Vice-President Midland National Bank—Chicago has done magnificently in this financial crisis, as it always does in anything it undertakes. The banks treated their country correspondents well, and I do not doubt that Chicago's position as a financial center is greatly strengthened by the clean way its financiers came through the panic.

E. F. Swinney, Cashier First National Bank—I have no doubt that Chicago's financial position has been improved by the successful passing of the crisis. Chicago has a source of strength which can hardly be estimated until something like the recent strain comes along to test it. A large proportion of its business is in live stock and grain, and I hardly know of a more desirable loan than one made upon them on account of the quickness with which such loans can be converted into cash. Chicago has done well, because its bankers had the means and resources at hand to permit of its doing so.

Kelly Brent, President Dollar Savings Bank—Chicago passed through the panic wonderfully well and has shown that it would take a much severer financial storm than the recent one to shake its financial foundations.

Watt Webb, President Missouri Savings Bank—Chicago has certainly strengthened its position as a money center by its course during the panic.

OPINIONS DIFFER IN SAGINAW.

New York Banks Commended—Chicago Houses Will Be Strengthened.

George W. Morley of the Second National Bank—In my opinion the course of the New York banks saved the country from great disaster. I do not see how they could have done otherwise.

J. F. Boynton—The attitude of Chicago was purely selfish. By reason of the large sums of money poured into the World's Fair city the banks were not subjected to the strain for currency that was experienced in New York. I believe New York bankers did all they could.

A. H. Comstock of the Home National—The position of the Chicago banks will strengthen that city, financially, and Western banks will be disposed to carry larger balances in Chicago, where it can be available when wanted.

TERRE HAUTE, IND., PRAISES CHICAGO

Its Bankers Think the World's Fair City Financiers Deserve Commendation.

Demas Deming, President of the First National Bank—I do not think Chicago will gain any of New York's prestige as a money center. Chicago did only what Cincinnati, St. Louis, and other cities were able to do in maintaining currency payments. Of course it was creditable to Chicago that there was no resort to clearing-house certificates, but New York will continue to be the money center as London is for Great Britain. It is where the wealth is, and it is naturally the great port of foreign commerce.

Preston Hussey, President of the National State Bank—There is no doubt Chicago's position as a banking center has been greatly strengthened. From my information I think that city during the stringency was in a better condition, as to the supply of currency for banking purposes, than any other of the larger cities. The attention of the people has been attracted to Chicago banks as never before. They are asking for Chicago exchange as they had not been in the habit of doing, and undoubtedly Chicago will hereafter share more largely with New York the transactions that go to make a city a great money center.

B. G. Hudnut, President of the Vigo National Bank—Chicago has been considerably advanced as a banking center by the experiences of the last few months. There is, however, a deep-seated belief that New York is the clearing-house of the country. Banks in small places which may have only one account with a bank in a large city have felt that this account must be in New York. The people have come to know Chicago better, to appreciate its wonderful banking strength and facilities, and it will not be surprising if there is a decided increase in that city's proportion on the clearing-house statements. There is no good reason why Chicago Exchange should not be as acceptable west of Buffalo and Pittsburg as New York Exchange, and in time, no doubt, Chicago will have the accounts of a majority of the banks in the West. This may be a long way ahead, but the tendency is in that direction.

Frank McKeen of McKeen & Co.—It is a fact known to bankers and business-men whose transactions gained for them knowledge of banking conditions that Chicago was in a better shape for currency during the stringency than any of the other larger cities. Whether or not the Chicago banks make any appreciable gain in business with bankers elsewhere the fact alluded to is a big advertisement for the city.

DUBUQUE LIKES CHICAGO'S STRENGTH

Splendid Promise of Financial Supremacy for the United States.

J. K. Deming, Cashier Second National Bank—The position taken by the associated banks of New York grew out of their absolute necessities and the united wisdom of the New York bank officials could devise no better plan for protecting their banks from suspension and incidentally protecting the interests of the whole country, for it is an acknowledged fact that such a disaster as the closing of all of the banks of New York City would have been a distressing blow to the banking and mercantile interests throughout the entire United States. Western banks have recognized this to be the reason for such an extraordinary expedient, which has no precedent in the history of banking and is apparently unwarranted by law. It has awakened various sentiments of approval, of sympathy, and of self-satisfaction among banks in rival cities. The first effect of the suspension of cash payments in New York was the close curtailing of New York remittances from the West and the increase of remittances to Chicago. These funds, together with the daily receipts from the World's Fair, gave to Chicago banks the very means which materially aided in enabling them to keep up their cash payments and to retain the position which New York had lost. Circumstances worked strongly against New York banks, and the Chicago banks must not claim too great credit for the advantage which they obtained, but the fact remains, and will be forever a matter of history, that during the stringency of 1893 Chicago demonstrated a financial strength superior to New York. This does not mean that Chicago has at once won from New York the permanent position of the leading money center of the United States, but it is a long stride in the progress she is making toward that point.

P. J. Lee, President Citizens' State Bank—Chicago has, in my judgment, created a very favorable impression in the minds of bankers generally by the splendid skill shown by its bankers during the pending panic, maintaining currency payments all the time, while its big rival, New York, was in a state of practical suspension. This ought to and doubtless will inure to the great benefit of Chicago.

James Harragan, cashier Dubuque National Bank—I can fully appreciate the position taken by the national banks of Chicago during the recent financial stringency in supplying their Western correspondents with the necessary amount of currency, and am of the opinion that their action in the matter will add very materially to an increase in their Western business.

O. E. Guernsey, cashier First National Bank—The position that the Chicago banks were able to maintain during the late financial stringency in paying all currency demands and not issuing clearing-house certificates has made for them a great record throughout the whole country, and proves that they are the great money center of the West and are able to maintain their position even as against New York.

Edward W. Duncan, cashier Dubuque County Bank—Chicago has been very fortunate in being able to keep ahead of her competitors in the financial stringency, and ought to rank as the first financial center.

James Beach, President German Bank—The issuing of clearing-house certificates by the New York banks was justifiable at that time, and probably saved the banks from suspension. They are no longer a necessity, and should be retired at once.

VIEWS OF MINNEAPOLIS FINANCIERS.

Many Think Chicago Banks Will Be Greatly Benefited by Their Course.

Frederick Kasten, cashier Wisconsin National Bank—There is no doubt the Chicago banks will be materially benefited by their course in maintaining currency payments. There was a time when New York was the only banking center. It is so no longer. Chicago has been a recognized banking center for some time, and its maintenance of currency payments during the recent crisis will give it a fresh prestige. Chicago is bound to become the Western banking center, for the reason that Western bankers will recognize the advantage of having their money near to home so as to be within easy call. We have already doubled our Chicago deposit.

F. G. Bigelow, cashier First National Bank—Chicago banks are deserving of the highest praise, as they showed great ability in maintaining cash payments. I think the result of it will be a well deserved and increased prestige and business for Chicago banks. At the same time I think the strain was so much greater on the New York banks that it would have been impossible for them to have maintained cash payments without running the risk of causing the failure of a great many really sound business firms and perhaps a good many solvent banks.

Grant Fitch, cashier National Exchange Bank—In maintaining cash payments the Chicago banks have strengthened themselves much with Western bankers, who will, no doubt, in the future give the Chicago banks a larger share of their reserve funds.

G. G. Houghton, President of the Central National Bank—The Chicago banks carried out my idea exactly of what they should do and naturally, I think, they are deserving of all the credit and benefit possible. It was the right way to do business.

Charles C. Schmidt, cashier Second Ward Savings Bank—The Chicago banks made a big reputation in maintaining currency payments, and will no doubt reap material benefit from it.

Walter Hurlburt, Vice-President National Bank of Commerce—Chicago did a brave thing in paying cash, but the credit should be given to New York, which furnished the money to Chicago and the West to do business with.

President Kittleson of Columbia National Bank—Chicago would have benefited itself and the Northwest more by issuing clearing-house certificates. Northwestern banks were refused accommodations in Chicago but obtained them in New York. Chicago had never issued clearing-house certificates and did not want to break its record in that respect. The result will be that more business will be transferred to New York because of the selfish policy pursued by Chicago in refusing to accommodate customers in its immediate territory.

D. R. Forgan, Cashier Northwestern National Bank—It kept a lot of money in the West and helped matters out that way.

C. K. Sidle of the First National Bank—The Chicago banks might have been more liberal in accommodating their customers, but they could not be blamed much for looking out for number one.

J. T. Wyman of the Metropolitan Bank—I think Chicago has injured itself. The action of its bankers was narrow-minded and selfish, while that of New York was patriotic in the extreme. New York by going into debt really saved the country and accommodated the West when Chicago selfishly refused assistance.

T. J. Buxton of the City Bank—There would hardly have been a bank standing in the West were it not for New York. Chicago's action was thoroughly selfish.

N. O. Werner of the Swedish-American Bank—I complain of the selfishness of Chicago in refusing help in time of need, which help New York granted freely.

NINE DAYS AT SEA ON A BOAT'S KEEL.

Three Rescued Sailors from the Schooner Windermere Tell a Story of Suffering.

BOSTON, Mass., Sept. 21.—The Spanish steamer Palestine from Matanzas today brings three men of the schooner Windermere, which left Key West Sept. 14 for Mobile to load for Port Spain, Trinidad. The Windermere was capsized in a heavy squall Sept. 7, 108 miles off Mobile. The Captain, Captain's wife, first mate, steward, and one seaman were drowned. The rescued men managed to live for nine days upon the upturned bottom of the vessel. The following is their story:

While the Captain was below working upon his morning observation Sept. 7 a squall was seen coming down upon us from the windward. The Captain was called on deck and just as he came up the gangway the squall struck the vessel and it almost immediately went over. We got to the keel but were unable to render any aid. Two days after we saved a little rainwater by wringing it out of saturated clothing. On the next day we caught two small sea birds, which we were glad to eat raw. The night of the next day was cold and seas were going over us, making our suffering almost unendurable. No more vessels were seen until the 13th, when three or four passed by us, all a considerable distance away. Other vessels passed us later, but again we were unable to attract their attention. Friday, the 14th, it was hot, and our lips and mouths were parched as if we had been eating glue. We could scarcely open our mouths, but none of us complained much further than to wish for a drink or for something to eat. Sunday morning at about 5 we discovered a steamer on the starboard, which came to our assistance and took us on board. The steamer was the Palestine.

UNITED STATES OFFICERS HOLD GOODS.

South Carolina Constables Try to Seize Barrels Suspected of Holding Liquor.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Sept. 21.—[Special.]—The United States took a hand today in the dispensary war now raging here, and the Internal Revenue Department is tonight master of the situation. Tuesday last the State Constables arrested James E. Edgerton, agent of the Clyde line of New York and Charleston steamships, on the charge of bringing liquor into the State against the dispensary law. The liquor in question consisted of thirteen barrels labeled pepper sauce, etc., and suspected of containing liquor for the blind tigers in Charleston. The constabulary attempted to seize the stuff, but did not have the papers, so the barrels remained in the custody of the steamship agents. Today the constabulary received their warrant of seizure and proceeded to serve it, but were surprised on their arrival to find the thirteen barrels in the custody of a Deputy Internal Revenue Collector. The goods were seized under Sec. 3449, revised statutes, which confiscates all spirituous or fermented liquors or wines which shall be found under any other than the proper name or brand known to the trade. There are now two claimants for the goods in the field, the State and Federal Governments, and both mean to fight. In the meantime the thirteen barrels are in the possession of the Federal Government. Their contents will be examined tomorrow. Those who know Gov. Tillman are confident that he will drive his constables to seize the property in spite of its being in the possession of the Revenue Department.

DENOUNCED THE LAW AND ITS AUTHOR.

Methodist Missionary Secretary on the Geary Measure and Its Effect.

DETROIT, Mich., Sept. 21.—During the afternoon proceedings of the Detroit Methodist Episcopal conference, which is in session here, the Rev. Dr. J. O. Peck of New York, one of the three missionary secretaries of the church in America, made a fiery speech in which he handled what he styled the "infamous Geary law" without gloves. He denounced it as one of the most outrageous measures ever introduced in this country. Referring to Geary's statement that he would push his bill even if it drove every missionary out of China, and classing the missionaries with Anarchists, Mr. Peck called upon the Detroit conference and every Methodist conference in America to denounce "this infamous man and his measure." A petition will be presented to Congress asking for the immediate repeal of the Geary law on the ground of justice and fair dealing.

Through Sleeping Car South Over Pennsylvania Short Line via Louisville.

The Pennsylvania Short Line runs three daily Express trains to Indianapolis, Louisville, and the South, leaving Chicago Union Passenger Station, Canal and Madison streets, 8:00 a. m., 4:00 p. m., and 9:00 p. m.—all trains stopping at Englewood, Grand Crossing, and South Chicago to receive World's Fair passengers and baggage.

Pullman Buffet Sleeping car on 8:00 a. m. train from Chicago to Louisville, Nashville, Montgomery, Jacksonville, and Tampa, Fla. This is the popular line and train to Florida.

Pullman Buffet Sleeping car on 4:00 p. m. train from Chicago to Louisville, Nashville, Chattanooga, and Atlanta. This is the favorite train and line to Nashville, Chattanooga, and Atlanta, Savannah, and points in Tennessee and Georgia.

Special information may be had and sleeping or parlor car reservations can be made in advance by calling upon or addressing H. R. Dering, Assistant General Passenger Agent, Pennsylvania Short Line, 248 South Clark street, Chicago.

Great Excitement

At No. 207 Wabash avenue. The interior of G. A. Fleischer & Co.'s immense store is filled with people after the wrecked prices of Doulton, Royal Dresden and Worcester, Japanese, and fine decorated goods that are daily sold at auction at 10 a. m. and 2 p. m. The ladies are especially invited to attend the sale.

Charles A. Dye, Auctioneer. G. A. Fleischer & Co., No. 207 Wabash avenue, next to Walker's.

The Silver Question Settled.

One hundred and fifty-five United States silver dollars will this week buy a new upright piano of Eastern make, fully warranted for five years, and also little used, standard, upright pianos of various makes, from $120 to $185, at the warerooms of W. W. Kimball company, Wabash avenue, near Jackson street.

The Modern Beauty

Thrives on good food and sunshine, with plenty of exercise in the open air. Her form glows with health and her face blooms with its beauty. If her system needs the cleansing action of a laxative remedy she uses the gentle and pleasant liquid laxative Syrup of Figs.

Jenkins Bros.' Valves and Jenkins Standard Packing. 31 and 33 North Canal street.

MANDEL BROTHERS.
117 to 123 State-st., Through to Wabash-av.

Fine Shoes for women and children are easy shoes, soft and comfortable, long wearing, of honest leather and making. The integrity of our shoe business permits no other kind here.

500 pairs Women's Extra Fine Kid Button Boots, plain toes, thin soles, narrow widths; made by the best house in the country, and worth all of $6 and $7—that plain toe makes them $2.00

Women's Bright Dongola Shoes, button and lace, heavy soles and light, opera and common sense lasts *—usual retail price $4, at* $3.00

Boys' and Girls' $3.00 and $3.25 School Shoes, button and lace, all sizes $2.50

Second Floor.

Hardly ever
Of course not
An honest name for a dishonest practice
When your turn comes
Remember the name
No wonder it is popular
Counterfeiters are hard at work
Easy way to escape them
Exhibited at the Fair
Do you use Cottolene?

Did You Ever hear tell of a purchaser wanting to buy an imitation? Why do men who try to sell such articles speak of the act as "working them off?" Simply because people want the best, and it takes work and likewise deception to sell them the worst. This unpleasant experience may befall the housekeeper who determines to

Try COTTOLENE

the new vegetable shortening. The healthfulness, flavor, and economy of this wonderful cooking product has won for it the widest popularity, which in turn has attracted the attention of business parasites who are "working off" imitations and counterfeits. Forewarned is forearmed. Be sure you get the only genuine vegetable shortening—COTTOLENE.

Be sure you see it when you visit the Fair—Agricultural Building—East end.

Sold in 3 and 5 lb. pails by all grocers.

MADE ONLY BY
N. K. FAIRBANK & CO., Chicago.

THE FAIR
State and Adams-sts,
SELLS YOU
MASON FRUIT JARS,
QUARTS, 5c each.
Half Gallons, 7c each.

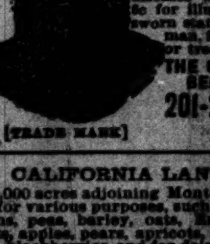
AUCTION!

MR. P. FLETCHER WATSON, a noted English artist, will announce in these columns Sunday next full particulars of a sale of

HIGH-CLASS PAINTINGS

Of his own production to the highest bidder. The collection will be on exhibition at the Art Auction Parlors of Messrs. MARTIN EMBRICH & CO.,
261 & 263 STATE STREET,
During Saturday, the 23d inst., and Monday and Tuesday following. Take the elevator.
MARTIN EMBRICH & CO., Auctioneers.

At 65 LAFLIN-ST.
This Friday Morning, 10 o'clock,
We sell Elegant Hallet & Davis Upright Piano, Brass Bedsteads, Hair Mattresses, Parlor and Chamber
FURNITURE,
Carpets, Coal and Gas Range, and General Household effects of well furnished house.
ELISON, FLERSHEIN & CO., Auctioneers.

DR. A. OWEN'S
ELECTRIC BELT

[TRADE MARK]
CURES acute, chronic and nervous diseases without medicine. Send 6c for illustrated catalogue and sworn statements in English, German, Swedish or Norwegian; or treatise on rupture.
THE OWEN ELECTRIC BELT & APPLIANCE CO.
201-211 State Street, CHICAGO.

CALIFORNIA LAND FOR SALE.
80,000 acres adjoining Monterey City, Cal. Suitable for various purposes, such as growing potatoes, beans, peas, barley, oats, English mustard, sugar beets, apples, pears, apricots, strawberries, raspberries, blackberries, and for dairying and raising stock. Climate unsurpassed for healthfulness. Particularly suited for syndicate or purchase for colonization purposes. Address D. JACKS, Agent, Monterey City, Cal.

Casino Restaurant.
Receiver's Sale.

BY ORDER OF THE CIRCUIT COURT sealed bids will be received up to Saturday, Sept 23d, 3 p. m., and opened in Judge Collins' court Monday, 10 a. m., Sept. 25, for the

Fine Stock of Wines,
Greenwood Table Ware,
Glassware,
Rogers' Silverware,
Dining-Tables, etc.

These goods are the surplus stock, mostly new and unused and of high grade.
Bids for the whole or any part will be received, subject to the approval or rejection of the court.
Invoices and the goods can be examined at the CASINO RESTAURANT, south end of the Peristyle, World's Fair Grounds, where we are in full blast, serving the best meal on the ground at reasonable prices.
GEORGE P. JONES, WILLIAM WERNER, Receivers.
N. B.—The properly certified labor claims are now being paid at the Casino office.

FURNITURE

Largest and best assorted stock of honest made Furniture in the city. Brass Bedsteads, Iron Bedsteads, Luxurious Upholstered Furniture, best quality Curled Hair Mattresses, &c., &c. Get prices everywhere, then come to us and be convinced that our prices are lowest on FIRST-CLASS FURNITURE.

Wirts & Scholle.
222 WABASH-AV., near Jackson.

Sealed Proposals

Will be received by the Committee on Buildings and Grounds of the Trustees of the University of Illinois till 12 o'clock, noon, of Monday, Oct. 2, 1893, for the erection and completion of an engineering building for the said University in Urbana, Ill. Drawings and specifications for the building and instructions to bidders may be seen at the Builders' and Traders' Exchange, 34 Clark-st., Chicago, Ill.; at the office of J. C. Llewellyn, Room 80, No 84 Adams-st., Chicago; office of R. P. Morgan, Dwight, Ill.; Builders' Exchange, Peoria, Ill.; at the office of Truesdale Mfg. Co., 201 N. Water-st., Peoria, Ill.; office of N. B. Morrison, Odin, Ill.; office of Winkle Terra Cotta Co., Room 47 Telephone Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.; Builders' Exchange, Indianapolis, Ind.; at the office of S. A. Bullard, Springfield, Ill.; and at the office of W. L. Pillsbury, Natural History Hall, Urbana, Ill. For further particulars see instructions to bidders with the specifications for the building, or address the Secretary, W. L. Pillsbury, Urbana, Ill.
Urbana, Ill., Sept. 21, 1893.
S. A. BULLARD, N. B. MORRISON, R. P. MORGAN, Committee.

CENTRAL I. C. R.R. ROUTE
World's Fair
EXPRESS TRAINS
Via Illinois Central every few minutes between Van Buren-st. and World's Fair
TERMINAL STATION.
Stopping at 60th and 63d-sts. in both directions.
FARE FOR THESE TRAINS, 10c.

Editorial Sheet.

The Chicago Daily Tribune.

PART TWO. Pages 9 to 16.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1893—SIXTEEN PAGES.

APPLY IT TO EVILS.

Speakers Deal with Christianity and Social Life.

ATTITUDE OF RELIGION.

Parliament of Religions Takes Up a New Question.

PROF. PEABODY'S SOLUTION.

Catholic Church and Destitute Discussed by Mr. Donnelly.

MOHAMMED WEBB TALKS AGAIN.

Today's program—10 a. m.—"Religion and Wealth," the Rev. Washington Gladden, D. D.; "What the Bible Has Wrought," the Rev. Joseph Cook, D. D.; "The Sacredness of Civil Authority and Law," Archbishop Ireland; "Unity and Christian Science," Judge S. J. Hanna, Boston.

2:30 p. m.—"The Church and City Problems," Prof. Albion W. Small; "The World's Debt to Asia," P. C. Mozoomdar; "How Can the Methods of Christian Missionaries Be Improved?" Discussed by H. Dharmapala, Ceylon; P. C. Mozoomdar, the Rev. George T. Candlin, China; Mr. Nara Sima, India; the Rev. R. A. Hume, India; the Rev. Mowarth, Japan.

7:30 p. m.—Singing by combined choirs. Solo, Mme. Bergen; "Christianity and the Negro," Bishop B. W. Arnett; solo, Prof. J. T. Layton, Washington, D. C.; "The Catholic Church and the African Race," the Rev. J. R. Slattery, Baltimore; singing by the choir; presentation of a souvenir to J. M. Ashly by the Afro-American League; singing the "Hymn of the Republic."

Scientific Section—10:30 a. m.—"The Earlier Forms of Hindooism," Swami Vivikananda. 2:30 p. m.—"The Latest Form of Hindooism," Narasima Chari, India, and Lakshmi, Narain of Lahore, India.

"Christianity, the cure for existing social and industrial evils," was the cry that ran through the proceedings of the Parliament of Religions yesterday. It is not the church which was exploited as the sovereign cure-all, but the deep principles of fraternity and unselfishness which underlie the religion itself. Profound scholars showed how first of all, in their view, there could be no solution of these questions without the presence of Christianity as an active factor. Other scholars went on to analyze the methods of applying these principles to existing conditions.

The individual merchant, although a Christian, cannot exist without selling sanded sugar and cotton "all-wool" clothing, if his competitors do the same, declared one doctor of divinity. The spirit of coöperation and unselfishness must reach all men, or a majority of them, before reform on a practical scale is possible.

Prof. Peabody of Harvard University read a thoughtful and profound paper which seemed to breathe the very spirit of Christianity as applied to everyday life. In it he elaborated the relations between labor and capital as religion looks at them, and endeavored to prove that Christianity was a necessary factor in working out the problem. Prof. Henderson of the Chicago University read a scholarly paper on much the same lines which developed also much the same general ideas. The audience showed itself in touch with both speakers by frequent and hearty applause. In a similar line was the able paper prepared by Charles F. Donnelly of Boston on "The Catholic Church and the Destitute Poor." It was read by Bishop Keane of Washington, who took occasion to interject some remarks explaining with much force his idea of the relation between the church and the down-trodden half of humanity.

The Rev. Anna Garlin Spencer of Providence made an address on "Religion and the Erring and Criminal Classes," showing how the principles of fraternity and charity which the church teaches have gradually resulted in changing the methods of dealing with wrongdoers. She showed that at the present time the efforts of all civilized communities are centered on an attempt rather to reform than to punish the criminal. The Rev. Father Cleary of Minneapolis set forth at great length and with much power the attitude of the Catholic Church toward the laboring class of the population. He set it down to the credit of that church that first of all it had done away with slavery throughout the world, and that now when all men are freemen it was insisting that they should be treated as freemen. The church, he said, will not be satisfied until such relations between labor and capital shall exist as will make it unnecessary for the women of the household to toil in order to keep the wolf from the door.

The proceedings of the day furnish a reasonably complete and thorough study of the attitude of religion, Christianity in particular, on the great social questions which are now demanding solution.

It was noticeable that when Mohammed Webb was presented to the parliament to speak on "Islam and Social Conditions" yesterday afternoon the Rev. Joseph Cook and almost every one of the evangelical Protestant clergymen who have heretofore occupied seats on the platform were absent. The Rev. Dr. Barrows, the Chairman, was not at his post, though it does not necessarily follow that he staid away because he did not approve of Webb's defense of polygamy. There was an immense audience present, however, and there was a feeling in the air that the violent demonstration of Wednesday might be repeated when the proselyting Mohammedan began to talk. With a great deal of tact Webb avoided all reference to polygamy until he had first disarmed his audience by declaring that no man ought to judge of a religion until he knew the truth about it. Then he went on to deny in the most emphatic and solemn manner that instead of polygamy being one of the institutions of Islam, it was in fact practically prohibited by the Holy Koran.

IT WILL PURIFY THE MODERN WORLD.

Prof. Peabody Speaks on Christianity and Social Question at Morning Meeting.

Dr. Barrows looked out over an undiminished audience when he called the Parliament of Religions to order yesterday morning. After the Rev. Dr. Pentecost had led the audience in repeating the Lord's Prayer Dr. Barrows said:

Requests having been presented that in some way lists of the best books on religion be prepared and announced before this parliament, I venture to ask the following persons to constitute committees to prepare a list of fifty or more of the best books on Christianity from an evangelical point and other points of view. I would also name a committee representing what are usually called the liberal churches to send me another list of books which they would recommend:

Committee of Protestant Evangelical Christians—The Rev. F. A. Noble, D. D., Chairman; the Rev. George Dana Boardman, D. D.; the Rev. Frank M. Bristol, D. D.; Prof. E. S. Goodspeed, the Rev. Joseph Cook, the Rev. S. J. McPherson, D. D.; Dr. George E. Post, the Rt. Rev. T. W. Dudley, D. D., and the Rev. James S. Dennis, D. D.

Committee of Catholic Christians—The Rt. Rev. John J. Keane, Chairman; Prof. Thomas O'Gorman, Prof. Thomas Dwight, the Rt.-Rev. Mgr. Seton, Martin J. Wade.

Committee of Liberal Churches—The Rev. Jenkin Lloyd Jones, Chairman; the Rev. Edward Everett Hale, Protap Chunder Mozoomdar, Prof. F. G. Peabody, Dr. Emil G. Hirsch, Prof. C. H. Toy, the Rev. Samuel J. Barrows, Mrs. Julia Ward Howe.

It is suggested that the books shall be representative of these three departments, Evidences, History, and Spiritual Classics.

I also request the representatives of the ethnic or non-Christian faiths to send me each a list of the best books in English relating to his particular faith. I shall take great pleasure in announcing these lists and giving them to the press for publication.

Dr. Barrows then read the following letter:

New York, Sept. 16.—The Rev. John Henry Barrows, D. D., Chicago—Reverend Sir: In the lamentable state of political and religious persecution of our fellow-countrymen in Armenia, while the unanimously chosen successor of St. Gregory, the illuminator, still languishes in exile in Jerusalem, while Bishops and other clergymen were banished and imprisoned for their zeal and fidelity to their church, and no prominent clergyman was permitted to leave the country to come to this land, you could not invite a worthier representative to speak in behalf of the oppressed church of Armenia than Prof. Minas Tcheraz, a thorough student of the church and history of Armenia, an intrepid champion of her national and religious rights, the ex-Secretary of Patriarchs Varjabedian and Khrimian and the faithful interpreter of their faith, hope, and feeling. It is no less consolation to us in our present troubles to have such a delegate in the Parliament of Religions to speak for our beloved church, one of the most ancient and most liberal churches of Christianity, one always surrounded by non-Christian tribes, persecuted for centuries, and bearing always high the banner of the cross, and testifying even today to the sincerity of her faith and devotion by the blood of thousands of martyrs.

The Philharmonic Association of America begs you to accept the heartfelt thanks of the Armenian colony in the United States for the courtesy with which you have honored the representative of the Church of Armenia and hopes that his present mission, with your kindly assistance, will bring into light the true spirit and the liberality of the institutions of the Church of Armenia and increase the number of sympathizers with Christian Armenians in their present persecution and suffering. Your faithful and obedient servant, P. Matthews Ayvad, Secretary.

Will Restore Holy Places in India.

The following letter to the Chairman was also read:

Shiba Park, Tokyo, September, 1893.—I do not believe it totally uninteresting to give here a short account of our Indo Busseki Kofuku Society of Japan.

The object of this society is to restore and reestablish the holy places of Buddhism in India, and to send out a certain number of Japanese priests to perform devotional exercises in each of them, and promote the convenience of pilgrims from Japan. These holy places are Buddha Gaya, where Budda attained to the perfect enlightenment; Kapilavastu, where Buddha was born; the Deer Park, where Buddha first preached; and Kusinagara, where Budda entered Nirvana.

Two thousand nine hundred and twenty years ago—that is, 1,026 years before Christ—the world-honored Prince Siddharta was born in the palace of his father, King Suddhodana, in Kapilavastu, the capital of the Kingdom Magadha. When he was 19 years old he began to lament men's inevitable subjection to the various sufferings of sickness, old age, and death; and, discarding all his precious possessions and the heirship to the kingdom, he went into a mountain jungle to seek by meditation and asceticism the way of escape from these sufferings. After spending six years there, and finding that the way he seeks after was not in asceticism, he went out from there and retired under the Bodhi tree of Buddhism Gaya, where at last, by profound meditation, he attained the supreme wisdom and became Buddha.

The light of truth and mercy began to shine from him over the whole world, and the way of perfect emancipation was open for all human beings, so that every one can bathe in his blessings and walk in the way of enlightenment.

When the ancient King Asoka of Magadha was converted into Buddhism he erected a large and magnificent temple over the spot to show his gratitude to the founder of his new religion. But, sad to say, the fierce Mohammedans invaded and laid waste the country, there being no Buddhist to guard the temple, which possession fell into the hands of a Brahminist priest, who chanced to come here and seize it.

It was early in the spring of 1891 that the Japanese priest, the Rev. Shaku Kionen, in company with Mr. H. Dharmapala of Ceylon, visited this holy ground. The great Buddha Gaya Temple was carefully repaired and restored to its former state by the British Government; but they could not help being very much grieved to see it subjected to much desecration in the hands of the Brahminist Mahant, and communicated to us their earnest desire to rescue it.

With warm sympathy for them, and thinking, as Sir Edwin Arnold said, that it is not right for Buddhist to leave the guardianship of the holy center of Buddhist religion of grace to the hand of a Brahminist priest, we organized this Indo Busseki Kofuku Society in Japan to accomplish the object before metioned in coöperation with the Maha Bodhi Society, organized by H. Dharmapala and other brothers in India. These are the outlines of the origin and object of our Indo Busseki Kofuku Society, and I believe our Buddha Gaya movement will bring [illegible] of all Buddhist countries into closer connection and be instrumental in promoting the brotherhood among the people of the whole world.

S. Horiuchi, Secretary.

Enroll in Christian Unity.

Theodore F. Seward of New York then presented the claim of the Brotherhood of Christian Unity upon the parliament. He said it had been in existence but a few years, but in that time it had received the indorsement of many of the most prominent men in all faiths, among them the poet Whittier. He read the following letter, which has been circulated among the delegates:

Chicago, September, 1893.—We, the undersigned, feeling it desirable to crystallize and as far as possible to perpetuate the remarkable spirit of unity which has characterized the world's Parliament of Religions, and being deterred by the widely varied beliefs therein represented from offering a formulated expression of views, herewith give, as individuals, our approval of the formula of the Brotherhood of Christian Unity as a suitable bond with which to begin the federation of the world upon a Christian basis. The formula is as follows:

For the purpose of uniting with all who desire to serve God and their fellow men under the inspiration of the life and teachings of Jesus Christ I hereby enroll myself as a member of the Brotherhood of Christian Unity.

Dr. John Henry Barrows, Presbyterian.
Dr. George Dana Boardman, Baptist.
Dr. Lyman Abbott, Congregationalist.
Dr. Alfred W. Momerie, London, Church of England.
Dr. Edward Everett Hale, Unitarian.
Charles C. Bonney, New Church.
J. W. Plummer, Friend.
Bishop J. H. Vincent, Methodist.
Frances E. Willard, President W. C. T. U.
Dr. Hiram W. Thomas, Independent.
Miss Jeanne Sorabji, Bombay, Church of England.
Minas Tcheraz, King's College, London, Armenian.
Bishop J. S. Mills, United Brethren.
Dr. W. F. Black, Christian.
Laura Ormiston Chant, London, Independent.
Dr. Charles H. Eaton, Universalist.
Dr. Paulus Moort, Monrovia, Liberia, Episcopal.
Capt. Allen Allensworth, Fort Bayard, N. M., United States Chaplain.
Prince Momolu Massaquoi, Vey Territory, Liberia, Episcopal.
Dr. Carl von Bergen, Stockholm, Sweden, Independent Lutheran.
Bishop B. W. Arnett, African Methodist Episcopal.
Dr. Floyd Tomkins, Episcopal.
Mrs. Charles Henrotin.
Mrs. Potter Palmer.

Test Is a Test of Work.

Dr. Barrows then presented Thomas Wentworth Higginson, who spoke as follows:

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen: I should not dare to come before you again after the kindness with which you listened to me the other day but for the fact that my immediate departure from Chicago will save me from the effects of your natural indignation and turn it fully upon your Chairman, whose shoulders have already to take care of so much. [Laughter and applause.] I wish to call your attention to the fact that this is a turning point in the history of this Parliament of Religions. Up to this time we have devoted ourselves almost wholly to speculation and abstract ideas. Today, as you see by your program, we turn to the actual facts of life and the social questions which press upon us so tremendously.

Those of you who have gone up in the Ferris wheel may remember very well that when you got about 100 feet from the earth you began to have an uncomfortable sensation of having got higher than your natural position, and you almost wished for a moment that you had given your place to that other man who was so anxious to step in before you. But as you rose higher and higher this feeling passed away, and when you got to the very top there came a blissful moment when, though you were as high as you could get in the air, you saw that you were not alone in the air. For the first time you saw that you had comrades, and the top of the next car on the right and the top of the next car on the left gave you a sense of safety almost as if you were back on mother earth. It is no matter who might be in those cars. There might be the Rev. Joseph Cook in the car on the right, and Mahomet and his seventeen wives in the car on the left. You cannot see any of them, so you did not suffer from their presence. At any rate you were as far as you could conveniently get. You had human beings on either side in as much danger as you were, and presently, with the blessing of Providence, you got back to mother earth again. O, that descent to mother earth! Do you remember how mother earth seemed to rise to meet you? How every steeple seemed sticking up in the air, how every high building came presently within your vision, and how you would bless the Moedhdhin as he called the noon time prayer in the mosque, if he happened to do it at that time? Gradually, step by step, you settled down into actual life again, and you are glad even if you have the somewhat shady society of the Midway Plaisance. [Laughter and applause.]

That is the way we are coming back to earth today. We are entering on the study of social reform. You remember, perhaps, that story of the Scotch candidate for the ministry who was being examined by one of the sternest of the presbyters, or whatever they call them. Every one of his examiners stood firm in favor of justification by faith, and each one had fifteen minutes of questions all bearing upon faith to put to him. By and by, when the candidate was in an exhausted condition, one indiscreet examiner said, "Well, what do you think of good works?" "O," said the exhausted candidate, looking around at his persecutors, "I'll no say that it might not be weal enough to have a few of them."

Here today we are aiming to have a few of them. [Laughter.] We have tried to contrast ourselves, as far as our natural humility would permit, with these visitors from foreign lands. We have tried to apply the test of our convictions to theirs, with the universal feeling that each one of them might have been a very respectable man if he had been brought up in our Sunday-school. [Laughter.] Suppose we try them by the test of works at last, and try ourselves by the same test. It is not enough for our admirable Chairman to marshal us together and address us like St. Anthony, who preached to the fishes in the old German poem. That poem records how eloquently the good saint addressed them and how well they all listened to him. He explained to the pickerel that they ought not to eat each other; he told the trout they ought not to steal each other's food, and he said the eel ought not to go reeling around miscellaneously, getting into all manner of mischief. It is recorded that the fishes heard him in raptures, but at the end, the poem says, at the end, after all—

"The trout went on stealing,
The eels went on eeling,
Much delighted were they,
But preferred the old way."

Let us guard against that danger, and how can we guard against it so well as by a little mutual humility when we ask ourselves how well any of us have dealt with the actual problems of human life? When it comes to that, after all, have any of us so very much to boast of?

Virtue of Trust and Confidence.

With the seething problems of social reform penetrating all our community and raising the question whether one day the whole system of competition under which we live may not be swept away as absolutely as the feudal system disappeared before it; with the questions of drunkenness and prostitution in our cities; with the mortgaged farms in our country towns—with all these things pressing upon us is it quite time for us to assume the attitude of infallibility before the descendants of Plato and the disciples of Gautama Buddha? [Applause.] The test of works is the one that must come before us. Every Oriental that comes to us—and curiously enough I have heard half a dozen say the same thing in different places—concedes to us the power of organization, the power of labor, the method in actual life which they lack. I do not say that they deny us any virtue, except the knowledge of the true God. They don't seem to think we have very much of that, and that knowledge as they claim is brought to bear in virtue of heart as well as the virtues of thrift, of industry, of organization and the virtue of prayer, in the virtue of trust, in the virtue of absolute confidence in God.

A friend of mine in Chicago told me the other day that when he was talking with one of our Oriental visitors about some other place he was going to the question arose as to whether he could afford to go. The calm face of the Oriental was utterly undisturbed during the discussion. "O," he said, "I think I can go; I think there will be no trouble; I have $15 in my pocket."

Put any of us, put the greatest Christian saint among us, 13,000 miles away from home with only $15 in his pocket, and do you think that he would be absolutely sure that unassisted divine providence would bring him back without a call at his banker's? [Laughter.] You find this curious combination of traits running through the actual life and running through the spiritual life, or what passes for such. We have come here to teach and to learn. The learning is not so familiar to most of us perhaps as the teaching, but when it comes to actual life we might try a little of both.

And in thanking once more our Chairman, as we ought to thank him every moment of every day, not alone for the way he has organized this great parliament, but for the sonorous decision with which he even shuts the door in our faces when we particularly want to get in; thanking him for everything, I can only give him this parting wish—that he may not be like that once famous sportsman, who prided himself on his good shooting and boasted that in one instant the deer which he brought in had been shot by himself with a single bullet through the ear and through the left off foot. His friend became a little solicitous about the statement and he turned to his black servant and said: "Sambo, isn't it so?" "Yes, massa," said Sambo. "But how did you do it?" asked the incredulous. "Why," said Sambo, "it was simple enough. De deer he just scratched his ear wiv his off hoof and massa shot him." There was complete triumph on the huntsman's part and when his friends had gone he said: "Sambo, you did that handsomely; thank you for getting me out of that." "Yes, massa," said Sambo, "I did it once; I brought de ear and de off hind hoof togeder once, but I 'spec' I never can do it again." [Laughter and applause.]

"I am sorry," remarked Dr. Barrows, "that Col. Higginson has ended his beautiful address with a word of skepticism. I believe what has been done once can be done again." [Applause.]

Social Question Is Now Foremost.

Prof. F. G. Peabody of Harvard University was greeted with applause when he came forward to read his paper on "Christianity and the Social Question." The paper follows:

Each age in the history of human thought is marked by one central problem which stands out from a distance against the horizon of the past as the outline of a mountain stands out miles away against the sky. In one age, as that of Luther, the center of European thought lay in a problem of theology; in another age, as in that of Kant, this commanding interest was held by a question of philosophy; fifty years later, in the time of Darwin, the critical problem was one of science; and now, fifty years later still, with a distinctness hardly reached before, a new era finds its center of interest in a new problem. We do not have to wait for the philosophic historian to look back on our time as we looked back on that of Luther, or Kant, or Darwin for the mark which must always stamp the present age. It is already passed a doubt what the great master of the ages, in his division of labor through the history of man, in proposing what this special age of ours shall do. The center of interest, alike for philosophers and agitators, for thinkers and workers, for rich and poor, lies at the present time in what we call the social question. The needs and hopes of human society, its inequalities of condition, its industrial conflicts, its dreams of a better order; these are the themes which meet us daily in the books and magazines, the lectures and sermons, which speak the spirit of the present age. Never before in the history of the world was the moral sense of all classes thus awakened to the evils of the present, or the hopes of the future. Once the relation of rich and poor, or of employer and employed, were regarded as in large degree natural conditions, not to be changed, but simply to be endured. Now, with a great suddenness, there has spread through all civilized people a startling gospel of discontent, a new restlessness, a new conception of philanthropy. The same subjects are being discussed in workingmen's clubs and in theological seminaries. It is the age of the social question. And of this concentration of attention in the problem of human society there is one thing to be said at the very start. It is to be counted by us who live in this present age as a great blessing. The needs and hopes of society open indeed into very difficult questions, often into very pathetic ones, sometimes into very tragic ones, but such questions have at least two redeeming traits which make the age devoted to them a fortunate age. They are very near questions and they are very large questions.

Mission of Healing the World.

We are called to think chiefly not of ourselves but of others, and that gives us a large subject; and we are called to think of others as bound up with us in the social order, and that gives us a near subject. Here is a situation which should, first of all, make us glad. A time which thus redeems the mind from smallness and unreality may be a time of special apprehensions and grave demands, but it is a time, at least, in which it is invigorating and wholesome to live. It has many of the characteristics of the time when Jesus of Nazareth, reading the signs of his own age, opened the book of the Prophet Isaiah and found the place where it was written: "The spirit of the Lord is upon me because he has anointed me to preach the gospel to the poor; he has sent me to heal the broken-hearted, to preach deliverance to the captives and recovering of sight to the blind, to set at liberty them that are bound, to preach the acceptable year of the Lord." We, too, are set free in these days from the remoter controversies of theology and the narrower study and tradition of law, and are anointed to a gospel of social welfare and to the healing and recovering of the bruised and broken-hearted of the modern world; and that is what makes this year of the Lord to any thoughtful student of human progress an acceptable year in which to live and learn.

But now, as we thus observe the signs of the times, a further question presses upon us. What has religion to say to this problem of the modern age? What has Christianity to do with these things? What is the attitude of Christ's disciples toward these various programs of reform? And as we face this question there open before us, first of all, the two ways in which Christians have often tried to answer it—or, to speak more accurately, have often avoided the answering of it and shirked the real issue in the case. On the one hand, the Christian may try to dismiss the question from his mind. Why, he may ask himself, should such worldly problems as wealth and poverty, capital and labor, intrude themselves into the sacredness of my worship? In the church I am thinking of my soul; elsewhere, I will think of my business. In worship let me find peace with my God; peace with my employés, my tenants, my hands is a matter not of the church or of the Lord's day, but of the market and the mill. Often enough have Christians pursued this policy as to worldly affairs. Often enough has religion been so guarded that, in a very different sense from the prophet's, her voice is not heard in the street. But the inevitable reaction has necessarily come. If the Christian church is to have no interest in the social distresses and problems of the time, then those who are most concerned with such distresses and problems will have no interest in the Christian church.

Working Classes Desert the Churches.

The simple fact which we have to face today is this: that the working classes have, as a rule, practically abandoned the churches and left them to be the resorts of the prosperous; and the simple reason for this desertion is the neutrality of the churches toward the social problems of the time. I asked that honest and temperate leader of the working class in England, John Burns, two years ago, what he thought would be the future of religion in England, and he answered: "I see no future for it. It plays no part in the workingman's program." That is one way for the Christian to stand toward the social question. He tries to evade the responsibility for it, and forthwith the Church of Christ is helpless to reach and redeem the lives of a whole section of mankind. But the opposite way is hardly less vicious, and just now a more probable peril. The pressure of these new interests is just now so great that indifference to them is unlikely. The churches are accepting these human questions as a part of their religious duty.

The two factors of the problem before us are the eternal needs of the soul in worship, and the pressing question of the day, the churches on the one hand and the world on the other. Christ and the social question stand unadjusted and opposed. And so we return again to our original question: Is there no organic normal relation between the two? When the Christian turns to the social question, is he on the one hand turning away from the themes of the Christian church, or is he on the other hand sacrificing Christ to society, or is there, lastly, any law laid down by Christ himself which directs a Christian in his study of such affairs? That is the question with which we turn to Christ, and he gives us a clear and often-reiterated reply.

One of the first things which strikes one as he reads the gospel is that Jesus Christ was a great individualist. His appeal is always to the single life, his central doctrine of humanity is that of the infinite worth of each single soul. Nothing can make up for the loss of the individual. The shepherd goes out after the one lost sheep, the woman sweeps the house to find the one bit of money. The gain of the world is nothing if a man loses his own soul. Thus Christ and his teachings stand forever over against the schemes which are going to redeem the world by any impersonal, mechanical, wholesale plan. He seeks to save men one at a time. His kingdom is within. He calls his disciples singly. He calleth his own sheep by name and leadeth them out. It is a personal relation, an individual work.

New Value of Individual.

This personal method of Jesus has been taken up into the history of the world. The new value of the individual has become the key of modern thought, a new brotherhood, a new philanthropy, sprang from this root of the worth of even the humblest soul. The Protestant reformation was an appeal to the individual reason. Modern philosophy, modern jurisprudence, all alike have accustomed us to this sense of the individual as the center of concern. "The movement of progressive societies," says Sir Henry Maine in his ancient law, "has been uniform in one respect. The individual is steadily substituted for the family as the unit of which civil laws take account."

So far then the method of Christ seems to stand apart from the problem of society. It seems to confirm Christians in their neutrality towards social questions and needs. What has the church from this point of view to do with social questions? The church has but to deliver the message of Christ to the saving of the individual soul.

But in reality there is one whole side of the teaching of Jesus which such a view entirely ignores. Suppose one goes on to ask: "Why does Christ thus appeal to the individual? Why is the single soul of such infinite worth to him? Is it for its own sake? Is there this tremendous significance about my little being and doing that it has its own isolated worth? Not at all; a man's life taken by itself is just what it seems—a very insignificant affair. What is it that gives significance to such a single life? It is its relation to the whole of which it is a part. Just as its minutest wheel is essential in some great machine, just as the health of each slighted limb or organ in your body affects the vitality and health of the whole, so stands the individual in the organic life of the social world. We are members one of another. We are one body in Christ. No man liveth or dieth to himself. So runs the Christian conception of the common life.

And in this organic relationship the individual finds the meaning and worth of his own isolated self. What is this conception in Christ's own language? It is his marvelous ideal of what he calls the kingdom of God—that perfected world of humanity in which as in a perfect body each part should be sound and whole and thus the body be complete.

Coming of the Kingdom of Heaven.

The kingdom of heaven is the one thing in desire. It is the good seed of the future. It is the leaven dropped into the mass of the world. It is the hidden treasure, the pearl of great price. It may come slowly, as servants look for a reckoning after years of duty done. It may come suddenly as virgins awake to meet the bridegroom. However and wherever this Christian commonwealth, this kingdom of God, arrives, then and there only will the hopes of Jesus be fulfilled. "Thy kingdom come" is the central prayer of the disciple of Christ. What does this mean, then, as to Christ's thought of society? It means that a completed social order was his highest dream. We have seen that he was the great individualist of history. We now see that he is the great socialist as well. His hope for man was a universal hope. What he prophesied was just that enlarged and consolidated life of man which many modern dreams repeat, where all the conflicts of selfishness should be outgrown, and there should be one kingdom and one King, one motive—that of love. One unity—that of the spirit. One law—that of liberty.

Was ever socialistic prophet of a revolutionized society more daring or sanguine, or, to practical minds, more impracticable than this visionary Jesus with his assurance of the coming kingdom of God? But how can it be we go on to ask once more, that the same teacher can teach such opposite truths? How can Christ appeal thus to the single soul and yet hope thus for the kingdom? How can he be at once the great individualist and the great Socialist of history? Are we confronted with an inconsistency in Christ's doctrine of human life? Is Christ divided? On the contrary, we reach here the very essence of the gospel in its relation to human needs. The two teachers, that of the individual and that of the social order, that of the part and that of the whole, are not exclusive of each other, or opposed to each other, but are essential parts of the one law of Christ.

Why is the individual soul of such inestimable value? Because of its essential part in the organic social life. And why is the Kingdom of God set be fore each individual? The individual is the means, the Kingdom of God is the end. The way to make a better world is first of all to make your own soul better; and the way to make your own soul better is to stir it with the sense of the common life. And so the same master of the problem of life becomes at once the most positive of individualists and the most visionary of Socialists. His first appeal is personal. "Sanctify thyself." His second call is to the common life. For their sakes: And the end and the means together make the motto of a Christian life. "For their sakes I sanctify myself."

Such is Christ in his dealing with the social question. He does not ignore the social problems of any age, but he approaches them always at their personal end. With unfailing sagacity he declines to be drawn into special questions of legislation or programs of reform. Changes of government are not for him to make. "Render unto Cæsea the things that are Cæsar's." The precise form of the coming Kingdom is not for him to define. "To sit on my right hand is not mine to give."

It is in vain to claim Jesus Christ as the expounder of any social panacea. He simply brings all such schemes and dreams to the test of a universal principle, the principle of sanctifying one's self for others' sakes—the two-fold principle of the infinite worth of the individual and the infinite hope of a Kingdom of God; and of every plan and work which is proposed for social welfare Christ says: Let it begin with the individual—his character, his liberty, his enlargement of life—and then out of this individual sanctification will grow the better social world.

What of Problems of Poverty.

What has Christ, let us ask in the first place, to say to the problem of poverty? What is the Christian's way of dealing with the poor? As we look back over the long history of Christian charity it might seem as if one would have to say of it that it was the history of one long and costly mistake. From the beginning till now Christians have of all people most indulged themselves in indiscriminate almsgiving, fostering pious frauds, encouraging mendicancy, often holding poverty itself to be a virtue, and often embarrassing the work of scientific relief. Who are so devoted to sentimentalism in charity, one might ask, as the religious people? Where is beggary most conspicuous and most shiftless but in European countries like Italy and Spain, where the Church of Christ has had for centuries uninterrupted control? And where do spurious poverty and mock pious mendicancy find their easiest victims today if it is not in the hearts of the Christian congregations?

All such criticisms have much to justify them, but they only indicate how the church of Christ has failed to grasp the method of Christ. The fact is that the Christian church has been so deeply impressed with one-half of Christ's truth, the worth of the individual, that it has often forgotten the other half, the service of the whole. It has found an independent significance in each humblest life—the beggar, the helpless, the poor, and forthwith has proceeded, not to lift them out of their condition, but to support them just as they were.

Thus it is that Christians have been led into the most mistaken charity. Almsgiving has become a part of their religion. The problem before them has been not that of education to usefulness but simply that of temporary relief.

And, meantime, what is Christ's own attitude toward poverty? Every soul, he says, no matter how humble or depraved, is essential to God's Kingdom. It has its part to take in the perfect whole. Every soul, therefore, ought to be given a chance to do and be its best. It must be helped to help itself. The question of the Christian is to make as much out of that life as can be made. It must be made the life of a man, not a life of brutal, degraded mendicancy; the life of a woman, not a life of starved and tempted labor.

Thus Christian charity is not the mere relief of temporary distress or the alms which may tempt to evil, it is personal, painstaking interest; the taking trouble to lift up, the dismounting as you pass, like the Samaritan, pouring into the wounds of the fallen one the oil and wine you meant for yourself, the putting the victim of circumstance on your own beast and taking him where he shall be cared for and healed.

Christian charity meets a drunken woman in the street, as did a fair young girl in one of our great cities the other day, takes the poor slatternly wretch gently round the waist, walks down the crowded thoroughfare arm locked in arm, puts the half unconscious woman to bed, warms some soup, leaves her to sleep, and then from day to day visits the home until for every love's sake the better life is found and the devil of drink cast out by the expulsive power of the new affection.

Trains Character for the Perfect World.

In short Christian charity sees in the individual that which God needs in his perfect world and trains it for that high end. There is more Christian charity in teaching a trade than in giving an alms, in finding work than relieving want. What Christ wants is the soul of his brother and that must be trained into personal power, individual capacity, self-help. Thus, true Christian charity is one with the last principle of scientific relief. It is the transforming of a helpless dependent into a self-respecting worker. It is as when Peter and John stood at the beautiful gate of the temple, and the lame man lay there, as the passage says, "hoping that he might receive an alms." But Peter fastened his eyes on him and said: "Silver and gold have I none, but such as I have give I thee. In the name of Jesus of Nazareth, rise up and walk."

Such is Christ in dealing with the poor. Now turn on the other hand, to the opposite end of the social order. What, I ask again, has Christ to say to the rich? What is the Christian theory of wealth, and its rights and uses? One might again reply as he looked at some signs of the time, that there was no such thing as a Christian theory of wealth in the modern world. The same awful warnings which Christ once uttered against the rich of his time seem to be needed in all their force by many rich men today. Luxury and ostentation, indolence and extravagance are eating into the heart of modern life as they did in that earlier Roman world, and we begin to understand the solemn wisdom of Christ when he said: "How hardly shall those who have riches enter into the kingdom."

But in reality this condemnation of Jesus was directed not against the fact of wealth, but against the abuses and perils of wealth. He was thinking of men's souls, and he saw with perfect distinctness how wealth tends to harden and shrivel the soul. "The cares of this world and the deceitfulness of riches," as he said, "choke the word and it becometh unfruitful." He would have seen the same thing now.

We might as well face the fact that one of the severest tests of character which our time affords has to be borne by the rich. The person who proposes to maintain simplicity and sympathy, responsibility and highmindedness in the midst of the wealth and luxury of the modern times is undertaking that which he had better at once understand to be very hard. The rich have some advantages, but they unmistakably have also many disadvantages, and the Christianization of wealth is beyond question the most serious of modern problems.

But this is not saying that rich men should be abolished. Wealth only provides a severer school for the higher virtues of life, and the man or woman who can really learn the lesson of that school has gained one of the hardest but also one of the most fruitful victories of modern times. Never before did the world provide so many opportunities for the service of wealth, and never before, thank God, did so many rich men hold their wealth as a trust, for whose use they owe responsibility to their God. What then does Christ ask of the rich? He asks that they should take the place in the organism of modern society which no one else can take so well. If wealth will not do its duty, then Christ sweeps it aside as a hindrance of the coming kingdom, as he did with that young man who had great possessions. But if the rich will but meet the rare opportunity which the new times afford then Christ stands for the right of each part in the welfare of the whole. Christ calls the rich, that is to say, to the extraordinary privilege and happiness of the wise uses of wealth for the common good.

Wealth is like any other gift of God to you, like your health, or your intellectual powers, or your force of character. Indeed, it is often the result of these other gifts; and the same responsibility goes with all. They are blessings which selfishly used become the curses of life. Your bodily strength may be the source of destructive passions, your intellectual gift may leave you a cynic or a snob, your wealth may shrivel up your soul. But taken as [illegible] are all alike gifts of God, which the more they are held for service the more miraculously they enrich and refresh the giver's life.

His Is at Once Individualist and Socialist.

Thus to rich and poor alike Christ comes with his twofold doctrines of society. And now take the same teaching into the larger world of our modern industrial affairs. How does Christ enter into the economic problems of modern life? How does he deal with the relations of employer and employed? What are his rules of trade? Who, in short, is the Christian man of business? At first sight there might seem to be no such thing as Christianity in business. What is the business world, one asks himself, but a scramble of self-interest, a victory of shrewdness and cunning, a close shading of one's conduct between what is absolutely illegal and what is just within the limits of the game? What is modern industry, in short, but the new way of warfare, in which the armies of great corporations are pitted against each other, and where the great generals get the glory and the private soldiers do the fighting and suffer the loss?

Such is the first look of the business world—a mere field of battle; and yet, I suppose, if Jesus Christ should come again into the modern world he would at once recognize that the great present opportunity for bearing witness to him was in the midst of this battlefield of modern industrial life.

There are three ways in which you may deal with such problems as the business world of today affords. One is to run away from them, as the early monks and hermits ran away from the world of the earlier times. It was so bad a world that they could not conquer it, and so they fled to their caves and monasteries to escape its attacks. Precisely this is the spirit of the new monasticism—the spirit of Count Tolstoi, the spirit of many a communistic colony, calling men away from all the struggle of the world to seclusion and simplicity. It is a beautiful dream, this of retreat from all the strain of life, and yet it is none the less a retreat. It is not fighting the battle of life; it is running away. It does not solve the problem of the modern world; it leaves it for other people to solve. The unholy people have to work the harder so that the saints may be idle. The battle has to go on and the best troops are not in the field.

A second way to deal with the world is to stay in it but to be afraid of it. Many good people do their business timidly and anxiously, as if it ought not to interest them so much. That is a very common relation of the Christian to business. He thinks it is somehow wrong to care so much for his business. He hears this world and its affairs spoken of as a vale of tears, a pilgrimage to some better home, but still he feels the joy of business effort, and in the strain of business competition he has to give ten hours a day to things which Sunday he condemns. And so his life is hopelessly divided. He can be a Christian only half, much less than half the time. His religion and his business are enemies. The world he has to live in is not God's world.

Believe in the World of Business.

There is a third way to take the world of business. It is to believe in it; to take it as the test of Christian life in the modern age. It is not all clean or beautiful, but it has the capacity of being shaped to worthy and useful ends. It is as when a potter bends over his mass of clay and finds it a shapeless mass that soils the hands which work in it, yet knows that his work is not to wash his hands of it, but to take it just as it is and work out the shapes of beauty and use which are possibly within the limits of the clay. So the Christian takes the business world.

In this warfare of industry, which looks so shapeless and unpromising, the Christian sees the possibilities of service. It is not very clean or beautiful, but it can be shaped and molded into an instrument of the higher life. That is the Christian's task in the business world. Christ comes into the business world of today, and, seeking the man who wants to be his disciple, says to him: "This world of affairs is not to be abandoned, or yet to be feared, it is to be redeemed. Enter into it. Be as sagacious, far-sighted, intelligent, judicious as the children of this world. Be a thoroughly good man of business. And then add to this self-culture the larger motive, the bringing in of my kingdom."

We hear much of the philanthropy of the present age, and certainly there never was an age in which so many prosperous people felt so strongly called to generosity and benevolence. But the most profitable philanthropy which this age is to see is after all not to come through what we call charity, but through better methods in the business world.

In an English volume of essays published a few years ago the author describes what he calls "Two great philanthropists." One was a founder of orphan asylums and charities, a kind and noble man; the other was Leclaire, the beginner of the system which gives every employé an interest in the business of the firm; and the second, so thought this essayist, was the better philanthropist. He was right. The Christian in business today is looking for every stable relation between employer and employed. Coöperation is to him better than competition. He sees his own life in the light of the common good.

The Christian in business discovers that good lodging for the working classes is both wise charity and good business. The Christian in business holds his sagacity and insight at the service of public affairs. He is not ensnared in the meshes of his own prosperity. He owns his wealth: it does not own him. The community leans on him, instead of his being a dead weight on the community. He teaches us the higher use of wealth instead of warning us of its fearful perils. And when the Christian business man dies the properties he has controlled do not rise in the market, because the risk of his management is gone; but the business world says of him: "This man was a consistent Christian. He did not fear nor flee from the world, but he made it the instrument of the higher life of man. In this world's battle he was a good soldier of Jesus Christ."

Property for Service of All.

Let us, finally, follow the principle of Christ one step further still. Beyond the rich and the poor, beyond the employers and the employed of the present social world, there appear on the horizon of modern society still larger schemes and dreams of some better future which shall make our present social problems superfluous. Now what is Christ's attitude to such hopes as these? How does Christ stand to the great programs of change which are now so confidently proposed? What has Christ to say to the abolition of all private capital and the system of collective ownership? What is the relation of Christ to the plan of socialism?

First of all, as we have already seen, it is plain that Christ cannot be claimed for any one theory of the function of governments or the order of society. He repeatedly refused to be involved in such questions. When one said to him: "Master, speak to my brother that he divide the inheritance with me," he answered: "Man, who made me a judge or a divider over you?" Thus Christ is not the advocate of one or another scheme of socialistic change, for he dwelt not in the region of such special schemes but in the region of universal principle.

But let not the Christian suppose from this that Christ's theory of property is more conservative or more encouraging to the hoarding of wealth than these plans of change. His theory is in reality more than radical. For it holds not that part of your property is not your own and ought to be put at the service of the general community. Christ holds that all we get is a gift to us from the common life, and that we owe both it and ourselves to the common good. We do not make money. We simply put ourselves where from the common life profit flows in on us. We do not own our wealth; we owe our wealth. Life, in all its aspects, is a trust put into our hands. It is not our own. It is lent. To some are given five talents, to some two, to some one. Unequal gifts necessitate social inequality.

But all these various talents are for the service of the Master who reckons with us. This is no easy doctrine. It is a more sweeping one than any revolution which the socialist proposes. The socialistic dream of the future is of a coöperation which shall be compulsory, dictatorial, governmental; the Christian's dream is of a coöperation which shall be voluntary, free, personal. The one makes of society an army with its discipline; the other makes of it a family with its love. In one we are officers and privates; in the other we are brethren.

Comes of Collective Consecration.

So Christ stands in the midst of these baffling complex questions of these present times,—questions of wealth and poverty, questions of employers and employed, questions of revolution and reform; questions of individualism and socialism. The two views seem an absolute opposition. Individualism means self-culture, self-interest, self-development. Socialism means self-sacrifice, self-forgetfulness, the public good. Christ means both, cultivate yourself. He says make the most of yourself, enrich yourself, and then take it all and make it the instrument of self-sacrifice. Give the perfectly developed self to the perfect common good. The only permanent socialism must be based on perfected individualism. The Kingdom of God is not to come of itself, it is to come through the collective consecration of individual souls.

My friends, it is time that the modern world heard once more with a new emphasis this doctrine of Christ, which is so old that to many modern minds it may seem almost new. We are beset by plans which look for wholesale, outright, dramatic transformations in human affairs, plans for redeeming the world all at once, and the old way of Christ, the way of redeeming one soul at a time, looks very slow and unpicturesque and tiresome.

None the less, believe me, the future of the world, like its past, lies in just such inward, personal, patient, spiritual reform. Out of the life of the individual flows the stream of the world. It is like some mighty river flowing through our midst which we want to use for daily drink, but which is charged with poison and turbid with refuse. How shall we cleanse this flowing stream? Men try to purify it as it sweeps by with its full current, but the task is prodigious, the impurity is persistent, the pollutions keep sweeping down on us from the sources of the stream, and then the wise engineer seeks those remote sources themselves. He cleanses each little brook, each secret spring, each pasture bank, until from those guarded sources the great river bears down purity and health to the whole world below.

So the method of Christ purifies the modern world. It seeks the source of life in the individual soul, and then, out of the myriad such springs as lie in the hearts of men, the great stream of human progress flows forth into its own purer and broader future, and the nations drink and are refreshed.

On Humane Treatment of the Erring.

The Rev. Anna Garlin Spencer of Providence, R. I., followed Prof. Peabody in a paper upon "Religion and the Erring and Criminal Classes." Her paper was largely historical, showing that as the world had come into a knowledge of the mission of Jesus and an understanding of the relationship of the human and the divine, penology had lost the terrors of the ancient time and the reformatory spirit had succeeded to the merely penal. In closing she said:

The radical changes in the treatment of the criminal and erring classes which mark so conspicuously the last forty years—changes which have revolutionized this branch of social relation—all proceed, whether consciously or not, from one fundamental principle—namely: that every man and every woman, however criminal and erring, is still a man and woman, a legitimate member of the human family, with inalienable rights to protection and justice.

One who must indeed be isolated from the rest of the world for society's sake, and perhaps for his own; one who must be taught the majesty of the law and subjected to moral discipline, but who is entitled to the best possible chance for moral improvement. This principle fibers itself upon three distinct contributions of the Christian religion to our Western civilization.

These three contributions are, first, the democratic social idea; second, a conviction of the sacredness of all human light; third, the elevation of tenderness to a high place in the scale of virtues.

When the Christian religion declared that each soul was its own, whether bond or free, Jew or Gentile, man or woman, its own to give to the divine a loving service, it proclaimed a declaration of independence which must perforce eventuate in the recognized self-ownership and control of each human being's person and estate. No matter how long that result might be, as it was, delayed by Roman imperialism in the church itself, the freedom of a soul's choice of a heavenly kingdom carried with it Magna Charta of equality and social rights.

Again, the idea of the work and use of the single soul which was at the heart of Jesus' doctrine of the fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man gave to our civilization a conviction that the body of man in which the soul was enshrined would not be hurt or slain. This not only did away with the pagan cruelties of the gladiatorial shows and the exposure and destruction of infant life, but helped in the abolition of slavery and mightily in the humanizing of penology. And last the ideal character which the Christian church worshiped in Christ, placing, as he did, tenderness, sacrifice, and service at the regal height of human virtue, gave an irresistible impulse to those sentiments and inspired a passion of human love. The contribution of the Christian religion to our civilization has borne direct fruit in the great change from tyranny and brutality to justice and humanity in the administration of the accepted moral law.

Adds Social Idea to the Personal.

There is a new form of religion dawning upon the Western world and I believe also upon the Eastern. Christianity was and is a composite faith, compounded of Jewish ideas, of Greek thought, of Roman organization, and of Germanic racial influences of domestic and social habits. The new religious idea which is shaping the reform movements of Christianity and of our great historic faiths as well is the outgrowth of the new conception of the universe and man's relation to it, that new conception which is cosmical and universal rather than racial or special.

This conception in brief puts at the center of all things perceived or experienced "one law, one life, one element, and one far-off divine event toward which the whole creation moves."

The religion of the future, which is already born, has taken council of facts as well as of faiths, and it has added the social idea to the personal. It has learned that evil heredity, and poor physique, and degraded home influences, and bad social surroundings, and too severe toil, and too little happiness and education make for millions of mankind walled barriers of circumstance behind which the dull and torpid soul catches but faint echoes of the divine summons.

The relation of this new religion to the criminal and erring classes is not only the tenderness of human sympathy which would not that any should perish, it is the consecration of human wisdom to social betterment that shall yet forbid that any shall perish. In this new ideal of religion the call is not only to justice for the criminal and erring after they come within the scope of social control, but it is the call also to a study of those conditions in the individual and in society which make for crime and vice, and above all it is the call for the lifting of all the weaker souls of our common humanity upon the winged strength of its wisest and best.

The new social ideal in religion calls upon us to make this world so healthful a place to live in "for the least of these our brethren" that it shall yet be as easy for the will to follow goodness and the heart to be true as for grass to be green or skies to be blue, in the natural way of living.

On Caring for the Poor.

The paper prepared by Charles F. Donnelly of Boston on "The Relations of the Roman Catholic Church to the Poor and Destitute" was then read by Bishop Keane of Washington. The substance of it follows:

The struggle for subsistence begins early in the life of every man; his wants and necessities compel him to resort to the means to obtain it for himself and those dependent on him, and so he sorrowfully learns from childhood that with labor and toil shall he eat from the earth all the days of his life. His condition has remained unchanged through all the ages, and no labor-saving appliance has yet been found which will emancipate him from his servitude, and none is likely to be invented in the future in spite of the great ingenuity of makind in modern times. A survey of all animal life shows that the same struggle for subsistence has gone on with every living thing, and that the supply of food for every creature depends not only upon its effort to gather it, but also upon varying seasons of abundance or scarcity, and that in seasons of want they perish, owing to lack of subsistence, and to not having implanted in them but rarely the instinct to store the food necessary to provide them with a supply in need.

It is not intended to discuss here the causes of such conditions nor to theorise on the differences in the mental, moral, or physical condition, of men, but the fact confronts us, and we know despite all reasoning, about the unequal distribution of property.

We have it from our Divine Master, who chose to state of property when he came on earth, that "the poor ye have always with you," a sentence in the nature of a prophecy, as it were, of the continuance of poverty among mankind down to the remotest times.

Christ made the poor his chosen people; took his apostles from them, and solemnly warns mankind against doing them injustice in many passages of the sacred text; and his church has ever been the home of the poor and desolate. The Christian Church was, from the beginning, always solicitous of the poor, even in the persecution she was then undergoing.

Under the auspices of the church the primitive Christians established means for the relief of the poor, the sick, and travelers in distress or needing shelter; hospitals for lepers, societies for the redemption of captive slaves; congregations of females for the relief of indigent women; associations of religious women for redeeming those of their sex who were leading dissolute lives; hospitals for the sick, the orphaned, the aged and afflicted of all kinds, like the Hotel Dieu, founded at Paris in the seventh century and still perpetuated.

With the Lutheran movement began the suppression of the convents and monasteries which had been the fortresses of the poor in the past, and the land and houses so devoted to charity and religion passed from the hands of their pious owners, by confiscation, into the control of the governments, thus leaving the poor without any organized means of aid or provision for their assistance. The dispensers of charity, the religious men and women who had devoted their lives, labors, and fortunes to aid them, were themselves cast adrift and penniless, like the recipients of their bounty, and the poor were left friendless and helpless to subsist on the precarious charity of individuals.

The church, keenly alive to the conditions arising, soon found her sons and daughters equal to the emergencies attending the disturbances of the methods of poor relief followed by her for centuries. Then came a grand procession of noble men and women devoting their lives to the cause of charity and the salvation of their fellow creatures, and foremost in the ranks were Ignatius Loyola and Francis Xavier and their followers, to teach the ignorant and assist the poor, not only in European countries, but in the remoter regions of Asia and among the Indians and negroes of America, while the followers of Saint Francis and Saint Dominic labored in their pious ways at the work to which their saintly founders had consecrated their lives centuries before government aid to the poor was dreamed of.

Work of Sisters of Charity.

In the United States the Sisters of Charity were called upon early to show their devotion to the sick during the several epidemics of yellow fever at the South, especially at New Orleans and Norfolk, and many of them died of the disease contracted while ministering to those suffering from the dread scourge. Their services in our army hospitals during the late Civil War won for them the gratitude of every soldier in the service.

In the great work of St. Vincent de Paul nothing commends itself more to this practical age than his plan of enlisting large bodies of laymen to coöperate with the clergy. Twenty years after St. Vincent de Paul ended his life of charity there was founded at Rheims in 1680 the congregation of the brothers of the Christian schools for the instruction of poor children; in 1804 the Christian Brothers were founded in Ireland, mainly for the education of poor youths.

The consideration of the relations of the church to the poor naturally leads us to consider the relations of the State to the poor as well.

The writer is a citizen of a State where the public charities, municipal and State, are as well administered as in any part of the country, and by as good officers as are found in the discharge of such duties anywhere, as a rule, and in some instances better; yet he recognizes that every code of poor laws is imperfect, for charity cannot be administered except through the church and the channels of private benevolence as Christianity and the [illegible] manity would inspire. Dispensed [illegible] pure love of God and our neighbor our alms are twice blessed—they "bless him that gives and him that takes."

One important remark in conclusion. The church does not close her eyes to the fact that changes in social conditions naturally call for changes in the method of dealing with the needy classes. Some of her organizations are greatly impressed with the importance of studying new systems and methods of relief growing out of the social conditions of the nineteenth century. The extension of commerce, of manufacturing, of mining, and the industrial developments in all departments of labor, with the marvelous improvements in machinery and labor saving inventions, all scarcely dreamed of in the past, preclude practical men and women from following exclusively in old paths, and warn them that new methods and new appliances must be devised to meet new conditions. Above all it is becoming more and more clearly recognized that the mere distribution of alms is only part of the work of charity and that it is a still nobler beneficence to bring within the reach of the poor the knowledge and the means of self-help, and thus gradually to raise them to independence. Our Lord is pleased when we give them food and clothing; He is still better pleased when we help them up to the true level of humanity.

Tells of Her Countrywomen.

Miss Jeanne Serabji, a Hindoo woman who has been converted to Christianity, was next presented to read a paper on "The Women of India." She wore a native costume of bright crimson and gold. A synopsis of her paper follows:

I would ask you to travel with me in thought over 13,000 miles across the seas, to have a glimpse at India, the land of glorious sunsets—the continent inhabited by peoples differing from each other almost as variously as their numbers, in language, caste, and creed, and yet I may safely say I can hear voices in concord from my country saying: "Tell the women of America we are being enlightened, we thirst after knowledge, and we are awakening to the fact that there is no greater pleasure than that of increasing our information, training our minds, reaching after the goal of our ambitions. It has been said more than once in America that the women of my country prefer to be ignorant and in seclusion, that they would not welcome anybody who would attempt to change their mode of life.

Such I would give answer as follows: The nobly born ladies Zenanas shrink, not from thirst for knowledge, but from contact with the outer world, if the customs of the country their castes and creeds allow it, they would gladly live as other women do. They live in seclusion, not ignorance. Highly cultured British women with love for the Master burning in their hearts have the exceptional privileges of being their companions and teachers, and they have marveled at the intelligence of some of them.

These secluded ladies make perfect business women. They manage their affairs of state with a grace and manner worthy of consideration. Do we wish these women to give up seclusion and live as other women do? Let us, the Christian women of the world, live up to our high and holy calling in Christ Jesus; let our lights shine out brilliantly, for it is the life that speaks with far greater force than any words from our lips, and let us with solemnity grasp the thought that we may be obstacles in the paths of others. Are we living what we preach about? Do we know some one is better for our being in the world? If not, why is it not so? Let us attend to our lamps and keep them burning?

The women in India are now not at all secluded. Schools and colleges are opened all over India where women may attain to heights at first thought impracticable. The Parsee and Brahmin women in Bombay twenty years ago scarcely moved out of their houses, while today they have their libraries and reading-rooms; they can converse on politics, enjoy a conversation, and show in every movement culture and refinement above the common. Music, painting, horsemanship come as easily to them as spelling the English language correctly. In these colleges the zither, the vena, and the violin are taught. The founder had to work three long years before he was able to introduce these instruments, for the simple reason that these high-born caste women associated the handling of musical instruments with the stage and women of no repute.

What women have done women can do. Do you wish to see purity as white as the driven snow in women? Allow me to bring before you that form of a beautiful woman of India. The Punditti Ramabai, who has opened the Sharida Sedan, or Widow's Home, in India. She has traveled a great deal, and was in America for awhile taking back from you sympathy, affection, and funds for her noble work.

My countrywomen have been at the head of battles, and have guided their men with word and look of command, and my countrywomen will soon be spoken of as the greatest scientists, mathematicians, and preachers of the world.

Purpose of Buddha's Teaching.

The paper prepared by the Rt.-Rev. Zitsusen Ashitsu of Japan on the subject of Buddha was then read by Dr. Barrows. The paper explained that the highest human enlightenment was called Buddha according to the order of its five attitudes. These are denomination, personality, principle, function, and doctrine. He said the fundamental principle of Buddha is the mind, which may be compared to a boundless sea, into which the thousand rivers of Buddha's doctrines flow. So is

is that Buddhism which comprehends the whole mind. Three sacred virtues are essential functions of Buddha, which are the sacred wisdom, the graceful humanity, and the sublime courage. The object of Buddha's own enlightenment is to endow with pleasure and happiness all beings without making a slight distinction.

PAPERS AT THE AFTERNOON SESSION.

Mohammed Webb Explains Some of the Features of Islam Faith.

Dr. Emil G. Hirsch presided at the afternoon session. The hall was crowded, probably in anticipation of the address of Mohammed Webb, who created so much excitement Wednesday. It was noticeable that the orthodox clergymen who have been prominent on the platform at previous sessions were absent.

Mohammed Alexander Webb was presented and was received with slight applause. Most of the audience seemed to have their judgment in suspense. The paper, in substance, follows:

One of the greatest religious mistakes the follower of any religion can make is to form and express a positive opinion of the moral effects of another religious system from the general conduct of those who profess to follow it; and, at the same time, to ignore the fault and weaknesses of those who are within the folds of his own faith. It is unfortunate, perhaps, that among the masses of believers religious prejudice is so strong as to prevent the exercise of a calm and just discrimination in the examination of an opposing creed.

There are several reasons why Islam and the character of its followers are so little understood in Europe and America, and one of these is that when a man adopts, or says he adopts, Islam he becomes known as a Musulman and his nationality becomes merged in his religion. As soon as a Hindoo embraces Islam his racial character disappears. If a Mohammedan, Turk, Egyptian, Arabia, or African commits a crime the newspaper reports do not tell us that it was committed by a Turk, an Egyptian, a Syrian, or an African, but by a Mohammedan. If an Irishman, an Italian, a Spaniard, or a German commits a crime in the United States we do not say that it was committed by a Catholic, a Methodist, or a Baptist, or even by a Christian; we designate the man by his nationality.

Should Be Observed with Judgment.

We should only judge of the inherent tendencies of a religious system by observing carefully and without prejudice its general effect upon the character and habit of those who are intelligent enough to understand its basic principles and who publicly profess to teach or follow it. If we find that their lives are clean and pure and full of love and charity we may fairly say that their religious creed is good. One of the most potent reasons for the unfavorable opinion of Islam and its professed followers which prevails in America and Europe today is the disposition of the people of the West to judge the people of the East by our Western standard of civilization.

There is a class of Mussulmans and Hindoos and Buddhists in the East with whom the Western missionaries rarely come in contact, and when they do, if there is no discussion of religious doctrines, because these "heathen" have learned by experience that it is worse than a waste of time to argue over such matters. It will probably surprise many people here to know that nearly all the more intelligent and highly educated Mussulmans of India are quite as well informed as to the history and doctrines of their fellow religionists as they are concerning their own. We Mussulmans firmly believe that the teachings of Moses, Abraham, Jesus, and Mohammed were substantially the same.

In order to realize the influence of Islam upon the social condition and to comprehend and appreciate the teachings of Mohammed, his whole life and apparent motives must be inspected and analyzed carefully and without prejudice. Like every other truly inspired teacher he showed that there were two aspects or divisions of the spiritual knowledge he had acquired—one for the masses who were so thoughtly occupied with the affairs of this world that they had only a limited portion of their mental faculties for religion, and the other for those who were capable of comprehending the higher spiritual truth and to realize that it was better to lay up treasures for the life to come than to enjoy the pleasures of this world.

Polygamy Chief Objection Raised.

The chief objection raised by the people of the Western world to Islam is generally polygamy. It is quite generally believed that polygamy and the Purdah, or exclusion of females, is a part of the Islamic system. This is not true. There is only one word in the Koran which can possibly be distorted into an excuse for polygamy, and that is practically a prohibition of it. I never met but two Musulmans in my life who had more than one wife. There is nothing in the sayings of the Prophet nor in the Koran warranting or permitting the Purdah. During the life of the prophet and the early caliphates, the Arabian women went abroad freely, and, what is more, were honored, respected, and fully protected in the exercise of their rights and privileges.

Islam has been called "The religion of the sword," and there are thousands of good people in America and Europe who really believe that Mohammed went into battle with his sword in one hand and the Koran in the other. The truth is that the Prophet never encouraged nor consented to the propagation of Islam by force, and the Koran plainly forbids it. It says: "Let there be no forcing in religion; the right way has been made clearly distinguishable from the wrong one. If the Lord had pleased, all who are on the earth would have believed together; and will thou force men to be believers?" Our Prophet himself was an entirely non-aggressive and peace-loving as the typical Shaker.

It has been charged that slavery is a part of the Islamic system in the face of the fact that Mohammed discouraged it, by the simple fact of his making the liberation of a slave one of the most meritorious acts a person can perform. It has also been said that Mohammed and the Koran denied a soul to woman and ranked her with the animal. The Koran plainly teaches her her complete equality with man and the Prophet's teachings often place her in a superior position to the males in some respect. The property rights which American women have enjoyed for only a few years have been enjoyed by Mohammedan women for 1,900 years; and today there is no class of women in the world whose rights are so completely protected as those of the Musulman communities.

Islamic System Explained.

Now, having endeavored to dispel some of the false ideas concerning Islam, let me show you briefly what its actual teachings and practical effects are upon social conditions. Stated briefly, the Islamic system requires belief in the unity of God and in the inspiration of Mohammed. Its pillars of practice are physical and mental cleanliness, prayer, fasting, fraternity, alms-giving, and pilgrimage. There is nothing in it that tends to immorality, social degradation, superstition, or fanaticism. On the contrary, it leads to all that is purest and noblest in human character; and any professed Musulman who is unclean in his person or habits, or is cruel, untruthful, dishonest, irreverent, or fanatical fails utterly to grasp the teachings of his religion in practice.

The devout Musulman who has arrived at an intelligent comprehension of the true teachings of the prophet lives in his religion and makes it a paramount principle of his existence. It is with him in all his goings and comings during the day, and he is never so completely occupied with his business or worldly affairs that he cannot turn his back upon them when the stated hour of prayer arrives and present his soul to God. His love, his sorrows, his hopes, his fears, are all immersed in it; it is his last thought when he lies down to sleep at night and the first to enter his mind at dawn when the voice of the muezzin sings out lowly and clearly from the minaret to the mosque, waking the soft echos of the morn with its thrilling, solemn, majestic monotones "come to prayer—prayer is better than sleep."

What Judaism Has Done for Women.

Miss Henrietta Szold of New York was then presented and read a paper on "What Judaism Has Done for Women," a summary of which follows:

I do not conceive that it would be a help to dwell upon the acknowledged virtues of the modern Jewish women, which shine out upon us from the darkness of medieval prejudice and glorify the humblest home of the Jew in squalid Ghetto. That has been fulsomely done of late. We wish to know, as it were, the ancestry of such steadfast, incorruptible virtue. Moreover, Judaism is so compact a system that it is hazardous to speak of any one point of faith. By reason of its conservatism it requires more than ordinary acquaintance with the entire system to understand any one tenet. Our question calls for the spiritual data about the typical woman whom Judaism has prepared for nineteenth century work. To discover it we must go back to the nineteen hundred years ago, to the women that presided over the tent of Abraham. Abraham stands out in the historic picture of mankind as the typical father. He it was of whom it was known that he would command his children, and his household after him, that they should keep the way of the Lord, to do righteousness and justice. What was Sarah's share in this paramount work of a patriarch? Ishmael was to be removed in order that Isaac, the disciple of righteousness and justice, might not be lured away from the way of the Lord. In connection with this plan, wholly educational in its aims, it is enjoined upon Abraham: "In all that Sarah may say unto thee, hearken unto her voice."

The next generation again illustrates, not the sameness in function, but equality in position of the husband and wife. Isaac and Rebecca differ in their conception of educational discipline and factors. But Rebecca, more energetic than her husband, follows up sentiment and perception with practical action. She makes effectual her conviction that mankind will be blessed through the gentleness of Jacob, while Esau's rule means relapse into barbarism. From the trend of the story we may infer that there must have been some unwholesome discussion between father and mother about the comparative merits of the two favorites, and the methods of bringing up children in general. There is an echo in Rebecca's plaint: "I am weary of my life because of the daughters of Heth; what shall Jacob my husband marry?" "If Jacob," she continues, "takes a wife from the daughters of Heth such as these, from the daughters of the land, what should I do with my life?" Rebecca is indeed the great individual of the transition period of her days, both in her feminine attractions and in her earnest earnestness. To her strong character is in doubtless due that Isaac became a strict monogamist, a fact perhaps making, by the side of Abraham's and Jacob's numerous additions to civilization's work, his sole positive contribution to its advance.

Ideals That Have Come Down in History.

Such are the ideals of equality between man and woman that have come down to us from the days of the Patriarchs.

Women continued to be held in high esteem. We hear of the mothers of the greatest men, of Yocheb'ed, the mother of Moses, and of Hannah, the mother of Samuel and the sole director of his earthly career. We still read of fathers and mothers acting in equal conjunction, as in the disastrous youth of Samson. It was the Israelite's crown of distinction that his wife was his companion, whose equality was so acknowledged that he made with her a covenant. But this crown was dragged in the mire when he married the daughter of the strange god.

Direst misfortune taught Israel the folly of worshiping strange gods, but the blandishments of the daughters of a strange god produce the enactments of many a law by the rabbis of the Talmud. Here was the problem that confronted them: Israel's ideals of womanhood were high, but the nations around acted up to a brutal standard, and Israel was not likely to remain untainted. They solved it in a truly Jewish way. Both in a Jewish spirit and on a Jewish basis. As always in Judaism, they dwelt with a condition and strove, by modifying it, to realize the ideals of their theory. It was ever thus. Clear of vision, the law-giver prophet could not fail to see that Israel stiffnecked, unmindful of its mission, participating in the human fault of asserting brute strength over the physically weak, would soon adopt the lower standards unless restrained by iron-handed law.

Stringent Laws for the Sexes.

Thus Mosaic legislation recognizes the exceptional situation of a celibacy forced by woman and profits by its knowledge thereof, to lay down stringent regulations ordering the relation of the sexes. We have the rights of woman guarded with respect to inheritance, to giving in marriage in the marriage relation, and with respect to divorce. The maid servant, the captive taken in war, the hated wife, the first wife to be dethroned by a successor, they all are remembered and protected. But woman's greatest safeguard lay in the fact that both marriage and divorce among the Jews were civil transactions connected with certain amount of formality. We hear of bill of divorcement as early as the times of Moses. Marriage was preceded in some cases by the space of a whole year, during which the woman remained with her father, by the making of a contract of betrothal which in every way was as binding as the act of marriage itself.

Thus Malachi's expression, "The wife of the covenant," was not an empty phrase. It indicates a substantial reality and at the same time emphasizes the difference between Israel's well regulated moral household and the irregularities and violences of troubled lands.

This then was the Jewish basis upon which the rabbis could and did build. Now, finally, with what fitness to meet the nineteenth century demands as Judaism endowed her daughters? Our pulses are quickened and throbbing with the new currents of an age of social dissatisfaction and breathless endeavor. Perhaps the sometimes protecting walls have thickened into prison walls, and in the effort to burst them one spiritual wing will flutter to death. Not so. The nineteenth century Jewess is wholly free to do as and what she wishes, nor need she abate one jot of her Judaism. The Talmudic laws guard her against brute force, protect her from encroachment, and defend her dignity.

If this industrial age has also, as has been said, an honorable age, despite its complexity, to patriarchial ideas of equality, if it is purged of the vicious principle that might is right, attempts no encroachments, and holds inviolably sacred woman's dignity as its own, then these ideals have no reason for existence and fall naturally into desuetude.

Christianity as a Social Force.

"Christianity as a Social Force" was the subject of an address by Richard T. Ely, director of the School of Economics, Political Science, and History in the University of Wisconsin at Madison. He said in substance:

Christianity is a social force. Other religions are also social forces, but in the degree to which Christianity carries its social nature we have one of its essential peculiarities. Judaism as a social force worked chiefly within national boundaries. Its aim within the nation was to establish an ideal commonwealth, in which neither pauperism nor plutocracy should be known. The social ideal of pure religion meant an effort to reach this ideal, and the prophets were great social reformers who voiced the yearning cry of the nation for righteous social relations. Unlike the Roman codes of the Western world the Jewish law was positive and constructive, as well as negative and repressive. It perpetually commanded "Thou shalt," as well as "Thou shalt not." The law was to the weak Israel and to the oppressed a stronghold. All the legislation of Moses had in view the development of a national brotherhood, and as a means to the accomplishment of this end it aimed to prevent the division of Israel into widely separated classes. Economic extremes were dreaded and to produce equality of opportunity was the desire of every true Hebrew leader.

At the same time the Hebrew commonwealth was never designed to be a pure democracy. An aristocratic element was favored because it was endeavored to secure the leadership of the wise and gifted, to whom obedience was enjoined on all. Equality of all in faculties and fitness for government were absurdities, but while it seeks to bring about the most radical changes peacefully it has forces within it which nothing can withstand. The opposition of malevolence to social progress must be a fruitless opposition, for in the end the peace of Christ must triumph.

Individual Efforts Not Sufficient.

The last speaker of the afternoon was Prof. C. R. Henderson of Chicago University. His address was entitled "Individual Efforts at Reform Not Sufficient." In substance he said:

Men, when compared with an ideal standard, are informed and deformed. Vivid is the contrast between an undeveloped babe and an athletic soldier; between the wasp-waist of a Paris fashion plate and the vigorous grace of the Venus of Milo in the Louvre gallery. Mankind has an ideal standard, or it would never see deformity. It is the moral ideal which we identify with our object of worship. Our religion stands over against our actual conduct and character, awes us to shame, stirs us to divine discontent, fills us with sublime aspirations.

Deformed men perform monstrous deeds. Their works are imperfect, sometimes hellish. Outward actions proceed from inward states, reveal the soul, then return upon the soul to torment and defile it. The artist becomes enamored of his statue. The story of Frankenstein shows a man at work upon a giant without a conscience, and the work of his hands terrorizes the maker as his tyrant. Men out of the impulses of their bodies and the treasures of their souls form families, schools, newspapers, courts, governments, churches, and then these social institutions turn back upon men and shape them as in iron molds.

Men Born Animals but Born Again.

Christianity makes "regeneration" primary and essential. Men are born animals, but are born again when they discern God—that is, when God discovers himself to the capacious soul.

When we come to instruments of reform we must find them in institutions, in social organs. The individual is always a member of the social body and can be touched only through socialized agencies.

A human person, as known to us, is in a complex of body and spirit. On one side a man is related to nature, on the other to man and to God. The relation is not merely artificial, prestablished harmony, but a real interconnection of vital bonds. A human person is, by nature—that is, by divine creation and appointment—a social being. Inner instinct and outward conditions make him social. He is born into the family, a natural, social institution, and then he is nourished, protected, taught the rudiments of all the intellectual possessions of his race, as language, morals, trade, play, justice, and religion.

Arrived at the adult age he discovers a social network of schools, journals, governments, churches, customs, laws already prepared to act upon him and for him. These have not much respect for his individual will. He finds it easier to bow than to reshape. By reform, then, we may mean a change of ourselves or of others from a lower to a higher moral level, and the proposition I shall illustrate is this: We cannot ignore socialized effort embodied in physical form without great loss of power and efficiency. It is wise to state the case for purely individual and spiritual efforts at reform.

Spiritual Life Above the Church.

Spiritual life rises above all human institutions, above even the church. There is a love whose object is not earthly. There is a life of faith, conscience and hope of desire which is not produced by abundance of food and fullness of blood, by the force of custom, nor by the edict of man. There is a morality which towers above all that the State can require and furnish. Religion transcends all the works of men. It knows of one who makes his presence felt in the depth of spirit apart from all physical and human agencies and who gives power to defy. If need be, all nature and all mankind.

The wise man of virtue is above human law so far as his will is with the perfect, who is the source of law. The good man, with treasures above for his family, deals honestly with his customers, is faithful to his tasks without once thinking what the priests may do in case he neglects. His own conscience requires of him costly actions which no legislator would dream of requiring. Having been treated graciously by the Lord he gladly takes up a cross; he makes sacrifices for others. It would be impossible to frame statutes to inclose such refined and delicate feelings, such soaring motives.

It is vain to attempt to make men moral and religious by statute and penalty. The magistrate can make a hypocrite, but never a believer. The Kingdom of God will ever be beyond the institutions of power and authority and can never be identified with the State. The State has an eye to overt actions, but cannot measure motives and sentiments. There are vast tracts of holiness on which the ruler of State can never lay his surveying chains. No human government ever was or ever will be found wise and good enough to control by voluntary submission of all of a nation. Moral laws promulgated by human law-givers in the name of deity are sure to partake of the imperfections of the age; they become obsolete, then obstructive. Even socialists who would extend the powers of government over all capital would leave men secure in the title of their homes and in the exercise of their faith.

Human Law Cannot Create Religious Life.

The coarse machinery of the best human law cannot create the religious life, and its inference is sure to mar that right. A bridge factory is not adapted to the production of delicate microscopes and chronometers. Material wealth, even if it were universally distributed, would not of itself bring content and satisfaction. Selfishness would make this earth a hell, even if it should disappear and all men were clothed in purple and dined like epicurists off plates of gold. Every essential relation of life requires peculiar and appropriate satisfaction and tolerates no substitute. Food satisfies hunger; water quenches thirst; fire warms the shivering; music delights the ear; pictures please the eye; domestic love gratifies domestic affections; industry and commerce supplies the material means for all kinds of gratification; religious and righteous government secures order and tranquillity; schools give knowledge. But not all these alone, nor all of them together, can satisfy the need for food. God alone can fill one need of the perfect love, the absolute good, the eternal life, the ideal of holiness, the unity of thought, love, and power in the universe.

Reforms must deal with individuals. There is no substitute for personal knowledge, choice, and effort. Surround a man with the most favorable environment; furnish him with every solicitation to goodness; remove from him temptation to do evil; then introduce into the heart of the one supreme, finally decisive act of will.

Social acts are compound of separate personal decisions. Blood is red because the several globules are red. A forest is green because the leaves are green. A society is moral when its members are moral. To influence and reform society means, primarily, the instruction, conversion, improvement of distinct persons.

Society Has What It Deserves.

It is said that society has the criminals it deserves. So it has the congressmen or councilmen it deserves. Its legislature will represent the people, as surely as the mirror at a clock will report what the inside works are doing. It is needful to dwell on these two aspects of the subject, because many of those are who zealous for social and communal enterprises do not always make it clear that they see the necessity for individual and spiritual regeneration of character.

By advocating a truth with one-sided argument we bring that truth into contempt. Only related truth is strong and convincing. There is no real ground for difference between those who advocate personal action and those who plead for social action. A plant lives by its roots and also by its leaves, since its food comes from both soil and air. When the Hoosac Tunnel was cut through a mountain in Massachusetts two sets of workmen began to dig and blast from opposite points. They met in the heart of the mountain when their task was accomplished.

Both labored upon the same plan and toward a single end. Each man did his personal task and all together achieved a success impossible for any one toiling alone. One great dramatist tells the pictured truth:

Dramatist's Pictured Truth.

"Therefore doth heaven divide
The state of man in divers functions,
Setting endeavor in continual motion,
To which is fixed, as an aim or butt,
Obedience; for so work the honey bees,
Creatures that by a rule in nature teach
The act of order to a peopled kingdom;
They have a king and officers of sorts;
Where some, like magistrates, correct at home,
Others, like merchants, venture trade abroad,
Others, like soldiers, armed in their stings,
Make boot upon the summer's velvet buds;
Which pillage they with merry march bring home
To the tent royal of their Emperor;
Who, busied in his Majesty, surveys
The singing masons building roofs of gold,
The civil citizens kneading up the honey,
The poor mechanic porters crowding in
Their heavy burdens at his narrow gates,
The sad-eyed justice, with his surly hum,
Delivering o'er to executor's pole
No lazy yawning drone. I infer:
That many things, having full reference
To one consent, may work continuously,
So may a thousand actions, once afoot,
End in one purpose, and be all well born
Without defeat."

Social Plan Means Individual Effort.

We turn to the correlated and complementary truth: Individual effort at reform must be a part of a social plan, and spiritual forces must become embodied if they are to be redemptive. This principle is implied in the Christian teaching of the incarnation and of the church. Paul's comparison of humanity redeemed to a body composed of reciprocally dependent and united members expresses the principle. The old Roman fable of the "Billy goat and its members" was used by the orator to reconcile alienated citizens in turbulent times.

A society is not exactly like a human body in all particulars. There are obvious and essential differences. But there are likenesses which make the comparison instructive. All conscious members of a community are vitally dependent on all others at some point. It would be useless to urge this common place truth if it were not so often practically denied. There lingers a deep suspicion in many devout minds that in pressing society reforms we are neglecting personal and spiritual methods.

Perhaps this suspicion is partially justified by the exaggerated representatives of some who urge governmental and economical remedies for moral and spiritual maladies. It is often supposed that when we speak of "social" as contrasted with "individual" effort we mean "political." But the word "social" covers al united purposeful action of men. The state is only one social organization among many. It is most conspicuous, although not in all respects the most important. The family is more fundamental and universal. The newspaper with its constituency, the school, the club, the guild, the trades' union, the association, the corporation, the citizens' league, the lodge, and all social organs for the formation of opinion, the expression of judgment, the manifestation of purpose, the execution of designs. The State embodies only that part of the public collective will which can be enforced without serious revolt. Other organizations, within the sphere of their activity, do not need to wait for the slow and ponderous movement of the collective will.

Materials for Life Ready for Man.

The materials for a man's life are on the field when he arrives; and not created by him, but given to him. He is an architect of his fortunes, but the quarry of marble was laid down long enough before he was born. Nature gives the physical environment of our lives, colors our skin, shapes our frame, determines our temperament, limits our strength. Nature may be modified by human action, but within strict limits.

Language is a social product. No single Cadmus invented the alphabet. Language is more than an instrument of individual thought; it is a social agent for delivering in advance what each man shall think, and feel, and do.

In literature we discover the ripe fruits of the meditations, reflections, observations, sufferings, aspirations of all past races.

Ceremonies, conventionalities, etiquette, customs, moral requirements, rites, maxims, proverbs, arise by slow degrees out of the shadowy past. These have no known authors, the race is the author. They begin to mold and shape the growing boy as the "shades of the prison-house close about him. Men in their prime stripped of illusions discover that youth can fancy all things, but can perform few things. No one believes in Aladdin's lamp after childhood. Imagination leaps all bounds, but action is chained to a stake and social environment measures the length of the chain.

Law Is a Social Growth.

Law exists with government before the man is born. It is a social growth, not a legislative creation out of nothing. It dominates the individual and his hand is lifted against it only to be paralyzed. Law and custom are like the serpent whose length goes around the world. Who shall lift its folds? To change the individual all these environments must be considered. So far as the social fact is helpful we may use it. We ought to own it.

When that environment is saturated with evil we must have much charity for the individual and attack the system which enslaves him. Most reform work would proceed with greater speed and less haste and loss if this fact of social environment was more fully considered. It does not annihilate freedom and responsibility, but it modifies the practical possibility of action for all of us. Let us bring these rather abstract statements into the light of concrete problems.

How can we reform the "abnormal man"? The dependent pauper, the defective in mind, the delinquent criminal—how shall we save these and help them to live a useful life?

Many good people live as though there were no abnormal men. Their preaching, their labors, their measures are well adapted to ordinary citizens living in homes under the influences of newspapers and churches. When one is thoroughly awakened to the reality of beggary and crime the first attempts to remedy are aimless almsgiving, wild schemes of impracticability, severity, and tearful sentimentalism.

As Lady Henry Somerset Views It.

Lady Henry Somerset, aroused from a dream of selfish luxury in the fair houses of her enthusiasm for humanity, flings money to the hungry crowd who besiege her castle gates. Then she erects conventicles for zealous preachers. Then she discovers that one root of this misery is the drink curse and the pious are the temperance reformers. Then she sees that all these efforts are hopeless unless supplemented by a labor reform which will insure a mouse something better than a pigsty, and in income something better than sufficient to feed a cob house or a prime cow.

Mr. C. D. Wright surveys the whole range of misery in this country and Europe and declares: "As the condition of the laborer rises pauperism and criminality fall. Employment of the unemployed will not stop pauperism and crime, education will not, Christianity will not, but all these combined will work together with great powers for good and will go far."

Schiffle says: "Social, and not merely individual evil, immorality and lawlessness grow to be a widespread power and temporarily a collective power, superior to law and morality. This power organizes itself into a formidable army to fight against morals and law as in the dangerous classes."

These organized bandits have their clubs and associations in all our great cities. They crack their whips over political conventions and dictate nominations to Mayors and Governors and Councils.

These facts are enough to show that to save one abnormal man out of this ruin we must go systematically and mildly to work. Guerrilla fighting will not do. Individual ideal conduct of a nation. Moral laws promulgated by human law-givers in the name of deity are sure to partake of the imperfections of the age; they become obsolete, then obstructive. Even socialists who would extend the powers of government over all capital would leave men secure in the title of their homes and in the exercise of their faith.

Human Law Cannot Create Religious Life.

The coarse machinery of the best human law cannot create the religious life, and its inference is sure to mar that right. A bridge factory is not adapted to the production of delicate microscopes and chronometers. Material wealth, even if it were universally distributed, would not of itself bring content and satisfaction. Selfishness would make this earth a hell, even if it should disappear and all men were clothed in purple and dined like epicurists off plates of gold. Every essential relation of life requires peculiar and appropriate satisfaction and tolerates no substitute. Food satisfies hunger; water quenches thirst; fire warms the shivering; music delights the ear; pictures please the eye; domestic love gratifies domestic affections; industry and commerce supplies the material means for all kinds of gratification; religious and righteous government secures order and tranquillity; schools give knowledge. But not all these alone, nor all of them together, can satisfy the need for food. God alone can fill one need of the perfect love, the absolute good, the eternal life, the ideal of holiness, the unity of thought, love, and power in the universe.

Reforms must deal with individuals. There is no substitute for personal knowledge, choice, and effort. Surround a man with the most favorable environment; furnish him with every solicitation to goodness; remove from him temptation to do evil; then introduce into the heart of the one supreme, finally decisive act of will.

Social acts are compound of separate personal decisions. Blood is red because the several globules are red. A forest is green because the leaves are green. A society is moral when its members are moral. To influence and reform society means, primarily, the instruction, conversion, improvement of distinct persons.

Society Has What It Deserves.

It is said that society has the criminals it deserves. So it has the congressmen or councilmen it deserves. Its legislature will represent the people, as surely as the mirror at a clock will report what the inside works are doing. It is needful to dwell on these two aspects of the subject, because many of those are who zealous for social and communal enterprises do not always make it clear that they see the necessity for individual and spiritual regeneration of character.

By advocating a truth with one-sided argument we bring that truth into contempt. Only related truth is strong and convincing. There is no real ground for difference between those who advocate personal action and those who plead for social action. A plant lives by its roots and also by its leaves, since its food comes from both soil and air. When the Hoosac Tunnel was cut through a mountain in Massachusetts two sets of workmen began to dig and blast from opposite points. They met in the heart of the mountain when their task was accomplished.

Both labored upon the same plan and toward a single end. Each man did his personal task and all together achieved a success impossible for any one toiling alone. One great dramatist tells the pictured truth:

Dramatist's Pictured Truth.

"Therefore doth heaven divide
The state of man in divers functions,
Setting endeavor in continual motion,
To which is fixed, as an aim or butt,
Obedience; for so work the honey bees,
Creatures that by a rule in nature teach
The act of order to a peopled kingdom;
They have a king and officers of sorts;
Where some, like magistrates, correct at home,
Others, like merchants, venture trade abroad,
Others, like soldiers, armed in their stings,
Make boot upon the summer's velvet buds;
Which pillage they with merry march bring home
To the tent royal of their Emperor;
Who, busied in his Majesty, surveys
The singing masons building roofs of gold,
The civil citizens kneading up the honey,
The poor mechanic porters crowding in
Their heavy burdens at his narrow gates,
The sad-eyed justice, with his surly hum,
Delivering o'er to executor's pole
No lazy yawning drone. I infer:
That many things, having full reference
To one consent, may work continuously,
So may a thousand actions, once afoot,
End in one purpose, and be all well born
Without defeat."

Social Plan Means Individual Effort.

We turn to the correlated and complementary truth: Individual effort at reform must be a part of a social plan, and spiritual forces must become embodied if they are to be redemptive. This principle is implied in the Christian teaching of the incarnation and of the church. Paul's comparison of humanity redeemed to a body composed of reciprocally dependent and united members expresses the principle. The old Roman fable of the "Billy goat and its members" was used by the orator to reconcile alienated citizens in turbulent times.

A society is not exactly like a human body in all particulars. There are obvious and essential differences. But there are likenesses which make the comparison instructive. All conscious members of a community are vitally dependent on all others at some point. It would be useless to urge this common place truth if it were not so often practically denied. There lingers a deep suspicion in many devout minds that in pressing society reforms we are neglecting personal and spiritual methods.

Perhaps this suspicion is partially justified by the exaggerated representatives of some who urge governmental and economical remedies for moral and spiritual maladies. It is often supposed that when we speak of "social" as contrasted with "individual" effort we mean "political." But the word "social" covers al united purposeful action of men. The state is only one social organization among many. It is most conspicuous, although not in all respects the most important. The family is more fundamental and universal. The newspaper with its constituency, the school, the club, the guild, the trades' union, the association, the corporation, the citizens' league, the lodge, and all social organs for the formation of opinion, the expression of judgment, the manifestation of purpose, the execution of designs. The State embodies only that part of the public collective will which can be enforced without serious revolt. Other organizations, within the sphere of their activity, do not need to wait for the slow and ponderous movement of the collective will.

Materials for Life Ready for Man.

The materials for a man's life are on the field when he arrives; and not created by him, but given to him. He is an architect of his fortunes, but the quarry of marble was laid down long enough before he was born. Nature gives the physical environment of our lives, colors our skin, shapes our frame, determines our temperament, limits our strength. Nature may be modified by human action, but within strict limits.

Language is a social product. No single Cadmus invented the alphabet. Language is more than an instrument of individual thought; it is a social agent for delivering in advance what each man shall think, and feel, and do.

In literature we discover the ripe fruits of the meditations, reflections, observations, sufferings, aspirations of all past races.

Ceremonies, conventionalities, etiquette, customs, moral requirements, rites, maxims, proverbs, arise by slow degrees out of the shadowy past. These have no known authors, the race is the author. They begin to mold and shape the growing boy as the "shades of the prison-house close about him. Men in their prime stripped of illusions discover that youth can fancy all things, but can perform few things. No one believes in Aladdin's lamp after childhood. Imagination leaps all bounds, but action is chained to a stake and social environment measures the length of the chain.

Law Is a Social Growth.

Law exists with government before the man is born. It is a social growth, not a legislative creation out of nothing. It dominates the individual and his hand is lifted against it only to be paralyzed. Law and custom are like the serpent whose length goes around the world. Who shall lift its folds? To change the individual all these environments must be considered. So far as the social fact is helpful we may use it. We ought to own it.

When that environment is saturated with evil we must have much charity for the individual and attack the system which enslaves him. Most reform work would proceed with greater speed and less haste and loss if this fact of social environment was more fully considered. It does not annihilate freedom and responsibility, but it modifies the practical possibility of action for all of us. Let us bring these rather abstract statements into the light of concrete problems.

How can we reform the "abnormal man"? The dependent pauper, the defective in mind, the delinquent criminal—how shall we save these and help them to live a useful life?

Many good people live as though there were no abnormal men. Their preaching, their labors, their measures are well adapted to ordinary citizens living in homes under the influences of newspapers and churches. When one is thoroughly awakened to the reality of beggary and crime the first attempts to remedy are aimless almsgiving, wild schemes of impracticability, severity, and tearful sentimentalism.

As Lady Henry Somerset Views It.

Lady Henry Somerset, aroused from a dream of selfish luxury in the fair houses of her enthusiasm for humanity, flings money to the hungry crowd who besiege her castle gates. Then she erects conventicles for zealous preachers. Then she discovers that one root of this misery is the drink curse and the pious are the temperance reformers. Then she sees that all these efforts are hopeless unless supplemented by a labor reform which will insure a mouse something better than a pigsty, and in income something better than sufficient to feed a cob house or a prime cow.

Mr. C. D. Wright surveys the whole range of misery in this country and Europe and declares: "As the condition of the laborer rises pauperism and criminality fall. Employment of the unemployed will not stop pauperism and crime, education will not, Christianity will not, but all these combined will work together with great powers for good and will go far."

Schiffle says: "Social, and not merely individual evil, immorality and lawlessness grow to be a widespread power and temporarily a collective power, superior to law and morality. This power organizes itself into a formidable army to fight against morals and law as in the dangerous classes."

These organized bandits have their clubs and associations in all our great cities. They crack their whips over political conventions and dictate nominations to Mayors and Governors and Councils.

These facts are enough to show that to save one abnormal man out of this ruin we must go systematically and mildly to work. Guerrilla fighting will not do. Individual ideal conduct of a nation. Moral laws promulgated by human law-givers in the name of deity are sure to partake of the imperfections of the age; they become obsolete, then obstructive. Even socialists who would extend the powers of government over all capital would leave men secure in the title of their homes and in the exercise of their faith.

Human Law Cannot Create Religious Life.

The coarse machinery of the best human law cannot create the religious life, and its inference is sure to mar that right. A bridge factory is not adapted to the production of delicate microscopes and chronometers. Material wealth, even if it were universally distributed, would not of itself bring content and satisfaction. Selfishness would make this earth a hell, even if it should disappear and all men were clothed in purple and dined like epicurists off plates of gold. Every essential relation of life requires peculiar and appropriate satisfaction and tolerates no substitute. Food satisfies hunger; water quenches thirst; fire warms the shivering; music delights the ear; pictures please the eye; domestic love gratifies domestic affections; industry and commerce supplies the material means for all kinds of gratification; religious and righteous government secures order and tranquillity; schools give knowledge. But not all these alone, nor all of them together, can satisfy the need for food. God alone can fill one need of the perfect love, the absolute good, the eternal life, the ideal of holiness, the unity of thought, love, and power in the universe.

Reforms must deal with individuals. There is no substitute for personal knowledge, choice, and effort. Surround a man with the most favorable environment; furnish him with every solicitation to goodness; remove from him temptation to do evil; then introduce into the heart of the one supreme, finally decisive act of will.

Social acts are compound of separate personal decisions. Blood is red because the several globules are red. A forest is green because the leaves are green. A society is moral when its members are moral. To influence and reform society means, primarily, the instruction, conversion, improvement of distinct persons.

Society Has What It Deserves.

It is said that society has the criminals it deserves. So it has the congressmen or councilmen it deserves. Its legislature will represent the people, as surely as the mirror at a clock will report what the inside works are doing. It is needful to dwell on these two aspects of the subject, because many of those are who zealous for social and communal enterprises do not always make it clear that they see the necessity for individual and spiritual regeneration of character.

By advocating a truth with one-sided argument we bring that truth into contempt. Only related truth is strong and convincing. There is no real ground for difference between those who advocate personal action and those who plead for social action. A plant lives by its roots and also by its leaves, since its food comes from both soil and air. When the Hoosac Tunnel was cut through a mountain in Massachusetts two sets of workmen began to dig and blast from opposite points. They met in the heart of the mountain when their task was accomplished.

Both labored upon the same plan and toward a single end. Each man did his personal task and all together achieved a success impossible for any one toiling alone. One great dramatist tells the pictured truth:

Dramatist's Pictured Truth.

"Therefore doth heaven divide
The state of man in divers functions,
Setting endeavor in continual motion,
To which is fixed, as an aim or butt,
Obedience; for so work the honey bees,
Creatures that by a rule in nature teach
The act of order to a peopled kingdom;
They have a king and officers of sorts;
Where some, like magistrates, correct at home,
Others, like merchants, venture trade abroad,
Others, like soldiers, armed in their stings,
Make boot upon the summer's velvet buds;
Which pillage they with merry march bring home
To the tent royal of their Emperor;
Who, busied in his Majesty, surveys
The singing masons building roofs of gold,
The civil citizens kneading up the honey,
The poor mechanic porters crowding in
Their heavy burdens at his narrow gates,
The sad-eyed justice, with his surly hum,
Delivering o'er to executor's pole
No lazy yawning drone. I infer:
That many things, having full reference
To one consent, may work continuously,
So may a thousand actions, once afoot,
End in one purpose, and be all well born
Without defeat."

Social Plan Means Individual Effort.

We turn to the correlated and complementary truth: Individual effort at reform must be a part of a social plan, and spiritual forces must become embodied if they are to be redemptive. This principle is implied in the Christian teaching of the incarnation and of the church. Paul's comparison of humanity redeemed to a body composed of reciprocally dependent and united members expresses the principle. The old Roman fable of the "Billy goat and its members" was used by the orator to reconcile alienated citizens in turbulent times.

A society is not exactly like a human body in all particulars. There are obvious and essential differences. But there are likenesses which make the comparison instructive. All conscious members of a community are vitally dependent on all others at some point. It would be useless to urge this common place truth if it were not so often practically denied. There lingers a deep suspicion in many devout minds that in pressing society reforms we are neglecting personal and spiritual methods.

Perhaps this suspicion is partially justified by the exaggerated representatives of some who urge governmental and economical remedies for moral and spiritual maladies. It is often supposed that when we speak of "social" as contrasted with "individual" effort we mean "political." But the word "social" covers al united purposeful action of men. The state is only one social organization among many. It is most conspicuous, although not in all respects the most important. The family is more fundamental and universal. The newspaper with its constituency, the school, the club, the guild, the trades' union, the association, the corporation, the citizens' league, the lodge, and all social organs for the formation of opinion, the expression of judgment, the manifestation of purpose, the execution of designs. The State embodies only that part of the public collective will which can be enforced without serious revolt. Other organizations, within the sphere of their activity, do not need to wait for the slow and ponderous movement of the collective will.

Materials for Life Ready for Man.

The materials for a man's life are on the field when he arrives; and not created by him, but given to him. He is an architect of his fortunes, but the quarry of marble was laid down long enough before he was born. Nature gives the physical environment of our lives, colors our skin, shapes our frame, determines our temperament, limits our strength. Nature may be modified by human action, but within strict limits.

Language is a social product. No single Cadmus invented the alphabet. Language is more than an instrument of individual thought; it is a social agent for delivering in advance what each man shall think, and feel, and do.

In literature we discover the ripe fruits of the meditations, reflections, observations, sufferings, aspirations of all past races.

Ceremonies, conventionalities, etiquette, customs, moral requirements, rites, maxims, proverbs, arise by slow deg

...UELING.

...X CAME TO ... JOKE.

...Take a Cal... Hunt and He ...we and His ...ine Dye—Dis... ...e Principals— ...Is Taught a ...weetheart.

...young minister, ...ding. I once ...young man lost ...through the ter... ...joke. It hap... ...and this is the ...ame to town, ...bright, but, as ...derfully dense ...for the second ...owd of college ...e, took him out ...th had never ...and bit at the ...ps at a mouse, ...ng the callow ...s from town, ...orner holding a ...in the other ...e heartless in ...Lawrence and ...had a full and ...of the snipe ...s sat down to ...n they came, ...ould-be snipe... ...fast and a ride ...

PLEADS FOR CLOSURE.

SENATOR PLATT OFFERS A RESOLUTION FOR CHANGE OF RULES.

He Supports His Proposition with a Speech, in Which He Declares the Upper House Is Getting as Bad a Name as the British Lords Because It Does Not Get Down to Business—Silver Repeal Bill Still Being Debated—Voorhees Moves to Lay Peffer's Amendment on the Table.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 21.—[Special.]—One hour and twenty minutes' progress towards repeal was made today under the retreating leadership of Voorhees and Gorman. Instead of adjourning at 6 the Senate actually staid in session until 7:30. At this rate of progress Saturday's session may be protracted as late as 10 o'clock in the evening. Then an adjournment will be taken over Sunday and everybody will start in next week as fresh as though seven weeks had not gone by since President Cleveland called Congress in extraordinary session for the purpose of repealing the silver law and then going home.

Surface indications ought to give promise of the early passage of the repeal bill by the Senate but they do not. This afternoon Mr. Voorhees insisted on Mr. White of California going on with his speech to the end. Then he objected to the Senate adjourning, and a motion of Senator Teller to adjourn was voted down by 34 to 19. There was the usual ugly squabblings, but there was not much of a surprise in the vote. All the compromisers—Faulkner, Squire, and two or three others—voted against adjournment as they are bound to vote against it for days to come. Matt Ransom of North Carolina showed he is not ungrateful for patronage by standing up with Voorhees, and Hunton of Virginia also voted with the administration.

Subsequently an effort of Butler to secure an executive session was defeated by a smaller majority. Then after an hour of wrangling Voorhees moved the executive session, which was brief, and the Senate then adjourned. It might be supposed that with such a large majority against adjourning it would be a good time to start in on a continuous session, but the ways of Voorhees and Gorman are past finding out, and the public must grope in the darkness.

Mr. Peffer (Pop., Kas.) reintroduced the bill to provide for a bureau of loans, and asked that it lie on the table for the present. It is, with some modifications, the same as he introduced in May, 1892.

Resolution for Closure.

Mr. Platt (Rep., Conn.) offered the resolution for a closure, of which he gave notice last Tuesday. Quoth he:

The rules of the Senate ought to facilitate the transaction of business. The rules of the Senate as they stand today make it almost entirely impossible to transact business. The Senate is fast being the respect of the people. It is fast being considered a body that exists for the purpose of retarding and obstructing legislation. It is being compared in the minds of the people to the English House of Lords. And the reason of it is that under the rules it is impossible, or nearly impossible, to obtain action when there is any considerable opposition to a measure.

It may be said that in the present condition of affairs in the Senate the resolution cannot be adopted. But I believe it can be adopted just as easily as the repeal bill can be passed, and just as quickly. If a vote on the repeal bill could be reached a vote on the closure would be forced. If the consideration of the rule is passed and delayed factionally that fact will demonstrate most clearly that the opposition is obstructing and filibustering against the repeal bill. The country does not understand why the Senate does not vote. I get letters every day from my constituents, and I am a member of the minority, saying: "Why don't you do something to bring on a vote on this bill?" The trouble is the Senate rules permit unlimited debate. It is not "the courtesy of the Senate," as is generally supposed, that is involved. It is the right, under the rules, of any member of the Senate to speak when he pleases, as long as he pleases, and as often as he pleases on any pending proposition. The country may feel and Senators may feel the matter has been sufficiently discussed, but Senators in the opposition say it has not been. When is the time coming when they will admit it has been sufficiently discussed?

No Vote by Agreement.

There are just two ways, under the rules, by which a vote can be reached. One is by getting unanimous consent to take a vote at a certain time. It has been demonstrated that that method of obtaining a vote cannot be made available on the present occasion. If the Senator from Indiana (Mr. Voorhees) were to rise this morning and ask an agreement to take a vote on the repeal bill Nov. 10, he could not get it. If he could, the country would be satisfied, and Senators would be satisfied. The discussion would practically cease, and the Senate would go about other business until that date, and then the Senate would live up to its agreement. But that agreement cannot be obtained in this case. It cannot be obtained in any case where opposition is serious and where the Senators in opposition believe they have a right to struggle and to use all parliamentary means to prevent a vote. Then there is what is sometimes known as the process of "sitting it out," a harsh, almost inhuman method which does not always result as intended. The result usually is that it is the majority which surrenders on that test. That being the case why not the Senate just as well try to change its rules?

I offer this resolution in good faith. As one member of the minority side of the chamber I will stand by it through thick and thin. I do not present it by authority of the minority. I offer it believing it is practically the only way by which a vote can be reached on the repeal bill. Neither the fact that the Republican Senators who favor the bill are charged with being administration Senators nor the fact that the Democrats in the House are forcing another bill which I looked upon as fraught with disaster will affect us. We would stay here ready to second the Chairman of the Finance committee in any measure which he will propose to get a vote on the repeal bill.

Objection to Closure.

Mr. Hoar (Rep., Mass.) thought Mr. Platt's resolution was open to criticism in that he gave the Vice-President (who was not even a member of the Senate) the power of determining the action of the Senate itself—a power of fixing a day to close debate and a day to take a vote. He did not think the Senate ought to impose that duty on the Vice-President. It would practically give to the State from which the Vice-President came three Senators. He suggested a substitute for it to the effect that when any bill or resolution shall have been under consideration for more than one day it shall be in order for a Senator to demand that debate thereon be closed, and if such demand be seconded by a majority the question shall forthwith be taken without debate.

Mr. Voorhees (Dem., Ind.) said he felt the Senate and the country were under obligations to the Senator from Connecticut for the clear, fair, and affable statement of the true situation of the matter.

Mr. Lodge (Rep., Mass.) said he believed strongly in the principle of Mr. Platt's resolution. There was another right, Mr. Lodge said, more sacred in a legislative body than a right to debate, and that was the right to vote. When it appeared that unlimited debate was used for the purpose of obstruction, then that system of courtesy became impossible. To vote without debate might be hasty, might be ill considered, might be rash; but to debate and never vote was imbecility.

Mr. Hill (Dem., N. Y.) suggested an amendment to the proposed change of rules providing that when a bill has been debated on divers days, amounting in all to thirty, it shall be in order for any Senator to move to fix a date for taking a vote; that motion shall not be amendable or debatable; and that if carried by a majority, the vote on the bill and pending amendments shall be taken without further debate or amendment.

Mr. Stewart (Rep., Nev.), announced himself as ready to prove, by many precedents, the immense advantage of deliberation in the Senate and why a gag rule should not be adopted.

Mr. Teller (Rep., Colo.) also explained himself as desirous of speaking to the resolution, but he did not wish now to interfere with the Senator from California (Mr. White), who wished to address the Senate.

The resolution then went over till tomorrow, although it had been previously referred to the Committee on Rules.

Back to the Repeal Bill.

The repeal bill was then taken up, and Mr. Gallinger (Rep., N. H.) gave notice of an amendment which he intended to offer to it looking to the appointment of a monetary commission of three financial experts from private life (to be appointed by the President), three Senators, and three Representatives.

Mr. White (Dem., Cal.) at the outset said he approached the discussion of the financial subject with trepidation and proceeded to analyze the conditions that led up to the present situation, paying especial attention to the farming and laboring classes. He said in part:

There was no prosperity when the Democratic party came into power. The mortgage record refutes that assertion. It is absurd to claim the Sherman law or the presence of so much silver is a menace to the country. It can only be injurious except as the people have been led to believe, through misrepresentations made to them, that it is dangerous. The act of 1873 demonetizing silver was a blunder, rather than a crime. The United States is responsible for the prevailing conditions with reference to silver. The United States struck the first blow. The powerful and persistent efforts of the senior Senator from Ohio has borne much fruit. It is a tribute to that Senator's ability that today, on financial questions, he not only dominates his own party but is followed by many eminent Democrats. The Democratic platform must be carried out as a whole. The Democratic party is bound to do something besides repealing the Sherman act.

The Democratic party pledged itself to the repeal of the Federal election laws. It is rumored there is an influence being exerted to prevent the repeal of these laws and to sacrifice the revision of the tariff in order that a favorite measure may be carried out. But I do not believe the organization to which I belong would repudiate its pledges. I cannot believe it is the intention of any Democratic Senator to fail to carry out the great principles of the Democratic platform—legislation without discrimination against either gold or silver, the revision of the tariff, and the repeal of the obnoxious Federal election laws.

Voorhees Has No Motion.

After he had spoken for three hours and a half Mr. White suggested that if Mr. Voorhees desired to make any motion he would yield the floor and go on again tomorrow; but Mr. Voorhees preferred that Mr. White should continue. Then Mr. White declared the unconditional repeal of the Sherman law meant the total abolition of silver as a money metal. He followed with an appeal for consideration for the silver producing States and closed with a brilliant summing up of the glories and greatness of the United States and said with such a land and with men of matchless powers administering its affairs he had no doubt whatever that the republic would march on and on.

Mr. White finished his speech at 5:20, having spoken four hours and twenty minutes. He was complimented by many Senators.

Then a suggestion was made by Mr. Voorhees that it was too early for the Senate to adjourn, and that the rest of the day might be occupied by Mr. George of Mississippi in finishing the speech begun by him yesterday. Mr. George, however, preferred not to go on this evening, as he could not expect any attention after the able and brilliant speech which the Senate had just heard.

"If we cannot have further debate," said Mr. Voorhees, "then the next thing is to vote. I move to lay on the table the pending amendment to the bill [Mr. Peffer's] and on that motion I ask the yeas and nays."

Mr. Jones (Dem., Ark.) moved an adjournment, but withdrew that motion in order to allow Mr. Butler (Dem., S. C.) to move to proceed to executive business, which motion Mr. Butler made.

Mr. Voorhees insisted that his call for yeas and nays should be decided before Mr. Butler's motion was put, but the Vice-President decided against him.

Senate Refuses to Adjourn.

A motion to adjourn was then made by Mr. Walcott and was defeated, as follows:

YEAS.

ALLEN,	KYLE,	*Roach*,
Bate,	Martin,	Shoup,
Butler,	*Mitchell* (Ore.),	*Stewart*,
Call,	PEFFER,	*Teller*,
Dubois,	*Pettigrew*,	*Wolcott*—19.
Harris,	*Power*,	
Jones (Ark.),	Pugh,	

NAYS.

Allison,	*Hale*,	*Platt*,
Brice,	*Hawley*,	*Proctor*,
Caffery,	*Higgins*,	Ransom,
Camden,	Hill,	Smith,
Chandler,	*Hoar*,	*Squire*,
Faulkner,	Hunton,	*Stockbridge*,
Frye,	Lindsay,	Turpie,
Gallinger,	*Lodge*,	Vilas,
Gibson,	McPherson,	Voorhees,
Gordon,	Mills,	White (La.)—34.
Gorman,	Murphy,	
Gray,	Pasco,	

[Summary—Democrats in roman, Republicans in *italics*, Independents in SMALL CAPITALS. Yeas—19; Democrats, 8; Republicans, 8; Independents, 3. Nays—34; Democrats, 21; Republicans, 13.]

The vote was then taken on Mr. Butler's motion to proceed to executive business, and it was defeated—yeas, 20; nays, 31.

Mr. Teller moved an adjournment.

Mr. Harris (Dem., Tenn.) suggested that, by unanimous consent, the Senate proceed to executive business in order to have some appointments referred. The Senate, he said, could come back within half an hour and resume legislative business where it was left off.

Mr. Voorhees said he was compelled to object. He had a motion pending on which he desired action.

Mr. Teller said the Senator from Indiana was usually fair, but he had done today that which he (Mr. Teller) had never known to be done in the Senate before. The Senator proposed to have a vote taken on an amendment collateral to the bill, without any notice, in the absence of many Senators and at an hour when the Senate, by its traditions, had adjourned. The Senator (Mr. Voorhees) could not be ignorant of the fact that if the amendment of the Senator from Kansas was laid on the table the bill would still be open to an amendment of the same character, and not in the same words. The Senator would gain absolutely nothing by having the vote taken. He feared the Senator was held in terrorem by agencies outside of the Senate.

Teller Will Fight Long.

After some further colloquy Mr. Voorhees withdrew the motion to lay Mr. Peffer's amendment on the table and Mr. Teller withdrew his motion to adjourn.

Mr. Teller then declared the Senator from Indiana might take what steps he saw fit and he would always find on the part of the opposition somebody ready to debate the question until debate was exhausted.

Mr. Hill (Dem., N. Y.) suggested a vote might be taken on the motion to lay the Peffer amendment on the table, and that the Senate might then adjourn.

Mr. Morgan (Dem., Ala.) objected and said he had not yet read that amendment. And he subsequently made a speech calling attention to the importance of that amendment. It involved, he said, the restoration of the act of 1837, which was a free coinage act, signed, he thought, by Andrew Jackson.

Some of Mr. Morgan's remarks were taken exception to by Mr. Palmer (Dem., Ill.). No one, he said, alluding to one of Mr. Morgan's sentences, proposed to "butcher" that Senator, and the remark was only an extravagant harangue unsuited to the occasion.

The discussion was closed by some remarks by Mr. Allison as to the amendment to the bill so as to make the legal tender quality apply to silver dollars to be hereafter coined as well as to those already coined, and then on Mr. Voorhees' motion, there was a short executive session and the Senate at 7:30 adjourned until tomorrow.

OFFICE FOR JOHN KAREL OF CHICAGO

The President Nominates Him for Consul at Prague—Other Nominations.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 21.—[Special.]—Another batch of Consular nominations was sent in by the President today. The list showed Assistant Secretary Quincy has been industrious, and will be able to keep his promise of clearing out all the Republican Consuls before he retires from office Oct. 1. Among the Consuls nominated was John Karel of Chicago, who goes to Prague. Karel's appointment was asked by the Bohemians of Ohio, Indiana, and other States as well as those of Illinois. The appointment is in recognition of campaign work. The pay is good and Prague is a desirable place. Karel wanted to go back to his native country in an official capacity and his ambition has been gratified. His selection adds another to the long list of Chicago appointments at the expense of the rest of the State. It will make the Egyptian Democrats howl.

Among the nominations made today were the following:

Luther Short of Indiana, to be Consul-General at Constantinople, Turkey.

Lawrence Townsend of Pennsylvania, to be Secretary of Legation at Vienna.

D. Lynch Pringle of New York, to be Secretary of Legation to Guatemala and Honduras and Consul-General to Guatemala.

To be Consuls of the United States: Samuel B. Evans of Iowa at Managua, Nicaragua; John S. Gibson of Texas at Guaymas, Mexico; Frank A. Johnson of Ohio at Chihuahua, Mexico; Josiah L. Pearcy of Tennessee at Colon (Aspinwall), Colombia; Alexander L. Pollock of Utah at San Salvador, Salvador; Ralph Steiner of Texas at Munich, Germany; Edwin S. Wallace of South Dakota at Sivas, Turkey.

James H. Bible of Tennessee to be Attorney of the United States for the Eastern District of Tennessee.

Postmasters—Illinois: Fred A. C. Kuehle, Murphysboro; Frank Sloan, Lockport; Orrin J. Wilsey, Lena.

Indiana—John W. Colvin, Bourbon.

Missouri—Zachary T. Brawford, Unionville.

Fourth-class Postmasters have been commissioned at the following Western places:

Illinois—Fraziers, John Gwaltney; Gallatia, Charles W. Henderson.

Indiana—National Military Home, Frank C. Palmer.

Iowa—Holland, Frank Mullarky.

Michigan—Dover, Wallace L. Lyons.

Ohio—Black Band, John T. Maurer; Mineral Point, George J. Markley; Nashville, Mollie Brown; Ottoville, John J. Miller.

Wisconsin—Baldwin, Isaac M. Melgood; Camp Douglas, John Singleton; Dalton, E. D. Leigh; Georgetown, William Dent; Hulton, Thomas Haggerty; Ironton, Elizabeth A. Ford; Maiden Rock, George T. Heslin; Montfort, Charles G. Van Buren.

[John Karel is a member of the banking firm of Kasper & Karel, No. 623 Blue Island avenue, and is one of the leading Bohemians in the city and State. He has lived in Chicago for twenty years and formerly owned many acres of land in the vicinity of his home on Blue Island avenue. Upon this land he built small dwellings and he is now in receipt of a goodly income from his rentals alone. The banking house of Kasper & Karel has been in existence since 1880 and is the depository of most of the accounts of Chicago Bohemian merchants. Karel was born in Prague, but came to America when a boy. During the Washburn mayoralty campaign Karel's name was mentioned in connection with the city Treasurership on the Harrison ticket, but he refused to become a candidate for that office.]

FEDERAL TREASURY STATEMENT.

Classified Assets and Demand Liabilities on Record Yesterday.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 21.—The statement of the United States Treasurer showing the classified assets of the Treasury and demand liabilities today is as follows:

ASSETS.

Gold coin and bullion	$175,669,450
Silver dollars and bullion	332,480,029
Silver dollars and bullion, act July 14, 1890	150,968,686
Fractional silver and minor coin	13,966,531
United States notes	15,869,584
United States Treasury notes	2,899,374
Gold certificates	149,530
Silver certificates	4,058,607
National bank notes	4,767,889
Deposits with national bank depositories:	
General account	11,935,485
Disbursing officers' balances	3,634,688
Total	$716,369,862

LIABILITIES.

Gold certificates	$80,134,669
Silver certificates	329,728,504
United States Treasury notes	150,785,280
Currency certificates	6,695,000
Disbursing officers' balances, agency accounts, etc	41,767,595

Yesterday's statement shows:

Net gold on hand—Sept. 19, $97,038,095; Sept. 20, $96,305,311; decrease, $732,784.

Net legal tenders on hand—Sept. 19, $12,152,034; Sept. 20, $11,796,027; decrease, $356,007.

Net silver on hand—Sept. 19, $6,636,620; Sept. 20, $6,922,725; increase, $286,105.

Actual cash in Treasury vaults over outstanding certificates—Sept. 19, $115,826,749; Sept. 20, $115,024,063; decrease, $802,686.

Deposits in banks—Sept. 19, $12,692,539; Sept. 20, $12,412,280; decrease, $280,259.

Net cash balance—Sept. 19, $128,519,288; Sept. 20, $127,446,343; decrease, $1,082,945.

BRECKINRIDGE GETS A SETBACK.

His Demurrer to the Complaint of Miss Pollard Overruled in Court.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 21.—[Special.]—Representative Breckinridge of Kentucky today received a setback at the outset of the damage suit for $50,000 brought against him by Madeline V. Pollard by having his demurrer overruled in court. The defendant filed at the proper time a demurrer to the declaration of the suit instituted by Miss Pollard, holding that it alleged three existing contracts, whereas only a single contract of the kind could exist at the same time. Judge Cox, before whom the assassin Guiteau was tried, disposed of the demurrer of the Kentucky Congressman in a few words. He held the declaration did not make the pleading bad. It might well be said only one contract could be alleged, but he thought one contract could be well and properly set out in more than one count of the declaration. According to the ruling of the court another plea must be made by the defendant within three days, and their issue will be joined and the case placed on the calendar of the court. At present the docket is pretty full, but the newly organized Court of Appeals will facilitate matters considerably in clearing off accumulations. It is the expectation of the attorneys in the case, therefore, the trial of this much-talked of case may begin in the course of a year at the latest.

UNCERTAINTY IN WALL STREET.

No Activity in Stocks Pending the Senate's Delay of Silver Repeal.

NEW YORK, Sept 21.—[Special.]—There still comes no activity or cheerfulness into the stock market. Here and there a spurt is made and occasionally an off-hand raid; but the net result of each successive day's trading is practically nothing accomplished. Everybody seems to be hanging on the coming of good or bad news from Washington, but no news of any consequential character comes. Neither bull nor bear has any chance for gratification in the reports from Congress. Even the most pronounced bears believe that the silver bill is going to be repealed, and from the same sources come assurances of confidence that the money market before long will work into ease. If the only thing necessary to boom stock market quotations is silver repeal and money as a drug in the market the prospect ought to be cheerful enough for the bull contingent, judged even by the admissions which the biggest of the bear operators make. Further decreases are shown in railway earnings. Reports presented today are as discouraging as those of last week. It is a rare exception now when anything but a decrease is scored. Private cable dispatches from London today say that representatives of the Rothschilds are coming over here to investigate certain American properties and to determine whether or not foreign capitalists can be encouraged to put money into them. Two of the properties to be investigated are industrials with headquarters at Chicago. The other important ones are in the South. Touching the matter of the clearing-house certificates which are now down about ¼, close to $30,000,000, an important New York banker (and one who, strange as it may seem, does not like to see his name in print) told me today that from this time on cancellations of such certificates would be slow. Over $20,000,000 of the $30,000,000 outstanding is based on New York commercial paper. The people whose names are on this paper have simply been tided over—simply have had extension—during the summer. There is no sort of probability that they will be ready any time soon to take up their promissory note obligations. And this banker told me that while his bank was so situated as to be able, if it so desired, to cancel at once all the certificates it had taken out he none the less felt it to be his duty to await developments. He fears, he says, that October will have new monetary pinches in it and he wants to be in a position to take care of his regular customers. H. ALLAWAY.

IT WAS NOT IN THE LAWYER'S LINE.

A Kentuckian's Idea as to the Reason for the Celebration of Christmas.

Louisville *Times:* Curtis F. Burnham of Richmond, Ky., is one of the most successful lawyers in the blue grass section, but, like many other brilliant men, is liable to make mistakes. Some little time since Col. Burnham was employed in a suit brought by the relatives of a rich Madison County farmer, who alleged that he was crazy and should be deprived of the control of his property. Some of the best lawyers in Richmond were engaged on both sides, and the trial attracted a large crowd. When it was Col. Burnham's turn to cross-examine the defendant he very naturally tried to make the poor fellow out as feeble-minded as possible, and asked him questions calculated to show that he was mentally irresponsible.

"My good fellow," said the Colonel, "tell me, do you know what Christmas is?"

"Of course I do," retorted the man. "It's a day when you give presents."

"Very good," responded the lawyer blandly, nodding his head at the spectators, "but why do we give presents? What do we commemorate upon that day?"

This proved a puzzler for the defendant, who very candidly replied that he didn't know anything about it.

"Of course not, of course not," exclaimed Col. Burnham triumphantly, with a knowing glance around the court room. "Here you are living in this enlightened age, within sight and sound of dozens of churches, you have seen this sacred festival celebrated year after year, and yet you do not know that we observe it in commemoration of the crucifixion of our Redeemer."

The outburst of laughter provoked by this remark was so terrific that it was a long time before silence could be enforced or before Col. Burnham realized his break. The jury decided immediately afterward that the defendant was sane and could not be legally deprived of his property when a man whose brilliancy has never been questioned was equally at sea when it came to telling why Christmas was celebrated.

Do you want to be strong? David Nicholson's liquid bread (St. Louis) will cure you. It is a pure malt extract.

DAY SET FOR REPEAL.

HOUSE TO VOTE TO DESTROY FEDERAL ELECTION LAWS OCT. 10.

Administration Democrats Surrender to the Opponents of Honest Ballots, and Thereby Place in the Hands of the Silverites a Club—Tammany a Factor in Bringing About That Which the South Demands—Debate Will Begin Next Tuesday—Economy in Little Things.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 21.—[Special.]—Oct. 10 will witness the ripping up of the Federal election laws. The Democratic party in Congress is fully united on this point. There are some differences of opinion regarding details, but on the main question there is none. Harmony has been secured, and the administration Democrats after a weak pretense of resisting have surrendered. It might be added incidentally that if there is anything left of the Administration's unconditional repeal of silver purchases by Oct. 10 that day will also probably see the last nail driven in its coffin.

The Republican Representatives and Senators who were appealed to to keep down all other questions at the extraordinary session called for silver repeal did so. Their reward has been to have the wiping out of the laws for the protection of the ballot-box thrust into their faces at the first chance. It is not probable any Republican member of Congress who favors repeal of silver purchases will change his views on financial issues by the action of a Democratic majority in raising a purely partisan issue. The twenty-five Republican Senators who have been waiting a chance to vote for unconditional silver repeal whenever Messrs. Voorhees and Gorman should give it to them will still vote for it if a vote is ever reached. But in the meantime a club has been placed in the hands of the silverites, the force of which everybody knows.

The House Democrats were good enough to fix a date for the repeal of the election laws even earlier than had been asked. The silver leaders in the Senate know all they have got to do is to talk against time till Oct. 10, when a new issue will be brought before the Senate, which will inevitably complicate the financial legislation. They will have the further encouragement in talking against time that the Democratic leaders will under no circumstances resort to clôsure for the purpose of bringing the debate to an end.

Administration Is Responsible.

I has been sought to show that the administration or anti-silver Democrats are not responsible for the course of their party in the House. This is not true. Naturally many free coinage Democrats who voted for silver repeal under the lash of the administration or with the promise of office are glad to see a policy adopted which means its death. But these were not the majority shaping the policy of the House. The election law repeal is brought up and made a special order through the Committee on Rules, which is composed for legislative purposes of Speaker Crisp, Catchings of Mississippi, and Outhwaite of Ohio. The Speaker's influence was thrown in favor of silver repeal, while his colleagues, Catchings and Outhwaite, were urgent, persistent supporters of that policy.

More than this, the Tammany delegation from New York City, headed by Bourke Cockran and the renegade Fitch, pleaded strenuously for silver repeal. Yet it is this delegation which has backed up the South in the imperious demand that the election laws be wiped off the statute books before the Virginia election. Tracey, John DeWitt Warner, and the other administration followers made no serious fight against their party's policy. The same is true of the Western democrats, who were so anxious for Republican aid in securing silver legislation and who promised in return that they would oppose any other legislation at the extraordinary session. Not one of them has stood out against Tammany and the South. So when the responsibility comes to be met, the whole Democratic party will have to meet it.

Slim Attendance in the House.

There were many empty seats in the House at noon today. The journal having been read, Mr. Reed (Rep., Maine) suggested the document was not correct. The Speaker replied he was of the impression it was not correct. The Speaker took the journal to examine it, and while he was doing so Mr. Reed and Mr. Outhwaite had a passage with vocal foils which disturbed the Speaker in his examination, and he finally called both men to order and declared debate was out of order. Thereupon Mr. Reed suggested the approval of the journal be postponed until the Speaker had an opportunity to examine it, no rights of any member to find objection to it being surrendered in the meantime. This course was followed, and the House proceeded to business without approving the journal.

Mr. Catchings (Dem., Miss.) from the Committee on Rules reported a resolution providing that Sept. 26 the House shall proceed to the consideration of the Federal election bill; that debate shall continue until Oct. 9, at the close of which day the previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill in all its stages; and that Oct. 10 the various votes shall be taken without debate or intervening motions. Mr. Catchings demanded the previous question, and the yeas and nays were ordered—yeas, 175; nays, 4.

Mr. Reed, referring to a remark made yesterday by Mr. Catchings, denied that he had lectured the Democratic side. His words had not been a lecture; they had been in the nature of an address to a kindergarten school. [Laughter.] He contended the House yesterday had established a one-man power—of which he had formerly heard something himself—and he denounced the authority which had been given to the Committee on Rules to originate legislation.

Committee's Report Adopted.

The report of the Committee on Rules was adopted: Yeas, 179; nays, 3.

Mr. Rusk (Dem., Md.) presented a report of the Committee on Accounts recommending that those committees to which clerks were assigned in the Fifty-second Congress—thirty-six in number—be assigned clerks in the Fifty-third Cougress.

Mr. Paynter (Dem., Ky.) for himself and Mr. Mutchler (Dem., Pa.) presented a minority report recommending that eleven of the more unimportant committees be not assigned clerks, and that all clerks not made annual by the statutes be limited to the session roll.

Mr. Cobb (Dem., Ala.) opposed the report. He asked Mr. Rusk if it were not true that many of these committees were dress-parade committees which held no meetings except those that were necessary to organize and appoint a clerk.

Mr. Rusk answered that he had no information on that subject. He had heard the charge made in previous Congresses, but supposed the fact the Committee on Rules recommended the appointment of these committees established the necessity of them.

Mr. Paynter (Dem., Ky.) said he had found the several committees on expenditures in the various executive departments, for instance, had not averaged more than one report a year for the last eighteen years. There were in all fifteen committees which he would suggest in the interest of practical economy be deprived of clerks. He said his plan would save $1,288 a month.

After further debate the vote was taken and the Paynter substitute was agreed to: Yeas, 120; nays, 78.

Mr. Crain (Dem., Tex.) moved to reconsider the vote, and, pending that, moved that the House adjourn.

Journal Is Amended.

Pending this motion, the Speaker again submitted this morning's journal. The Chair had discovered it was wrong in four distinct particulars. The journal had said the Chair had given certain reasons for his decisions yesterday; and these reasons had been recorded incorrectly. The House would remember that in some of these decisions the Chair had refrained from giving the reasons on which he based his action.

Mr. Reed said that he did not wish to take any advantage of the Speaker on account of his not having read the journal this morning before the House met. To his mind the only ground on which the decisions of the Speaker yesterday could rest was the ground that the motions made were dilatory. They were dilatory. If they were not dilatory the conclusion was that the Speaker had neglected his duty. He thought the journal as it now stood was in proper form, even though it might not be accurate, and he hoped the Speaker would permit it to remain as it was at present.

The Speaker—The trouble is the Speaker ought to be permitted to give his own reasons and that the journal clerk ought not to be permitted to give them for him.

The Speaker then presented his emendations and, after Mr. Reed had secured their printing in the *Record*, the journal was approved, and the House at 4:45 adjourned.

SPRINGER ON THE GROUND TOO LATE.

The Illinois Congressman Misses a Chance to Save His Party and the Country.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 21.—[Special.]—William H. Springer returned today just twenty-four hours late to save his country. Had he been here yesterday Mr. Springer would have thrown himself into the breach and kept his party from the suicidal policy of passing the election law repealer. He would have put in the claim of the Banking and Currency committee to the prior right and would have had some measure to occupy the attention of the House. The chance is now gone. The repeal appetite is now whetted, and Mr. Springer will have his hands full keeping the Southern members of his committee from reporting out a bill for the repeal of the State bank tax.

GENERAL NEWS OF WASHINGTON.

Secretary Carlisle Will Give Attention to Chicago's Need for a Public Building.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 21.—[Special.]—Secretary Carlisle will take up the consideration of the Chicago public building matter tomorrow, and with a view to formulating his report on the subject to Congress will have a conference with Supervising Architect O'Rourke. Such was the announcement made at the Treasury Department in response to inquiries, and it is quite likely the communication to Congress will be made by Monday of next week. When interrogated Secretary Carlisle remarked that he had not made up his mind yet what would be his recommendation to Congress, but he was desirous of giving the people of Chicago every facility for obtaining needed relief for the transaction of public business.

May Remove Marshal Hitchcock.

Postoffice Inspector Wheeler is said to have got the kind of a report he ordered on Marshal Hitchcock. The first report from the Chicago Inspector did not furnish grounds to justify Hitchcock's removal, though he had been careless in letting the Tennessee swindler, Howard, escape from his custody. Wheeler ordered another report, which is said to be just the kind wanted. The report will be turned over to Attorney-General Olney by the Postoffice Department and the Attorney-General may oblige Senator Palmer by recommending Hitchcock's removal. Before he does that Senator Cullom may have a word to say. The movement for Hitchcock's removal is in the interest of John Donnelly of Woodstock, whom Palmer is pressing for his successor.

It Pays to Contest Senate Seats.

Resolutions were introduced in the Senate and passed giving Mr. Beckwith $2,000 for his time and expenses in prosecuting a claim to the seat in the Senate from Wyoming, and the sum of $2,500 each was given to Lee Mantle of Montana and Mr. Allen of Washington.

RULING ON DOUBTFUL POINTS OF LAW.

Building and Loan Association Management Clearly Defined.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Sept. 21.—[Special.]—Attorney-General Moloney, in response to numerous questions as to the law regulating the management of building and loan associations, has prepared an opinion upon several points which have been in doubt. The points decided are:

Building associations cannot loan their funds to other corporations of this State taking security on their realty; building associations cannot issue stock fully paid up and pay interest on profits thereon; to allow building associations to take advance payments on their stock and pay interest thereon would be to permit them to violate both the letter and the spirit of the law to which they owe their existence; building associations cannot lawfully borrow money; directors of associations cannot be paid even a nominal fee for attending meetings; the expenses of a committee in valuing real estate offered as security for loans may properly be paid by the association.

The queries: "Can building associations collect or deduct from the monthly installments a fund for the payment of expenses, the same to cover salary or commissions to agents, clerks, etc.?" and "Can membership fees be utilized for the payment of commissions to agents?" are answered as follows:

The law only provides for the payment of a salary to a secretary and for certain other fees to be paid to an auditing committee. I recognize the fact that in order to carry on the business of such associations they will of necessity incur expense in so doing, and the law not having prescribed the mode and manner of creating a fund for liquidating such expense, it is necessary to see what reasonable construction should be given the law in order to meet such emergencies. There can be no doubt that office rent, furniture, stationery, fuel, clerk hire would be reasonable expenses and should be liquidated. From what source must the money come to defray them? I think it should come in the first instance out of the pockets of the association. In no event should the monthly dues be applied to such uses until all other sources of income are exhausted, as they are intended as payments on stock. The objection to allowing membership fees to be applied to paying commissions to agents is that thereby a fund is created for a special purpose and which under certain emergencies will become necessary to be applied to the liquidation of other expenses as well as such commission.

INTERESTING FACTS ABOUT SPIDERS.

How They Make Their Webs—Some of the Most Curious Species.

St. Nicholas: A spider's web is a curious and beautiful thing. The spinning organs are tiny tubes, and the threads are a white, sticky liquid, which hardens at once as it is forced out. When a spider begins to make a thread it presses the end of its tubes against some object, to which the liquid sticks. Then it moves away and the thread is formed—just as you form a rope when you pull molasses candy. Different kinds of spiders make different kinds of webs.

The gossamer or spider silk is useful to the owner in various ways. It may be a rope to swing by when the spider wishes to drop from a great height without hurting itself. One can build a "flying bridge" of it, and another can almost "fly"—that is, be so buoyed up in the air and wafted along by the breeze that it seems to fly. Astronomers have found it useful, too, for it takes the place of a wire in some of their most delicate observations, where even the finest wire would be too coarse.

The cross spider is so called on account of the white cross on its body. The name has nothing to do with its disposition. There is a spider that spins a web under water, but this is for a nest and not for a net in which to catch other insects, as are most spiders' webs. The nest is made on the principle of a diving bell, and in order to get air for its home the spider carries down a bubble at a time and sets it free beneath the bell. Other spiders live in holes in the ground and make clever little trap-doors over their nests.

The sting of the tarantula (a name derived from Taranto, a town of Southern Italy), the most venomous of spiders, was popularly supposed to produce a disease called "tarantism," which could be cured only by music or dancing, and the dance which cured it was called the "tarantella." You can see the peasants dance the tarantella now, but without waiting for spider bites.

Precious Perfumery.

Most of our perfumes come from flowers or are made in imitation of the scents of flowers, so attar of roses, by a common consent, ranks at the head of the list of perfumes. Other preparations from roses, too, hold a high place and have long been esteemed. Rosewater is historic. When Saladin entered Jerusalem in the twelfth century he had the walls of the Mosque of Omar washed with it. But attar or oil of roses is by far the most precious and most prized of all. An Eastern Prince will present to an honor guest rich jewels, rubies, and diamonds, and then add as the rarest of all a crystal bottle filled with this priceless essence.

Protection Against Insects.

Many people do not know how easily they can protect themselves and their children against the bites of gnats and other insects. Weak carbolic acid sponged on the skin and hair, and, in some cases, the clothing, will drive away the whole tribe. The safest plan is to keep a saturated solution of the acid. The solution cannot contain more than 6 or 7 per cent, and it may be added to water until the latter smells strongly. This may readily and with perfect safety be applied with a sponge.

An Old Court-House.

The old court-house in Cadiz, O., is being torn down to give place to a larger and more convenient structure. The building was erected in 1816, and many old-time eloquent lawyers have pleaded their causes within its walls. But no death sentence has ever been pronounced from its bench during all the long years of its use.

A Reasonable Hypothesis.

"Why does that girl linger still at the summer hotel? She surely cannot expect to catch a beau now. Who is she?"

"I don't know. The last rose of summer, perhaps."

"I think she is more likely to be one of the autumn leaves."—*New York Press.*

SEE A JAVA WEDDING.

CROWDS WITNESS THE MARRIAGE OF SAMAON AND MIMI.

Mohammedan High Priest Performs the Ceremony in the Bamboo Village on the Plaisance—Plan to Leave Central Fair Buildings Undisturbed as Long as Possible—Contests by Experts in the Piscatorial Art—Passengers on the Movable Sidewalk Have a Scare.

Fully 1,000 people gathered on the graveled way in front of the theater in the Javanese Village to witness the wedding of Samaon and Mimi yesterday. They were so deeply interested that they formed a cordon about a roped-off space in the center of the amphitheater about ten deep, and all the people that came as late as 3 o'clock, the hour for the ceremonies, were utterly unable to get sight of the participants, or to hear anything but the beating of the strange musical instruments. Manager Carlo Ferrari pushed and struggled up and down through the crowd making arrangements, and finally after much effort got the procession started. In front of the house of Mendore Mene, the father of the bride, the procession started with much ceremony. In front two Javanese bearers carried a djondore, laden with fruit and the wedding presents. Following them in a handsomely decorated palanquin, borne on the shoulders of four stalwart bearers, came the bride and groom, seated side by side. They were richly dressed, but looked hardly old enough to be out of the nursery. The bride was robed in some soft stuff in which scarlet was the predominant color and with countless strings of beads around her neck; and a handsome turban. The bridegroom had on a flowing gown, relieved by blue knickerbockers and white stockings, all heavily embroidered in gold. Following these came the native musicians, beating the gomlong, drumming on the augel, and beating their strange gongs which were suspended on poles from the shoulders of bearers. Then came all the relatives of bride and groom. They moved twice around the village, squeezed their way with difficulty through the center of the crowd and reached the roped-off space in front of the theater where High Priest Abdula was seated in state on a large mat.

Before the High Priest the bride and groom knelt reverently on a silken stool. Around them, squatted on their haunches, were the relatives and all the native musicians. During the ceremony the last named kept up incessantly their peculiar weird music, even continuing it while the priest was performing the ceremony and accentuating it with cries of joy. The priest, after Mohammedan fashion, delivered a lecture to both bride and groom, telling the groom he must never leave his house without leaving money behind and must in all things be kind and faithful, while to the bride he said she must be obedient, dutiful, and cleave only to her husband. Then he uttered a Mohammedan blessing, and the bride and groom again entered the palanquin and were borne back to the house of the bride's father where a wedding feast was served, partaken of only by the relatives.

This feast consisted of strange sweetmeats and queer looking dishes imported from Java, interspersed with American pies, of which the natives seem very fond. Fowls were served cooked in Javanese fashion, along with American cake. This ended the ceremony. Unlike the American idea the groom becomes a member of the bride's household and his wife a sort of upper or favored servant. She makes no change in her name after marriage, and her children will be given individual names, without reference to those of their parents.

CENTRAL STRUCTURES EMPTIED LAST.

Plan for Taking Exhibits Out of the World's Fair Buildings.

Exhibits will be removed from the Exposition in an orderly manner and the buildings around the main court will be retained intact if possible until Nov. 15. A plan to this effect was arranged yesterday in the office of Director-General Davis and a committee appointed to complete the details. At the meeting there were all the department chiefs, Director of Works Burnham, General Manager of Transportation Holcombe, and Collector John M. Clarke. Col. Davis named on the committee Mr. Clarke to represent the Treasury Department, Mr. Holcombe to represent the Exposition, and Chief Buchanan to look out for the interests of exhibiters.

The morning of Oct. 31 Mr. Holcombe will begin running his railroad tracks to the north and south ends of the grounds. The plan is to begin removing the exhibits from the extremes, leaving the central buildings unmolested. Of course the foreign Commissioners will have to agree to this before it can be carried out. Col. Davis' idea is to begin packing exhibits in the Art Palace at the north end of the grounds and in the Forestry, Agricultural, and Shoe and Leather on the south. By this arrangement the Manufactures, Electricity, and Mines exhibits need not be disturbed for a fortnight. If the scheme goes through it is proposed to permit the exhibiters to sell their goods. This will be an inducement for them to retain them in their present shape until the middle of November.

Sir Richard Webster called at the Director-General's office and was asked if he had any suggestions to make as to the best means of gradually closing the Fair.

"I can certainly make no suggestion that would benefit you," he replied. "I am overwhelmed with the magnificence here, and the wisdom of the people who constructed such an Exposition can be trusted to wisely remove it."

Collector Clarke is interested in protecting the revenues of the government. The exhibits will be taken out under just as much surveillance as characterized their installation. A customs inspector will stand by while the goods are being packed, place a seal on them, and transmit a copy of a permit to Mr. Holcombe. After his consent is secured the goods may be taken away.

ACCIDENT TO MOVABLE SIDEWALK.

Derailing of a Car Causes a Scare Among the Passengers.

One of the rails on which the upper platform of the movable sidewalk runs broke at a joint just before noon yesterday and threw the entire sidewalk system out of gear. There were 500 people riding at the time, and when they comprehended what had happened some of them became panic-stricken, although the motive power was immediately cut off. The momentum of the cars following the one that was derailed twisted a section of the track into the shape of a letter U. It took all of the afternoon to make repairs. Three occupants of the cars were slightly injured and were taken to the Emergency Hospital. They were soon dismissed, however, and did not even register their names. When the accident happened a rumor spread over the grounds that many had been seriously injured. General Manager Smith said: "A rail on which the upper platform runs broke at one of the joints where it was bolted, but only one car was derailed. On this car were a man and a little girl, who did not know that anything had happened until they were lifted off. Hundreds of the passengers did not know that an accident had occurred until they were informed by fellow-passengers."

FISHERMEN CONTEST FOR HONORS.

Interesting Events at the Fair and the Several Scores Made.

At the scientific angling tournament yesterday the expert fly-casting events were declared off on account of the high winds. The events that did take place were those in the amateur class and the expert black bass bait casting for distance and accuracy combined. The judges were Dr. J. A. Henshall of Cincinnati, William C. Harris of New York, and H. L. Stanton of Chicago. The first contest for long distance fly-casting resulted as follows:

W. H. Babcock of Chicago, winner, 76 feet 6 inches; W. D. Butler of Indianapolis, second, 76 feet; Heyward E. Leavitt of Grand Island, Neb., third, 75 feet; J. E. Isgrigg of Chicago, fourth, 71 feet; B. W. Goodsell of Chicago, fifth, 71 feet; E. E. Wilkinson of Chicago, sixth, 71 feet; N. Van Blarcom of Indianapolis, seventh, 70 feet.

In the fly-casting for distance and accuracy the following average scores were announced: H. E. Leavitt of Grand Island, Neb., 87 per cent; J. E. Isgrigg of Chicago, 83¾ per cent; N. Van Blarcom of Indianapolis, 78¾ per cent; B. W. Goodsell of Chicago, 71½ per cent.

In the afternoon the contests were transferred from the lagoon to the lawn north of the Art Palace. The winners in the amateur bait casting for accuracy and distance, five casts, were:

First, T. B. Davidson, 106 1-5 feet, four in court and one out; second, J. M. Clark, 103 4-5 feet, all inside; third, R. B. Miller, 95 1-5 feet; fourth, G. A. Murrell, 87 1-5 feet; fifth, E. C. Quaries, 73 4-5 feet.

The greatest interest centered in the expert bait-casting for distance and accuracy. The court was 30 feet wide by 200 feet long. Any cast within one foot of the center line counted as on the line. The distance beyond one foot to the side of the line was deducted from the total cast. There were five entries and five casts each with the following scores:

E. E. Wilkinson of Chicago first, with an average of 134 1-5 feet, as follows: 189, 130, 137, 134, 134 feet; R. C. Leonard of New York second, 107 2-5 feet; G. A. Murrill of Chicago third, 99 1-5 feet; F. B. Davidson of Chicago fourth, 97 feet; W. H. Babcock of Chicago fifth, 71 4-5 feet.

The events today will be fly-casting for distance and accuracy combined, long distance fly-casting, and the light rod competition. The latter is for five ounce rods and is open to all amateurs who have never won a prize or had a known record of over 85 feet.

FRENCH BAKERY RESUMES BUSINESS.

The Siege, with the Inconvenience It Occasioned, Raised at Last.

The French Bakery got out of its difficulties, at least temporarily, by securing an injunction in Judge Dunne's court against any further interference in their affairs by the Exposition company. But since Monday the managers have been in a state of siege. Then, they say, they notified the Wellington people that they would refuse to pay them further tribute of 20 per cent of their receipts, acting under the advice of their attorney, Arthur Chetlain. They received a notice from the Exposition company that their contract had been terminated because of alleged infractions by the French Bakery people. Strangely enough, this notice was dated Sept. 12 while it was received Sept. 18, just after their notification to the Wellington people. A cordon of guards was placed around the place and no one was allowed to enter. Messrs. Moreau and Van Biesbrauck were inside and were kept there for three days and nights without sleeping accommodations and anything to eat, except such as was smuggled in. They staid in because they did not want the Exposition people to get possession, as they feared to lose some rights if they did. When the injunction was served at 4 p. m. yesterday the guards left the doors and business was at once resumed, but Sergt. Dodge came back half an hour later and closed up the place again, saying he had no orders to allow it to open. He kept it closed three-quarters of an hour and then withdrew his guards, and business was again resumed at the bakery. Now the managers are going to arraign Sergt. Dodge for contempt of court in violating the injunction.

IS PENE GOING TO NEW YORK?

Report That He Has a Reason for Wanting to Leave Midway—Fakers Again.

The gates of the Dahomey village were still tightly closed yesterday. Inside Manager Pene was busy packing up his effects and the natives gave some indication of preparations to leave. Manager Pene said he was going to New York Saturday. Col. Davis has intimated that, if he persisted in going, suit will be brought on his bond to make him stay, but Manager Pene does not seem to care a rap for that and persisted that he is going. There are those who say Pene has been offered a pretty good thing to exhibit his show in New York for some time, and it is suspected by them that he is taking advantage of the anti-faker order to accomplish the removal. The fakers and barkers on Midway were not as quiet yesterday as the day before. Some of them made more noise, but the guards seemed to pay no attention to them whatever. At some three or four new places the men who were removed two days ago were back again at work and advertising their show as usual. At places like the Persian Theater they made a great deal of capital out of their pantomime and continually kept blocking the street with crowds watching them, which is supposed to be one of the things the order was expected to prevent. No new order, or no modification of the old, except such as has already been outlined, was made on the subject up to 7 o'clock last night.

CHARGES AGAINST ARTHUR SMYTHE.

Egyptians in Cairo Street Claim He Has $10,000 of Their Money.

Raphael Levy and Isaac Peanyakny, proprietors of the Egyptian-Chicago Exposition on the Street of Cairo, have petitioned the Circuit Court to render them an accounting with their business manager, Arthur H. Smythe, whom they accuse of having appropriated $10,000 of their money to his own use. Being in need of a person to take charge of their business and needing a loan of $20,000 the complainants, reads the bill, entered into a contract with Smythe, who came from Columbus, O. It was agreed that he should receive 7 per cent of the gross receipts as salary. Smythe was successful in getting the money needed and he was put in charge of the concern. It is alleged that he has neglected to properly manage the business and has absented himself from the place during the busiest season of the day, between 6 and 7 o'clock at night. On such a showing the court is asked to take action.

Ferris Wheel's Big Business.

The most remarkable day's business the Ferris wheel has had since the Fair opened was yesterday. At 8:10 a. m., when the ticket offices opened, a line from each of the two offices stretched clear below the Moorish Palace, and with more ticket sellers put on the managers had all they could possibly do all day. Manager Rice estimated that fully 24,000 people would ride on the wheel during the day. This remarkable business was seconded by Hagenbeck's, which entertained about 14,000 people during the day. C. G. Dobbs, No. 198 West End avenue, New York, wants the Ferris wheel moved to spacious grounds he has on Coney Island, and says he will be willing to donate several acres of ground there if the managers will only move the wheel there and do business on their own account.

Weather at the Fair.

The automatic instruments in operation at the Weather Bureau Exhibit recorded weather conditions at the World's Fair up to 5 p. m. yesterday as follows: The minimum temperature was 61° at 6 a. m. Between 6 a. m. and noon there was a rise of 26° in temperature, and at 3 p. m. 88°, the maximum for the day, was recorded. After 3 p. m. the temperature fell quite rapidly, reaching 81° at 5 p. m. High southerly winds prevailed throughout the day, with a maximum velocity of twenty-five miles an hour at 2:50 and 4:40 p. m. Continuous sunshine was recorded after 6:55 a. m., with the exception of occasional cloudiness after 2:17 p. m. A trace of rain fell at 3:40 p. m. Barometer falling rapidly throughout the day.

Roller Chair Company Not Troubled.

Secretary A. W. Cobb of the rolling-chair concession said he had heard nothing about any new suits for damages being instituted against the concern by any of its former employés. The suit in which judgment was taken in a Justice court was brought by an employé who was what Mr. Cobb termed a fledgling lawyer and it was won by him because it was not contested. The company has appealed the case and expects a different decision in a higher court. It is possible that two or three other employés may follow suit, but the company anticipates no trouble from them.

World's Fair Notes.

The Seventh Regiment, Hibernian Rifles, Col. Colby's company, will make the Illinois Building headquarters "Irish day."

The Erie's special World's Fair excursion, which left New York Wednesday morning with 417 passengers, passed Salamanca in five trains with 1,604 passengers.

The Chicago Tippecanoe club will give a reception to the Des Moines Tippecanoe club in the Iowa Building, Exposition grounds, at 3 o'clock tomorrow afternoon.

Since his return to Washington Assistant Secretary Curtis has straightened out the accounts of the judges of awards of the Fair, and yesterday a warrant for their salaries, which had been delayed, was forwarded.

George W. Childs, accompanied by Mrs. Childs and maid, Miss Stanley, Miss Peterson, and Miss Patterson, is en route for Chicago and the World's Fair from Philadelphia on the Columbia express in the private Pullman car Wildwood.

A ball will be given Saturday evening in the roof garden of the Hungarian café, which will be decorated for the occasion. A search light from the roof will flash up and down Midway. Representatives from all the continental villages and shows on Midway are expected to participate in their native dress. Their dances will be a feature of the occasion.

When the stomach refuses to take food, take Carter's Little Liver Pills.

The Tribune.

FOUNDED JUNE 10, 1847.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

SINGLE COPY....2 CENTS

BY MAIL—IN ADVANCE—POSTAGE PREPAID.

Daily Edition, one year....$6.00
Per two months....1.00
Daily and Sunday, one year....8.00
Sunday Edition, one year....2.00
Saturday Edition....1.50

Give postoffice address in full, including county and State.

Remit by express money order, draft, post order, or in registered letter, at our risk.

TO CITY SUBSCRIBERS.

Daily, delivered....12 cents per week
Daily, del., Sunday inc....17 cents per week

Address THE TRIBUNE COMPANY, Corner Madison and Dearborn-sts., Chicago, Ill.

EASTERN OFFICE—40 NEW YORK TIMES BLDG. CHAS. H. BENEDICT, Representative.

Persons desiring THE TRIBUNE served at their homes can secure it by postal card request or order through Telephone No. 214. Where delivery is irregular please make immediate complaint to this office.

POSTAGE.

Domestic.

8, 10, and 12 page paper....1 cent
Saturday paper (16 pages)....2 cents
Sunday paper....3 cents

Foreign.

8, 10, and 12 page paper....2 cents
16 to 20 pages....3 cents
22 to 28 pages....4 cents
Over 28 pages....5 cents

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1893.

In the name of the coffee drinking millions will the Brazilian insurgents please let Rio alone?

Senator Peffer says the right will triumph yet. It will, Senator, it will. Hope on, hope Peffer!

About this time look out for the statement that "the World's Fair is on the home stretch."

If the Austrians know when they are well off they will permit the Emperor Francis Joseph to die of old age.

Mr. Reed of Maine is still picturesque and interesting, but he appears to forget that his engagement as Czar has expired.

In about a week the President of the whisky trust expects to go to New York on business, and if Mr. Olney wants to find him he will know where to look.

If Brazil must have a new President public opinion in this country will incline to the choice of some good man with an easier name to pronounce than Peixoto.

Some way must be found to make train-robbing a less popular form of amusement. It interferes with business. Congress can find the way if it be so disposed.

Commenting on the statement that the Hon. Benjamin Harrison received $1,666 for his article in the September *Cosmopolitan* on the World's Fair, the Atlanta *Journal* says "evidently it pays to be an ex-President." It pays, also, to some extent, to be Benjamin Harrison.

The New York market was heavy. The opening at the local Stock Exchange was at a decline, after which prices advanced sharply, but the advance was nearly all lost before the close. Sterling rates again advanced. New York exchange sold at 75 to 80 cents premium.—The leading produce markets received considerable attention, wheat showing early weakness, which was recovered under large exports, while there was a big demand for corn and oats. As compared with the latest prices of the previous day December wheat closed steady, May corn ⅛ cent higher, oats ⅜ cent higher, cash rye steady, barley easy, flaxseed 1 cent higher, January pork 25 cents lower, lard 10 cents lower, and ribs 15 cents lower.

It is stated that the New England manufacturers, having been promised free wool, are using their influence to prevent the repeal of the compensatory duties on woolens. Those are the extra duties which have been levied under the McKinley act to compensate the manufacturer for the increased cost of the wool used by him owing to his having to pay high duties on it. Of course these "compensatory duties" must come off when those on wool are taken off, and the American manufacturer is placed on an equal footing with his foreign competitor so far as his raw material is concerned. If the New England manufacturers think they can have free wool and yet retain the same measure of high protection they had when it was not free they are much mistaken, unless the party in power performs a flop on "tariff reform."

While Secretary Carlisle is hesitating as to what he shall do in reference to our Postoffice ruin serious accidents there are of daily occurrence. Wednesday evening a further settlement of the walls disarranged the electric machinery and there was danger for a time that the whole building would be wrecked and 300 employés crushed to death. They were saved, perhaps, by the coolness and courage of Electrician O'Connor, who at the peril of his own life shut off the electric current. O'Connor will not always be on hand to avert calamities like that threatened Wednesday evening, and there may be a time when no human power can prevent disaster. The ruin ought to be vacated and the government offices established in some safe and commodious building pending the construction of a new Postoffice and Custom-House.

What are the majority of the Senate afraid of? What is it that ties their hands? There are twenty-five Republican Senators who are willing to vote to end this minority rule farce. Why are not the Democratic good money Senators equally courageous? If Republicans who are in the minority are willing to adopt a rule which will enable the majority to pass any partisan measures it may decide on, why should Democratic Senators refuse to accept the gift? It is beginning to look very much as if the Democrats were more afraid of the resentment of the 58 per cent silver members of their party in the South if they force a vote on the repeal bill than of the resentment of Northern Democrats if they fail to pass the bill to put a stop to the panic. Otherwise why this patient submission of the domineering, dictatorial Voorhees to the hectoring, bullying, free coinage minority Senators?

Ex-Speaker Reed has not been filibustering for the mere purpose of delaying the introduction of a bill which he knew would be introduced just as soon as the Democrats could command the attendance of a quorum of their own members. He filibustered for the purpose of showing the Democrats that it is a good thing to have rules which will enable a majority to do business. He seems to have taught them thoroughly, too thoroughly perhaps, for, in order to get their bill to repeal the election laws on the calendar, they have adopted a rule which is more of an innovation and which reaches farther than any of the modifications of the rules made by the Fifty-first Congress. They could have attained their object without violating an established principle of parliamentary law by giving a sweeping power to committees to originate legislation, but they did not seem to know how. They should have appealed to Mr. Reed, and he, who is good-natured and who has had the best intentions throughout, would have told them just how most easily to get out of their scrape.

The New York *Bulletin* suggests that there ought to be a great deal of business for the United States in the tariff war between Russia and Germany. But the opportunity for this is diminished by the fact that the German imports of grain from Russia had decreased and those from this country increased prior to the efforts of those two nations to shut out each other's products, while we have a reduced surplus of grain this year to be drawn upon. In 1891 Germany took from Russia wheat worth $21,658,000 out of a total of $38,794,000, and of rye $29,562,000 out of $32,000,000, with considerable quantities of oats and barley. Last year the importation from Russia was much decreased, while that from the United States increased. During the first six months of this year Germany imported of wheat 8,795 tons from Russia and 152,448 from the United States, and of rye 22,161 tons from Russia and 10,559 from us, while of barley and oats next to none were obtained from the United States, Roumania and Austria-Hungary being the chief sources of supply.

WHERE THE ARGUMENT ENDS.

Every few days The Tribune receives a letter from some silverite to this effect: "Why does The Tribune speak of the standard silver dollar as a 58-cent dollar, when it buys just as much of anything as a gold dollar? Why does The Tribune want to have the single gold standard established when there is only half enough gold money to do the world's business? What is the reason that free coinage would not add plenty of just as good silver money as we have now, each dollar being worth 100 cents in gold?" etc., etc. It does no good to inform such people that this country has the gold standard now and has always had it, except during the rebellion war period, as they immediately repeat the same question in about the same words. When told that half the hard money in the United States is silver, and that nobody proposes to drive it out, and that the Wilson repeal bill especially provides for retaining it, they turn round and ask why not double the amount of silver in circulation by free coinage and thus make money plenty? When told in reply that with free coinage gold would cease to circulate and silver would decline to its bullion value of about 58 cents per dollar, then they ask why does The Tribune think that would be the effect of free coinage? And when informed that all nations which have free coinage of silver have knocked their silver money down to the 58-cent plane of value, and the same thing must necessarily occur in this country if it commits the same blunder, as like causes produce like effects, they are still not satisfied. It makes no impression on their minds to explain to them that all international commerce is conducted on the single gold standard of values, and that if we were on a free silver basis our importing merchants, in order to pay for foreign goods, would have to sell silver dollars for gold and would only get the commercial value of the bullion they contain, which would be about 58 cents, and that these transactions would fix the purchasing power of our silver money, just as buying gold drafts with silver coin has fixed the value of the silver dollars of Mexico and of all the Latin American nations, and of the silver rupee coin of India and the tael silver coins of China. In all these countries it takes about twenty-seven ounces of pure silver to exchange for one ounce of gold, and this is just about equal to 58 cents for the American dollar of 371¼ grains of silver on the 16 to 1 ratio. When all this is explained some of them will write again, saying that "if this country can keep up 600 millions of silver and certificates to par with gold, why can't it do the same with 1,200 millions of silver?" When told that this might be done if the government sold a few hundred millions of bonds for gold to reinforce the redemption fund, they write back objecting "to increasing the national debt to please the Wall street gold bugs." The objection shows that they do not desire to have silver maintained at a parity with gold. Indeed, some of the free silverites bluntly ask the question why cheap silver dollars will not do just as well as the dearer gold dollars to pay off mortgages on land and store bills? When this question is put there is no use in following the subject any further with such persons, for their minds are "sot." What they desire is to cheat their creditors, and with that dishonest end in view they hanker for the adoption of the single silver standard and the expulsion of gold money from circulation.

BARBARISM IN THE SOUTH.

Virginia is doing well in its efforts to quell mobs assembled for the purpose of committing murder by lynching. A few days ago a mob gathered around the jail at Danville intent upon taking out a prisoner charged with an attempt to assault a woman and lynching him. The military was called out, held the mob at bay for some time, and finally dispersed it. Wednesday at Roanoke the authorities did still better, and gave a lynching mob an object lesson in obedience to law which it long will remember, although the mob eventually succeeded in carrying out its purpose. A negro named Robert Smith attempted to murder a woman for her money. She escaped from him and the authorities succeeded in arresting him. A mob of four or five thousand men gathered about the jail to take the negro out and hang him. They made two attacks upon it. The Mayor of the city and the City Attorney addressed the mob counseling respect for the law and promising a speedy trial of the prisoner. Their words were of no avail. The crowd stormed the jail and made an assault upon its defenders even after it knew that the prisoner had been removed to another locality. The Mayor thereupon called out the military and ordered it to disperse the mob. The soldiers in turn were attacked but stood their ground, and when ordered to fire did so with fatal effect, nine of the rioters being killed and eighteen or twenty of them wounded. The Mayor himself, a man of nerve, was seriously injured, but he did his duty. Eventually the mob succeeded in finding the negro and lynching him, after which, to express its resentment, it burned the body of the victim of violence and lawbreaking. It now rests with the authorities to apprehend the organizers and leaders of the mob and punish them for usurping the functions of the courts.

The Julian case in Louisiana is even worse because there is little prospect that the mob will be deterred from its horrible purpose by the authorities, who are terrorized by it. In this case a negro who had made himself offensive in politics and in other ways was set upon by a mob of whites, and as the outcome of it shot a local Judge and made his escape. Enraged because it could not find him the mob seized three of the man's brothers, who had nothing whatever to do with the killing and who did not sympathize with the crime, lynched them, kicked another man to death because he would not or could not tell where the murderer was, and flogged in a cruel manner the mother and two sisters of the latter. Since this occurrence the mob has found the murderer and at last accounts was preparing to burn him alive and torture him with hot iron brands before burning him. And all this savagery in the suburbs of New Orleans—a city which boasts of being civilized and of having courts in which the processes of law are supposed to be at work.

During this month there have been twenty-five persons lynched in the South, twenty-four of whom were negroes. During the same period not a Northern State has been disgraced by a lynching. It is a horrible record of brutality, cruelty, and race hatred. The larger number of these negroes have been lynched upon mere suspicion of crime. Some have been lynched who were not charged with crime at all, but were murdered because some one of their families had committed crime. What makes these murders still more infamous is the fact that no colored criminal in the South can fail to receive the full penalty of the law upon the slightest evidence. There is no record of a negro escaping justice in that section; hence the inference is unavoidable that negroes are lynched because they are negroes and upon the slightest pretext. White criminals only are left to the ordinary processes of justice, and in some sections of the South it makes little difference whether they suffer the penalties of law or escape altogether. The outrage against the negro began with his political oppression. Year by year after the war this oppression increased and many were killed and massacred because they tried to exercise the rights given them. Those rights now have disappeared. The negro has been virtually disfranchised. The race hostility now has taken the form of lynching. Having been denied every right at the polls they are now denied every right of justice in the courts. What will be the next step? Will they be reduced to conditions of slavery or something worse? Is there no way of stopping this steadily increasing barbarism in the South?

MILLIONAIRE VAN ALEN'S APPOINTMENT.

From whatever point of view the nomination of Millionaire Van Alen as Ambassador to Italy may be considered it is scandalous. In the first place his appointment is a matter of bargain and sale. Unquestionably he was selected for the position because of his heavy cash contribution to the Democratic campaign fund in the last Presidential election, and was given the Italian appointment because his brother-in-law had once filled the place and set the pace which was agreeable to impecunious Italians as well as to the colony of New-Yorkers and some other idle Americans who spend their time around the Mediterranean and are not averse to living off an American Minister with heavy money bags, eating his dinners, drinking his wines, and attending his entertainments. For some years past these feasts have been missed. Mr. Stallo, who succeeded Willie Waldorf Astor, to whom Van Alen is related by marriage, had no private fortune and was obliged to live off his salary. Gov. Porter and Mr. Potter, who held the position during the Harrison administration, were no better off in this respect. Some one was needed to satisfy Mr. Cleveland's denationalized New York constituents who could keep up the pace set by Mr. Astor. This Mr. Van Alen easily can do. He is a relative of the Astors by marriage. He is a millionaire with a big income. He has adopted the English habits and English accent to a Cockney degree, as the thing to do. He comes over to this country only to collect his rents. The remainder of the time he spends in England or on the continent. With a man of this kind at the Italian court the idle New-Yorkers in Italy will be happy, because they will have another American to pluck. Such is the kind of man who has been appointed and such is the reason for his appointment.

Millionaire Van Alen has received his reward in consideration of the bargain made with him, though it must have been given to him with some reluctance by the President. There is no doubt Van Alen was foisted upon him against his better judgment by Whitney and the machine politicians of New York. Not wishing to embarrass Mr. Cleveland with preëlection pledges they quietly made the bargain with Van Alen in consideration of his contribution and without the former's knowledge, and then brought an irresistible pressure to bear upon the President. It was a pledge which he hardly could escape redeeming, and only by a display of moral courage of which few political leaders have shown themselves capable. He held off for six or seven months, and even was angry when the bargain was brought to his attention. There was no way out of it, however, and it has been consummated.

So long as the Democratic party remains in power the position at the Italian court probably will be considered an Astor preserve. The case illustrates the Jeffersonian simplicity of the Democrats. Whenever they have the opportunity they are just as heartily in favor of plutocrats and aristocrats as any one else, especially if they are willing to be bled before election with the chance of being rewarded after election. Still, they boast themselves of Jeffersonian simplicity!

CONVICT LABOR IN MINNESOTA.

In the spring of 1889 the "cordage combine" was the subject of much indignation among farmers in the Northwest. They held meetings at which the combination was severely denounced, and at some of those gatherings it was resolved to buy no more binding twine till the monopoly was abolished or yielded to the extent of an important reduction in the prices to be paid for twine. Among the demands made was one that binding twine should be made in the State penitentiaries and sold by the State to farmers at prime cost. The Minnesota farmers were most urgent and persistent in this demand. Their request was referred by the Legislature to the State Prison Commissioners, who reported adversely. But the farmers would not take "No" for an answer and two years ago they carried the measure through the Legislature, though in 1890 the duty was lowered from 2.5 to 0.7 cent per pound, this being the result of a compromise. Senator Davis of Minnesota had induced the United States Senate to agree to an amendment to the McKinley bill putting binding twine on the free list, but it was not concurred in by the House, that body favoring a duty of 1.25 cents per pound.

In 1891 the Minnesota Prison Commissioners went East to purchase the machinery necessary for manufacturing twine by convict labor. They could not obtain just what they desired, because the machinery was controlled by the trust. But they procured the best obtainable and started a twine factory. Then the Minnesota Thrasher company similarly rallied to the relief of the farmers. It built a shop inside the Stillwater Penitentiary and hired a number of convicts to make thrashers to be sold at much lower prices than those charged by the agricultural machine makers. The penitentiary proved a source of revenue to the State, and more convicts were secured, some of them being Federal prisoners. The State arranged for still other convicts, and there was a promise of a big business in supplying the farmers with machines and twine at prices highly satisfactory to the buyers, while the State would make some profit out of the transaction.

But just at the time when the scheme seemed to be an assured success the manipulators struck a bad snag. The sympathies of the Minnesota farmer were aroused in favor of the free workers, and he refused to buy the products of convict labor. He did not want any more of either the twine or the thrashers produced by the employment of convicts, and so the manufacture of both had to stop for want of customers. The twine machinery is idle, the thrashing company announces that it will dismantle its factory, the State has a lot of material on hand which nobody will buy and a lot of convicts for whom it cannot just now find employment. The probability is that the resulting loss to the State, which must be met by taxpayers, is fully equal to the short-lived advantage the farmers had in buying the goods below trust prices.

The collapse of the cordage trust may be alleged as sufficient reason for this change of front by the farmers of Minnesota. Perhaps they think there is no further occasion to patronize convict factories in opposition to the interests of free workers, now that the backbone of the trust is supposed to be broken. But the fact may be accepted as indicating that it is not always easy to act out the popular will in the country any more than in the city. In the language of a man long since dead, "It is pretty hard to be sure you know what the people want, and to know they will keep on wanting it for long."

VOORHEES ABUSES THE BANKERS.

Senator Voorhees says he treats "with scorn and miserable contempt" discussions coming from New York bankers. He adds with much bitterness of tone that such criticisms come from a class which the Savior of the world never spoke of with respect. The following sentences are culled from his remarks about them:

> I have ever found them plundering, marauding, and stealing the goods and hopes of the people like so many cattle-lifting Highland caterans. There is not an honest hair in all their heads. No honest man would take his eyes off them for a moment. They would pick his pocket if he did. In the eagerness of their sharkish greed they abandon honor, right, justice, and decency, and fill and gorge their bellies on the best hopes of a world. They would make a boiled dinner of the brightest prospects of mankind. When the New York bankers impute or ascribe to me any hidden motive for silver they are liars and foul slanderers whom I shall not hesitate to stigmatize as such. It is not the first time that these thieves have traveled the same road with honest men. The fact that I do not suit in my leadership the larcenous thievish tastes of that robbers' roost will gain me the warmest welcome in Indiana which a man can receive.

We make no doubt the bankers are willing to be abused so long as Senator Voorhees advocates repealing the purchasing clause in the Sherman law and thereby ending the panic. But what is the use of his pitching into the money changers thus violently, denouncing them as thieves and pirates, and blackguarding them as if they were the enemies of the race? Those gentlemen are the ones who were first hurt by the fear that the gold standard could not be maintained because of the continuous buying of silver with paper that is redeemed in gold immediately after its issue from the Treasury. The bankers were guilty of no malignant act. They were subjected to a "run" by the men and women whose money they had accepted for loaning out, and the banks had to use their utmost endeavors to avoid being swamped by the suddenly developed demand. They were obliged to call in outstanding loans and to refuse to make new ones till they had money to lend which was not in danger of being suddenly called for by the owners. The result of this withdrawal of capital was a widespread closing of factories and the throwing of many thousands of workers out of employment, some of whom were constituents of Mr. Voorhees in the manufacturing districts of Indiana. But this was not the fault of the bankers and money-changers, as they had no money to lend, the depositors of the cash having taken it out of their hands and left them bare of supplies wherewith to continue the lending business.

The stringency has been relaxed partially, but still there is great uncertainty as to the outcome and a corresponding scarcity of surplus money available to lend. The people who have spare money on hand and the bankers through whom they lend it under normal conditions are waiting to find out just what course is going to be pursued by Congress. They are not so much concerned about any abuse that may be lavished upon them by Senator Voorhees as they are anxious to know what kind of a dollar is going to be legal for the payment of money they may lend. They want to know whether debts incurred are to be paid in full worth, 100-cent dollars, or in dollars which have a purchasing power of not more than 58 cents each. The depositors want to know this as well as the bankers and money changers. Those who handle bonds and other securities are not dealing in them actively just now because of the uncertainty, and it is not likely they will care to buy bonds or other acknowledgments of indebtedness till they know in what kind of money the debts will be paid when due. If Voorhees was not blinded by prejudice and would use a little reflection he would be aware of these things.

When confidence is restored the people who have money to lend will go ahead and lend it. True, in case of a slump to silver monometalism the lending capital in the country would be reduced in effectiveness by more than 40 per cent, so that it would be scarce to an extent the silver shriekers have no idea of; but what there was to lend would be at the service of borrowers. Instead of abusing those who are in nowise responsible for the recent scarcity of lending capital, can Mr. Voorhees solve the enigma in advance and tell just what will be the relation established between the owners and users of money? If he can, let him tell what the Senate is going to do about it, and if he must blackguard it would be much better to give the information first and vilify afterwards than to blame the bankers now for what they could not help.

ONLY PLEDGED AGAINST THE FORCE BILL.

The senior Democratic organ says that "the present program of its party in Congress, which is no more than the platform of the party declared last summer, is. . . . finally, repeal of the Federal election laws."

Is not this inaccurate? The Democratic platform of last year pledged the party "to the defeat of the force bill," not to the repeal of existing Federal election laws. The platform denounced the force bill at some length and dwelt in exaggerated language on the imaginary dangers which would have ensued had it passed, but it expressed no dissatisfaction with the laws actually on the national statute books for the protection of Federal elections against ballot-box stuffing and other forms of fraud. It had not a word to say against them in 1888. It did not promise to repeal them in case of success in 1884. Therefore it is not true to say that the Democrats are going to push through a bill to repeal the election laws because they promised the people they would in their platform. For the convention of the party made no such promises. Individual politicians may have had such purpose in mind for facilitating fraud, but they did not take the voters into their confidence. Having obtained power by abusing a measure which was defeated the Democratic machine now sets to work to wipe out all Federal laws for the protection of honest voting. The object is, of course, to make it safe to commit fraud. How do their mugwump allies like this scoundrelism?

A CURIOUS SPEECH.

Senator Dubois, representing the handful of silver mine owners of a State with about 85,000 people, made a speech day before yesterday, one paragraph of which was made up of the following wild and woolly statement. He is reported as saying:

> The passage of the repeal bill would sound the death knell of silver as a money metal. No jugglery with words could obscure the issue. Senators would talk sweetly about an international agreement, forcing England and bimetallism, but when the pending bill was passed the doom of silver was sealed, and Senators all knew it. "You shall not commit this deed if we can prevent it by any honorable means known to the usage of the Senate. Our duty is plain to us. We believe we are the last hope and bulwark of the people in this last struggle."

This passage is worth a little analysis.

1. "The passage of the repeal bill would sound the death knell of silver as a money metal."

The United States is using now $615,000,000 worth of silver and giving to it an artificial value 80 per cent greater than its commercial value. The repeal bill says "this repeal shall not impair or in any manner affect the legal tender quality of the standard silver dollars heretofore coined." As for the Sherman Treasury notes paid out for bullion, their legal tender quality remains unimpaired. It is evident from the repeal bill itself that it will not sound the "death knell of silver," though it will tend to sound the death knell of the panic.

2. "No jugglery with words could obscure the issue."

But the issue is not whether silver shall go or stay. It will stay whether the repeal bill is passed or not. The issue is, whether our gold money and the gold standard shall go or stay. If they go then the country will have 58-cent dollars and the silver standard thereafter.

3. "Senators would talk sweetly about an international agreement, forcing England to adopt bimetallism."

Senator Dubois is not one of those Senators. He and his want no international agreement and bimetallism, for he and they want gold driven out and the 58-cent silver standard introduced.

4. "But when the pending bill was passed the doom of silver was sealed, and Senators all knew it."

For reasons given above they know nothing of the kind, and Senator Dubois knows that such would not be the case.

5. "You shall not commit this deed——"

What deed? Not the demonetization and disuse of silver, for the repeal bill specially provides for retaining the whole 600 millions of silver. That which Dubois calls a "deed" and wishes to prevent is the passage of a law to protect and preserve the purchasing power of the currency of the United States—including over six hundred millions of silver.

6. "If we can prevent it by any honorable means known to the usage of the Senate."

If the free silverites were actuated by honorable motives and desirous of employing only honorable means they would allow a vote to be taken at once. They would stand up and be counted and let the people know how many of them there are. But as their object is minority dictation it is natural that they should resort to obstruction methods.

7. "Our duty is plain to us."

What these men call their duty is doing the will of the mine owners, even though in doing it they annihilate values in the other parts of the United States to the tune of billions.

8. "We believe we are the last hope and bulwark of the people in this last struggle."

A struggle for what? A struggle for a debased currency on the Mexican model. Bulwark of what "people?" Of avaricious mine owners in the Rocky Mountains—of crank fiatists in the Southwest and South who want to pay their farm hands and creditors in 58-cent dollars. And who are these who call themselves the "last hope" of such a people? They are men whose conduct shows that they are fit representatives of such constituents. They are men who are abusing the "courtesy and usages" of that body, who have done what they could to make freedom of speech odious and have gone far towards convincing foreigners at least that the American Senate is as useless, except for evil, as the English House of Lords.

DEMOCRATIC MANUFACTURERS AND THE TARIFF.

The Committee on Ways and Means has closed its tariff hearings. Why it should have had any, except to kill time, is not apparent. The Democratic members of the committee were elected last fall by the wage workmen on the issue that all protection was "unconstitutional and a robbery" and the manufacturers a set of grasping rascals. It is astonishing, therefore, that these alleged plunderers should have been allowed to state their case before members who had already condemned them.

Naturally enough not many Republicans attended these séances. They did not see how the Democrats on the committee could do otherwise, in view of their party platform and their campaign speeches, than report a bill which would wipe out all protection whatever.

But the Democratic manufacturers, however, turned out in great force from all over the country. The men who voted and gave money for Cleveland and a "tariff for revenue only" last November appeared before their political friends at Washington to beg them not to tinker the tariff except to make it more protective. Among the last to go before the committee were a carpet manufacturer from Yonkers, N. Y., who voted for Cleveland, and a representative of the carpet operatives, nearly all of whom voted for him. These men said that they wanted the tariff to be left alone, for if it were not meddled with there would be work and good wages; but that if it were cut down the wageworkers would severely suffer.

The New York *Sun*, edited by an old protection Whig, pretends to have no patience with such whining Democrats. It says:

> Friday the President of a plush manufacturing company in Connecticut was introduced to the committee as a Democrat by a Democratic Representative and made a plea that the people might continue to be robbed by means of a protective duty on plushes and velvets. He read a petition signed by some residents of Bridgeport calling themselves Democrats, a petition in favor of "unconstitutional robbery." On the same day a man from Detroit calling himself a Democrat urged that the people should be robbed for the benefit of the pearl button industry. This man, calling himself a Democrat, had the impudence to declare that a protective tariff is necessary to the maintenance of the pearl button industry. Asked by a Republican member of the committee if he didn't think a protective duty on pearl buttons was unconstitutional he was forced to shuffle and crawl in a most pitiable fashion.
>
> Saturday the indecent exhibition was continued. A so-called Democratic Representative from Ohio pleaded for "robbery" by means of a protective duty on pottery. So-called Democrats from Vermont wanted the United States to go on "robbing" the public for the special benefit of the Vermont marble quarrymen.

It seems to be the impression now that these protests from Democratic manufacturers will have their effect, and that the committee will report a bill which will be buttermilk and waterish as compared with the one which was promised last fall, and which will not offend sections which the Democratic party cannot afford to alienate. Thus as the West Virginians insist that the duties on coal, nails, and glass must not be repealed, and, as that is a close State, those taxes may be let alone. As the party leaders do not want to lose Connecticut and Rhode Island and have hopes of securing Massachusetts and New Hampshire, the New England manufacturers will be treated very tenderly—no matter about the party pledges of "tariff reform." It is quite likely that the committee will frame its bill with the fear of the displeasure of the Democratic manufacturers before its eyes rather than the fear of the wrath of Watterson, Mills, and Vest.

AN IMPOSSIBLE SECTARIAN SCHEME.

Dr. Michael Walsh, editor of a Roman Catholic weekly paper published in New York, has a plan for making the parochial schools part of the public school system. It is presented as follows:

> Let the State appoint a sufficient number of school inspectors to visit and examine once a month or oftener if necessary every school that applies for help from the school tax. Let the inspection and examination be fully up to the public school standard; and for every class and every scholar that passes a satisfactory examination let them be awarded a pro rata allowance, equal in amount to the cost of similar instruction in the public schools. This plan would preserve our parochial schools in all their integrity and make them part of the public school system.

As the great mass of the American people are thoroughly well satisfied with the public school system as its exists, there is not the slightest probability that they will favor Dr. Walsh's plan of using public money for sectarian schools, and why should they? What is there objectionable in the public free schools to the Catholic or to any other sectarian denomination? No part of the school fund ought to be or can be used in maintaining schools where dogma is taught. Dr. Walsh should know all this. Dogma can be taught in the homes, in the Sunday-schools, and in the churches. If any class of citizens want to maintain sectarian schools for teaching dogma, they are entitled to do so. But they must not seek to inject sectarian dogma into schools supported by public funds. That is contrary to the letter and the spirit of our national and State Constitutions and to our national and State laws. There is no use in further discussing Dr. Walsh's sectarian proposals. And it may be added that the Jews, Episcopalians and other Protestants of whom he speaks are not seeking for a division of the public school funds, nor desiring it.

STOP THIS QUAKER POLICY

Senator Teller stated defiantly day before yesterday that "he did not intend to submit [if he could help it] to any change in the rules which should in any degree limit the power of the minority for obstruction."

There is no misunderstanding this insolent threat. At this moment the power of the minority is unlimited because there are no rules to force a vote. It is necessary under present conditions that the rules should be changed so as to take from the minority a power which belongs to the majority. If that be not done the members of the Senate should resign and go home. It may well be asked what are they there for? Teller and his associates intend to talk on if necessary until March 4, 1895, when the present Congress will come to an end, stopping only in the event of a drop to the silver standard caused by continued purchases of silver under the law whose repeal they are seeking to prevent. Having accomplished their purpose and introduced the 58-cent dollars there would be no object in continuing to gabble and kill time.

For some days back the free silverites have been slapping the repealers on the right cheek and the latter have been meekly and submissively turning the left. Do they intend to keep on doing that indefinitely? As long as they play the part of pusillanimous non-combatants so long will these truculent 58-centers and fiatists spit on them and treat with contempt Senator Voorhees' piteous appeals not "to abuse the patience of this body or to outrage the public business or public interest." One might just as well expect to make train robbers desist by reading to them passages from the Bible.

"I will put an end to your prating," said Cromwell to the Rump Parliament. The people wish that the majority of the members of the Senate would put an end to the intolerable prating and time-killing tactics of the panic-makers. The repeal bill passed the House on the 28th of last month by a vote of more than two to one. The Senate has had over three weeks to discuss a question which it began discussing before the House bill reached it, and which the whole country began discussing early in the year. The citizens of the United States have had enough of talk. They feel that the Senate has furnished its full share. They want that interesting body to stop talking and to act. They wish to see it pass the bill to repeal the panic. If they are to have the silver standard and short dollars they would like to know it at once so that they may be able to save something from the wreck. They have been kept in suspense long enough and would like to know, and feel that they are entitled to know, either what the best or the worst will be. They have had words enough and they are impatient for deeds. They want the yeas and nays and to see Senators putting themselves on the record with votes, not speeches. When will the majority silence the panic-making "praters" and execute the will of the people?

From a political point of view nothing could be more damaging to the Democratic party than the attempt to secure "harmony" by the surrender of the good money Democrats of the North to the bad money Democrats of the South and Populists of Kansas. Such a "harmony" would work out just exactly as did that on the slavery question before the war. It would be the beginning of an internal struggle, to be ended only by complete dismemberment of that party. For if the Northern Democrats once began to yield to those "demands" of the South on the money question there could be no other end to it. The Southern men are now talking blandly about "conciliation and compromise," as they did forty years ago, but if this were yielded there would come along another C on the tail end of the procession—namely: "concession" of poor money for good money and the ruin of the Northern States for the supposed benefit of some planters on the southern side of Mason and Dixon's line. So it behooves the Northern Democrats to be on their guard against those who, under the guise of friendship, seek to ruin them.

The latest attempt at train robbery near Carbondale in this State was even less successful than that in the Northern peninsula. In the latter case it would appear that the Pinkertons have succeeded in recovering all the money that was stolen and securing sufficient evidence to send the five principal persons engaged in the robbery to the penitentiary. In the other case the robbers did not get a cent. One of them was shot and may not recover and the four others of the gang already are under arrest and narrowly escaped lynching. The train crew made a splendid fight. The conductor, engineer, and fireman were shot, but are not dangerously wounded. The outcome in this case was a piece of good fortune, but it does not lessen the necessity for prompt and thorough legislation for the stopping of this class of crimes.

A city paper says: "The Paris Exposition had the patriotism of only 38,000,000 Frenchmen to draw upon; the Columbian Exposition has that of over 65,000,000 Americans exclusive of Manhattan Island to rely upon. For these and sundry other reasons the managers should call for a million admissions and be content with nothing less." Perhaps the managers of the Fair also bear in mind that all France, with 38 millions, is not as large in area as Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Wisconsin, and Michigan, and that Paris (with its contiguous suburbs) has twice the population of Chicago to pour into a Fair, and that the great Paris Exposition had within a territory no larger than the United States a population of 360 millions from which to draw visitors.

The Evesham *Journal* of Sept. 9 contains an account of services celebrating the partial restoration of the parish church at Wickhamford, in Worcestershire, England. The parish is a small one, containing only 137 inhabitants, and the church is correspondingly little in size, but it possesses a great historic interest—namely: the tomb of Penelope Washington, a near relative of the "Father of His Country" and the first President of the United States. Attention was called to it by an illustrated article in The Tribune of Dec. 4 last, written by a Chicago lady who visited the church the preceding summer. The list of subscribers to the repair of the edifice was headed by the name of P. D. Armour, Esq., whose donation of $100 somewhat exceeded the total subscribed by the people of Wickhamford.

A facetious Democrat suggested a few days ago that some member of the County committee of the party present a resolution at a meeting of that body that all members who hold office should retire. The gentleman to whom the proposition was made replied: "If such a resolution should prevail there would not be more than half a dozen of the ninety committeemen left. Better amend your resolution so that only those who hold two offices should retire. The adoption of that will leave many vacancies." The Democratic organization in this city is now threatened with that which brought the Republicans to defeat so often—the bossing of its officeholders. The American voter, whether Democratic or Republican, objects to the paid servants of the people setting themselves up as political dictators. The idea and the policy are repugnant and will never be tolerated by intelligent men.

The present Democratic committee is a gang of petty placemen of the ward heeler variety and it is hardly possible that any considerable number of intelligent men will submit to its rule. The Republicans refused to be dictated to by their officeholders, and thus set a wholesome example to the Democratic voters.

Both branches of the Legislative Assembly of New Zealand have passed a bill extending the right of suffrage to women on the same terms on which it is now enjoyed in that island by men. The bill will no doubt become law. The first test under it will be in December when members of the Assembly will be elected. New Zealand is the most advanced of the British colonies. The woman suffrage experiment there will be watched with great interest.

At recent meetings of the Poor Land Board in the southeastern counties of England some of the radical members have suggested as a means of relieving the distress among the poor that the government authorize the local authorities to take charge of idle farms and have them tilled and cultivated by the present unemployed. It is a curious state of affairs surely when such proposals are seriously made about farm lands within 100 miles of London. Why are the farms uncultivated? Are the landlords demanding too high a rental, or has English farming become unprofitable?

Gov. Boies is a good-looking man with an eagle eye that squints when he turns fearlessly to the sun.

It was a tumultuous and perspiring day for the sons and daughters of Iowa.

When Mr. Mohammed Webb feels like rising to speak in behalf of polygamy again he will select his audience with greater care.

He who putteth off seeing the World's Columbian Exposition till after the 31st day of October, 1893, verily he will see it not.

The orators near the west end of the Midway Plaisance turned on their floodgates of eloquence as usual yesterday morning. They must have got out one of those portable, self-acting, ready-made injunctions that come so handy in such cases.

Judge Brentano is still handing down vigorous opinions concerning policemen and street car extortion.

The material in the big buildings at Jackson Park if used with judgment and discretion would go far toward building a railway to the moon.

A good way to celebrate "Manhattan day" will be for New York City to drop in on us in a casual way Oct. 9.

Brakeman Sanders and his shotgun deserve a statue.

Train robbers will please keep away from Illinois.

The Pinkertons must go.—*Michigan Train Robbers.*

IN A MINOR KEY.

A Session at Home.

"Going to lodge, Arthur?" exclaimed the young wife, in surprise. "I didn't know you were a member of any lodge?"

"Why—aw—yes, Georgiana," said the young husband. "I belong to the Order of Elks."

"And would you rather spend the evening with a lot of Elks than with your own little dear?"

And Arthur meekly hung his hat up again.

Restrained by Prudential Considerations.

Feminine Auditor (at the amateur theatricals)—"I beg pardon, but do you know, it seems to me the gentleman who has the leading part does his love-making in a very tame and spiritless manner."

Wife of Leading Actor (intently watching the performance)—"He won't put any more spirit in it while I've got my eye on him, madam, let me tell you!"

Case of Necessity.

Concessionnaire (frantically, at telephone)—"Is that Kobbs & Gluko?"

Down-town Grocer—"Yes."

Concessionnaire—"For heaven's sake hurry up that keg of molasses and the two-gallon jug of vinegar I ordered a while ago! I've been out of orange cider for two hours!"

PERSONALS.

Editor Charles A. Dana of the New York *Sun* will deliver a course of lectures at Union College this fall upon "The Press and Journalism."

Emma Goldman tells a New York interviewer that she loves nothing better than a bath. If Emma doesn't look out the Anarchists will be reading her out of the party.

Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes has for years habitually taken the girth of the large elms he has seen on his daily drives, and only four exceeded fifteen feet. Interesting elementary studies.

Uncle Solon Chase, the Maine reformer and owner of "them steers," sums up the whole case of cheap money when he observes: "I want some money that will take more money to buy a heifer."

Philip H. Boynton, who died a few days ago at Peru, Ind., deserves a monument. He ran a railroad locomotive for forty years without a serious accident, and was never instrumental in the loss of a single life.

Senator Colquitt has so far recovered that he can now hear his colleagues talk while he reclines on the invalid chair in which he is wheeled on the floor—just the thing in which to listen to some of the speeches delivered there.

Miss Julia Stevenson, daughter of Vice-President Stevenson, is a member of the entering freshman class at Wellesley College. Miss Stevenson's younger sister is attending the Dana Hall preparatory school in Wellesley.

Mrs. U. S. Grant is said to be negotiating for the purchase of the Blaine mansion in Washington. Considering its gruesome history many thought that Mr. Blaine exhibited a great deal of pluck in becoming its owner. And what a sorrowful addition has been made to its history in the brief interim!

Oscar Wilde says that the artistic way to sell butcher's meat is to keep it in the cellar and show the customer a photograph of it, letting him buy from that, instead of disfiguring the streets by hanging it outside the shops. What is the artistic way to eat the same beefsteak? Here

a monotint or a chromo made of them at which to gaze rapturously, as people used to do a few years ago at lilies and sunflowers.

Herr Heinrich, a German Egyptologist, claims that the ancient Egyptians used a form of lightning-rod to protect their buildings, and that Benjamin Franklin did not invent, but merely rediscovered, the lightning conductor.

J. Grant Cramer of Orange, N. J., son of a former United States Minister to Switzerland and a nephew of Gen. Grant, has been appointed instructor of French and German in Lehigh University and has entered upon his duties there.

Esther Cleveland is not the first Presidential baby born in the White House as stated many times recently. Mary Louisa Adams was the first. The record in the John Quincy Adams Bible, now owned by W. C. Johnson, Newburyport, Mass., gives the date of her birth as Dec. 2, 1828, which was the fourth year of John Quincy Adams' administration.

HORNBLOWER.

Utica *Herald* (Rep.): Although the appointment falls short of the Harrison standard, it is away ahead of any similar one made by Mr. Cleveland during his former administration.

Philadelphia *Times* (Dem.): He is a New-Yorker, as the successor to Justice Blatchford ought to be, and the fact that Senator Hill is not enthusiastic over his appointment will be generally accepted as a testimony to his worth.

Indianapolis *Journal* (Rep.): If William B. Hornblower of New York is a fit man for Judge of the Supreme Court it goes to prove that there is many a great lawyer in this country who is not known outside of his own bailiwick.

New York *Advertiser:* The appointment will be pleasing to the mugwumps, who will rejoice at the discomfiture of the Hill-Tammany machine. Aside from these and Mr. Hornblower's personal friends his selection will not arouse any enthusiasm.

Boston *Journal* (Rep.): Mr. Hornblower has youth and a successful career as a corporation attorney to commend him, but if he has the qualifications which fit him for a seat on the Supreme bench of the United States the fact is still to be demonstrated.

Toledo *Blade* (Rep.): Justice Hornblower is a thorough lawyer and a personal friend of Mr. Cleveland. Probably this latter fact accounts largely for his appointment—one that will not be well received in any section of the country west of the Alleghanies, because of his affiliation with trusts and corporations.

New York *Mercury* (Dem.): William B. Hornblower is the youngest jurist ever nominated for the United States Supreme bench excepting the famous Story. His position at the bar is one of undisputed eminence and his comparative youth opens to him the prospect of service of exceptional length and usefulness.

New York *Press* (Rep.): He is far from being the equal of the lamented Blatchford, so far as the public have had an opportunity to judge, and the appointment is obviously an act of personal recognition on the part of Mr. Cleveland of one who took a leading part in organizing the New York State opposition to David B. Hill.

New York *Tribune* (Rep.): His fitness for the duties of that high office will not be questioned by any one who knows him. Mr. Hornblower is a Democrat, of course, but he has not taken an active part in politics. His sympathies are not with the sort of Democracy that dominates this town. Mr. Cleveland has displayed excellent judgment in filling this important vacancy.

New York *World* (Dem.): It is a good sign when such a man is willing to give his talents to the service of his country in a place of great power and influence. His youth is in his favor. It is possible for him to win high and lasting honor through a long career if his life shall be spared. The appointment is one which is full of high promise, and in this respect, as in others, is wholly commendable.

New York *Recorder* (Rep.): In selecting Mr. William B. Hornblower to be the successor of Judge Blatchford on the Supreme Court bench President Cleveland has made an appointment which will give general satisfaction. The new Justice is a man of very great ability and lofty character. Although a Democrat, his partisanship is not of an offensive character, so that no objection can be made to him on that score.

CURRENT NOTES.

Love is said to be blind, but it usually gets there ahead of the old man just the same.—*Galveston News.*

A wise editor wants to know why people say a man "feels his oats" when he only feels his rye.—*Siftings.*

She—"Before I answer I want to ask you one question." Suitor (impatiently)—"Yes, yes—it's on straight."—*Puck.*

It's no use to ask the man who is going to have a tooth pulled whether he doesn't think that this is just a perfect day.—*Somerville Journal.*

"Did you ever go to Bins, the tailor?" "Yes. Got two suits from him. One dress suit. One law suit. Very expensive man."—*Boston Home Journal.*

"I've done so little work," said the policeman, "that my biceps are getting flabby. How I would like to meet a good, clubable fellow!"—*Washington Star.*

Tommy—"Paw, what does it mean that 'time shall be no more'?" Mr. Figg—"I guess he will be no more when he lays down his scythe."—*Indianapolis Journal.*

Baldy—"O, my poor head! Why is it that if it ever gets an idea it can't hold it five minutes?" Curlytop—"Probably because there are so few locks on it."—*Boston Transcript.*

POLITICAL.

"Let Stewart, Teller, and their allies have unlimited 'leave to print,'" says the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* (Rep.), "but let the Senate refuse to allow them to talk any more this session."

"The Faulkner compromise is purely and simply in the interests of the silver miner," says the Kansas City *Times* (Dem.). "None but the producer of silver has or can have any interest in it whatever. It is a bald proposition to continue the favoritism which has been shown in the past to the silver producer and to place at his disposal the Treasury of the United States."

The Memphis *Appeal* (Dem.) says: "If the Senate should consent to amend the repeal bill by a provision that a smaller quantity of silver may be purchased by the government each month, the country would be grievously disappointed. Unconditional repeal is the present necessity. If that should be done, the country, after the lapse of a brief period, would be enabled to know certainly what further recognition of silver as a currency would be needed."

"The currency question and the tariff bear no relation to each other," says the Cincinnati *Times-Star* (Rep.). "Each should be considered on its own merits. The one should not be used to influence legislation touching the other. Sound money is as important a doctrine in the Republican creed as protection. Republicans in Congress will make a huge mistake is they waver in their fight, well begun in the House of Representatives, for the restoration of the currency to an honest and stable basis."

Hates of Hades.

"I hate the Irish," said an Englishman. "I hate the Jews," said an anti-Semite. "I hate the Germans," said a Frenchman. "I hate the Turks," said a Russian. "I hate the blacks," said a white man. "I hate the New-Yorkers," said a Chicago babbler. "I hate Chicago," said a New York editor. "I hate the Chinese," said a Californian. "I hate men," said a silly young woman. "I hate the Choctaws," said a Cherokee. "I hate the French-Canadians," said an English-Canadian. "I hate the bears," said a Wall street bull. "I hate the Catholics," said a Protestant. "I hate the Senegambians," said an Ashantee. "I hate the Yalensians," said a Princetonian. "I hate old toadstools," said a young toad. "I hate foreigners," said a native. "I hate the Kansans," said a Nebraskan. "I hate the devil," said an infernal imp. "I hate the grocer on the opposite corner," said the grocer on the other corner. "I hate fat men," said a living skeleton. "I hate the cobblers," said a shoemaker. "I hate the newspapers," said a fellow who was buying one of them. "I hate old women," said a blackguard.

We tell all these haters, except the infernal imp, that they are in the wrong. "Brethren, let us love one another," hating only the devil, his imps, his imitators, and his backers or abettors, and all their works.—*N. Y. Sun.*

A Miner's Valuable Nugget.

San Bernardino, Cal., Sept. 21.—A great deal of excitement was created on the streets by a gold nugget exhibited by John S. Reed, a well-known miner. It was taken from his mine in Kern County, near the San Bernardino County line, and when weighed at the bank this morning showed a value of $1,100. It is a big lump and attracted large crowds wherever exhibited. This same "goldbug" miner has been averaging about $35 per day of gold dust for some time past.

The Indiscreet Bull and the Locomotive.

Springfield *Register:* There seems to be a concerted rivalry between New York and Chicago as to which city shall first secure a new postoffice building. New York's bravery is to be commended, but it exhibits little discretion in trying to beat Chicago.

Before breakfast Bromo-Seltzer
Acts as a bracer—trial bottle 10 cts.

LESS TYPHOID HERE.

NOTABLE IMPROVEMENT IN HEALTH IN THE CITY OVER LAST YEAR.

Health Commissioner Reynolds Says This Encouraging Fact Is Due to Better Condition of the Water Supply—Work on Sewers Will Be Furnished to the Unemployed—Aldermen Condemn the Traveling Crematory—Too Many Political "Painters" at the County Hospital.

Health Commissioner Reynolds says Chicago is healthier this year than for any year in its history, and says this fact is due to the improved condition of the water supply. Typhoid diseases are mostly due to impurities in the water, and the record of deaths by the 1,000 from typhoid diseases this year ending Aug. 31 as compared with the record for the preceding year is as follows:

Ward.	Deaths per 1,000 inhabitants year ending Aug. 31, 1892.	Deaths per 1,000 inhabitants year ending Aug. 31, 1893.	Ward.	Deaths per 1,000 inhabitants year ending Aug. 31, 1892.	Deaths per 1,000 inhabitants year ending Aug. 31, 1893.
1	2.7	1.3	18	4.8	2.3
2	4.6	2.0	19	4.1	0.9
3	6.8	1.8	20	9.2	2.8
4	4.7	2.4	21	7.0	2.5
5	8.2	2.2	22	6.5	2.3
6	6.4	3.1	23	8.2	2.0
7	6.0	2.7	24	7.6	1.3
8	4.7	2.1	25	5.7	2.1
9	6.1	2.9	26	5.4	3.0
10	5.9	2.7	27	6.4	2.0
11	6.3	3.5	28	3.5	1.8
12	6.8	2.1	29	3.8	2.2
13	6.1	3.5	30	4.5	2.4
14	7.1	2.8	31	5.2	1.8
15	7.6	2.7	32	5.4	2.4
16	7.4	2.9	33	5.3	2.2
17	7.2	1.7	34	5.5	3.3

Every ward, it will be marked, shows a notable improvement.

GO TO WORK ON SEWER CONTRACTS.

Employment for Many of the Idle Men Will Be Supplied.

Commissioner Jones of the Department of Public Works has gone to work both in the lines of furnishing employment on city improvements and of stopping the collection of assessments on property for work which cannot be done at this time.

The Commissioner reported to the Temporary Relief committee yesterday that a general resumption of work by sewer contractors seemed certain. Yesterday two contractors who had to stop all work some months ago because they were not able to get money on city warrants reported they had secured money and had resumed work. One of these contractors had just put 250 men to work and the other had just engaged 100. A canvass of the contemplated work under the direction of the Sewer Department showed that work enough for 600 or 700 men might be started next Monday. Mayor Harrison did not veto Ald. Madden's order rescinding the order for readvertisement, hence the department may go ahead under the original letting of the contracts.

Commissioner Jones has from Supt. McCarthy a list of all contemplated street improvements. In this list are thirty-five streets for the paving, curbing, and grading of which contracts have been made and the assessments for which are collectable this year. The Commissioner thinks work can be provided for about 1,000 men.

Controller Wetherell, Treasurer of the Relief Finance committee, sent out $3,430 for the payment of men who have been working under the direction of Supt. McCarthy and who were engaged by the Citizens' committee.

In the Council Chamber yesterday Secretary Vail of the Citizens' committee continued the work of organizing subcommittees for the collection of funds to give work to the worthy idle.

ALDERMEN CONDEMN CREMATORY.

Witness a Test and Complain of Odors and Smoke—Supt. Welles' Praises.

A party of Aldermen yesterday witnessed the trial of the Mayor's new portable garbage crematory, and when they returned they had not much to say in praise of the mchine.

The party left the City Hall at 1 o'clock. There were present:

Dr. Francis Mentsik, Engineering Counsel for the Royal Hungarian Minister of Commerce; Chevalier Guglielmo Grant of Rome, Italy, World's Fair Commissioner; E. F. Riley, representing the Mayor of Portland, Ore.; Supt. Welles of the Bureau of Street and Alley Cleaning; Health Commissioner Reynolds, and Alds. Madden, Martin, Horan, Conway, Muelhoefer, Keats, and Swigert. Supt. Welles acted as guide and led the other gentlemen to Ogden court, a short street between Madison and Monroe streets. The crematory was in operation there and the gentlemen watched it about half an hour.

"We all took good care to keep on the side of it from which the wind was blowing," said Ald. Conway after returning from the trip. "It certainly is the greatest nuisance I have ever seen. It smells to heaven, and the smoke is awful. As between one of those coal-tar boilers used on the street and the new crematory I prefer the former. I like coal smoke but I can't stand the smell of burning garbage. The other gentlemen seemed to think just as I did about it. It will never do for this city. It is a great nuisance and I am not surprised that people complain about it. I will not allow one of them in my ward."

In this opinion he seems to agree with Ald. Swift, who some time ago characterized the crematory as one of the worst nuisances he had ever seen. The object of the Aldermen in inspecting the crematory was to help them in deciding whether they should order another crematory of the same kind built. It is probable the Finance committee will not report in favor of another.

Supt. Welles says the crematory worked beautifully, and that the foreign Commissioners thought it was the best device that had ever come under their notice.

REFUSES TO AUDIT ERNST'S PAY-ROLL.

Deputy Controller Healy Thinks Too Many Political "Painters" Are Employed.

Deputy Controller Healy declined yesterday to audit the pay-roll for the month of Warden Ernst of the County Hospital. When asked for an explanation Mr. Healy said: "Why, to begin with, Mr. Ernst is ahead $200 in that pay-roll, and it is made up principally by items for extra help. As one example, or thirteen of them rather, I might say that he has on his pay-roll thirteen painters at $50 per month and their board. Now, I don't want to be exacting, but it strikes me that there isn't need for that many painters out there—to paint." Mr. Healy didn't say what other purpose the painters might be put on the pay-roll for, but one of his clerks filled in the void by observing:

"It's the same old gag. It's getting close to convention time and certain Commissioners want some heavy work done in the convention from the part of the city about the hospital, and these 'painters,' so-called, can handle a delegation, perhaps, if they can't do much with a daub. O, that's an old game."

Commissioner Coyle, when told of the fate of the pay-roll of his protégé, Ernst, was quite angry, but managed to suppress his feelings to the extent of observing: "O, I suppose Healy wants to be exacting with others in the matter of salaries for others, but I notice he was industrious enough to work with us to raise his own salary $600 a year."

MAY DELAY THE NEW BRIDGE.

West Division Railway Objects to the Metropolitan "L's" Plans.

It is to be feared that the construction of the Metropolitan "L" road and the construction of a new bridge for the city at Van Buren street will be delayed by the action of the Chicago West Division railway company in filing a protest against the plans of the Metropolitan company in the War Department at Washington. Some time ago the City Council, at the instance of Mayor Harrison, adopted the plan submitted by the Metropolitan company for the reconstruction of the Van Buren street bridge in connection with a high single span bridge for the exclusive use of the railroad. The Metropolitan company agreed to pay about $45,000 to the city as its contribution towards the reconstruction of the old bridge. The plans were submitted to the Mayor, the City Engineer, and the Commissioner of Public Works and approved by them. They were then forwarded to Washington to the War Department. Under a rule recently made all plans for bridges over the Chicago River have to be approved by the Secretary of War. Yesterday the Metropolitan company was notified that there was objection to their plan and its representatives were directed to appear before Capt. Marshall, the United States Engineer at this point, to explain away the objections. Those objections are that the proposed structure will injure the walls of the Van Buren street tunnel of the West Division company, and therefore interfere seriously with navigation and imperil human life. The general impression is that Capt. Marshall will report in favor of the plans of the Metropolitan company, and that the War Department will issue a permit for the construction of the bridge. That is the view held at the City Hall by Corporation Counsel Kraus, Engineer Artingstall, and Commissioner Jones.

W. W. Gurley, attorney for the Metropolitan "L" road, said last night:

"Under the United States statutes it is necessary to obtain the consent of the Secretary of War before building a bridge across navigable rivers and waters of all kinds in the country. He has control of them. The object of the statute is to protect navigation. The West Chicago company filed a complaint against the construction of our bridge. They say it will injure their tunnel. And this is the real ground of the complaint. It is simply rot. We will not hurt their tunnel. And as for the bridge impeding navigation the contrary will be the case if the Van Buren street bridge were permitted."

MAY BE ASKED FOR RESIGNATIONS.

Gov. Altgeld Hears Reports Against Two West Park Commissioners.

There is little doubt, it is said, that two members of the West Park Board will be asked for their resignations in a few days. One member hails from the northwest section of the city, the other is one of the most prominent members of the board, who is charged with having an unhappy temper and with being always in a row with his associates. Gov. Altgeld considered the matter when here in the early part of the week.

GUN MAY BE USED FOR FIRING ROPE.

Suggestion of an Ohio Man Appears Feasible to Chief Swenie.

Dayton, O., Sept. 20.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—While in Chicago on a visit to the World's Fair recently I noticed the government had as an exhibit a life-saving station, with all the apparatus used in saving life from the element water, including among other things a gun for firing a rope from shore to a vessel in distress (which has been described in your paper). After my return, in thinking the matter over, it occurred to me that this same gun could have been used in shooting a line to the firemen on the tower of the ill-fated Cold-Storage Building. It could have been on hand in a few minutes. Why not use it in saving life from the element fire as well as water? I merely mention this for what it is worth in case of a similar accident, and ask you to answer through your columns whether, if this had been thought of, it would have been advisable, and if not, why not? A Daily Reader, W. G.

[Fire Marshal Swenie has made an investigation of the gun in question, and thinks as W. G. does about it. He will experiment with it, and is disposed to think it will work well. The gun used at the life-saving station is rather heavy. Marshal Swenie is having a lighter one made.]

TO EXAMINE VIADUCT AT ENGLEWOOD

Commissioner Jones Will Again Look Into Question of Its Safety.

Englewood, Ill., Sept. 20.—[Editor of the Tribune.]—I have heard a great deal said about the Sixty-first Street Viaduct at Englewood being unsafe, and as my children are obliged to cross it going to and from school daily I naturally feel anxious about it and appeal to you for some information regarding its condition. Be kind enough to answer in The Tribune as soon as convenient and oblige. Anxious Subscriber.

[Commissioner Jones says the viaduct is in good condition, but in view of these complaints he will have another examination made into the matter and will publish the report.]

Ordinance for a Street Railway.

The Council Committee on Railroads yesterday discussed an ordinance providing for the construction of a street car line by the North Chicago Street railway company on Fullerton avenue from Clark street to Milwaukee avenue. While most of the members of the committee were in favor of passing favorably on the franchise some of them had some doubts as to whether it would be legal if passed by the Council for the reason that the Council has already given to the Lincoln Park Commissioners that part of Fullerton avenue from Clark to Orchard streets for a boulevard. None of the members was quite sure of this point, and the question was referred to the Corporation Counsel.

Municipal Notes.

Workmen on the new Halsted street bridge began laying the iron work yesterday. City Engineer Artingstall thinks the bridge may be completed by Dec. 1.

Mayor Harrison yesterday forwarded to President Cleveland an elaborately engraved invitation to participate in the exercises of the celebration of Chicago day.

Commissioner Jones says that unless the Chicago Telephone company obeys the order he has just sent it to take down the poles on North Clark street, between Chicago and North avenues, within twenty days, the department will itself have to cut them down.

OUR HOUSE OF LORDS.

Pittsburg *Dispatch:* The Senatorial bellows is still without a leak.

Baltimore *American:* A fact that is struggling very hard for recognition is that some Senatorial courtesy is due the people.

Milwaukee *Sentinel:* No debate in the Senate changes opinions. A few debates change votes. This debate does neither.

Philadelphia *Record* (Dem.): Delay is a wanton trifling with the public interest. The majority in the Senate should assert itself.

New York *World* (Dem.): When the balky United States Senators succeed in catching up with public opinion they will find a surprise in store for them.

Philadelphia *Inquirer:* Really, the Senate owes itself a duty. It must get itself upon the basis of the Constitution if it would be respected—the right of the majority to rule.

Louisville *Courier-Journal* (Dem.): When courtesy to Senators becomes discourtesy to the people there should be no difficulty or hesitation about choosing the proper horn of the dilemma.

Milwaukee *Journal* (Dem.): The Senators who are hindering the repeal of the silver law might as well be told once for all that they are sawing off the limb between themselves and the tree of preferment.

Indianapolis *Sentinel* (Dem.): If the minority of the Senate is going to control it matters might be greatly simplified by adopting a rule that whenever a majority voted for a measure it should be lost.

Louisville *Post* (Dem.): Do the silver Senators wish to persist in their course until they make the people think that George III. knew what he was talking about when he once said, "Politics is a trade for a rascal, not for a gentleman"?

Philadelphia *Press:* "The time of the House is the treasure of the people," said Mr. Gladstone in a great speech against parliamentary obstruction. The Senate would do well if it profited by this apt utterance of a truth constantly forgotten and never needing enforcement more than today.

Detroit *Free Press* (Dem.): The ultra silverites in the Senate have at last flatly declared that they will fight repeal as long as there is fighting room. If Senatorial courtesy covers such defiant and unwarranted action as this the sooner the code of ethics in that body can be revised and reformed the better opinion the world will have of the Senate.

Milwaukee *Wisconsin:* It is announced from Washington that the silver Senators will graciously permit a vote to be taken by the 1st of October. We call this very cool. Inasmuch as the silver Senators do not represent one-tenth of the people of the United States, nor one-fiftieth of the business of the country, this concession by the silver barons will be regarded with the contempt and the disdain which it merits.

Indianapolis *Journal:* The United States Senate does not occupy an enviable position before the country at present. With the absolute certainty before them that the silver repeal bill will pass, and that an overwhelming preponderance of business-men wish it to pass as soon as possible, a few Senators are doing all in their power to block the way and consume time by delivering long and prosy speeches, and "the courtesy of the Senate" leads the majority to submit. The minority are obstructionists and the majority are submissionists.

It Doesn't Interfere.

Lawrence *Journal:* It is hard to understand why the Southern Democrats are so bitter against the Federal election law. It does not seem to interfere in the least with the stuffing of Southern ballot boxes.

In His Line.

New York *Mail:* Blount ought to feel at home in the Ways and Means committee room. He can find several men there who are preparing to haul down the American flag.

CITY LOOKING AHEAD.

EVANSTON GETTING READY TO INCREASE ITS WATER SUPPLY.

Rapid Growth of the Northern Suburb Makes Necessary Better Facilities, to Provide Which the Council Takes the First Step—Resolution Adopted Commanding the Committee on Water-Works to Recommend Plans for a New Pumping Station.

Within a year Evanston may have a new pumping station and pumps with a capacity of 12,000,000 gallons a day and a reconstructed system of mains extending through the city. The water question is one which has been agitating the minds of the people of Evanston since the annexation of South Evanston two years ago, and more particularly during the "dry spell" of this summer.

The demands upon the system have been greater than it could supply, and the people of the northern wards early in the season appealed to the Council to have the old South Evanston pumps started again. After an examination of the water about this intake it was found to be unfit to pump into the mains, and the authorities then decided to increase the capacity of the system by putting in larger mains where it was necessary, and this work is now being done.

The amount of water used at Evanston is as great as that generally used in a place several times its size. In a short time the village of Wilmette will connect its mains with the Evanston pumps, and the demands upon them will be greater than ever.

In his report to the City Council last Tuesday Commissioner Maddock recommended an increase in the size of the mains to accommodate the city when built up, as it will be in the near future, take measures to prevent the waste of water, and during the time the city is growing create a fund for new pumps, pump-house, well, and intake, so that the expense of these additions will not be a heavy burden at any one time.

The expense for the mains would be approximately $80,000, for the new pumps $60,000. The intake is not yet provided for. Should there be a tunnel a mile to a mile and a half long, so as to be beyond the possibility of sewerage contamination, Evanston must provide for an expenditure of at least $200,000 to carry out the policy outlined.

Ald. Kidder then introduced this:

Resolved, That we are confronted by an emergency, and to provide for said emergency the Committee on Water-Works is hereby directed to recommend plans for a new building to house a new pumping engine and to advertise in a regular way for a new pumping engine of not less than 12,000,000 gallons per day pumping capacity, with foundation and everything necessary in complete working order. Said engine to be in working order as near as may be by July 1, 1894. That the Finance committee, in connection with the Water committee, is directed to report to this Council a plan to provide ways and means to pay for said improvements.

This resolution was adopted. After some further discussion it was decided to refer Commissioner Maddock's report and Ald. Kidder's resolution to the Water committee. This committee consists of Ald. Pearson, Ald. Merrick, Ald. Hoffman, and Ald. Kidder, and they will report to the Council as soon as possible.

THE ILLINOIS PRESS.

Paris *Beacon:* The only consolation to be derived from the hard times is that it decreases the tide of immigration. Fewer immigrants will mean fewer Democrats, and that ought to be a cause of universal rejoicing.

Springfield *Register* (Dem.): It is said that Gov. Fifer's friends are grooming him for the Senatorial nomination by the next Republican State convention. Private Joe thinks he can get away with the Cullom-Tanner crowd as easily as he did in 1892.

Champaign *Gazette:* The Republicans of Illinois ought to be able to recover their ground next year, fighting merely on the main issue; but with the opposition striving to elect John P. Altgeld or Carter Harrison to the United States Senate the struggle ought to be very easy.

Elgin *News:* Prairie chickens, once so plentiful in this State, are rapidly disappearing. Unless the Legislature prohibits their being killed for a term of years, say five, the chickens will be exterminated entirely. It would be a good plan to pass some such law and save the game to the State.

Champaign *Gazette:* We have got to make the best we can out of our Governor, but when a Federal Judge in Arkansas, in charging a jury, refers to the fact that "the bandits feel a degree of safety in operating near the bounds of Gov. Altgeld's pardoning power," good Illinoisans can hardly hide their blushes successfully.

Decatur *Republican:* We do not hear of any of the Altgelds and others who told the workingmen they were being robbed by their employers, who made a profit of 33 per cent off of the product of their labor, going into the business of manufacturing. There are plenty of idle mills and plenty of men who want work and no questions asked.

Joliet *Republican:* Gov. Altgeld is in a fair way of solving the convict labor problem. What convicts he does not pardon out of the penitentiary he puts at such labor as brings them in direct competition with free labor and then sends agents out to gather up the work which free labor ought to do and bring it into the penitentiary to be done by convict labor.

Streator *Free Press:* From one end of Illinois to the other the Germans are in a state of insurrection against the Democratic party. They thought they carried the State last fall for Altgeld, Hinrichsen, and the Democratic ticket, and would be liberally rewarded in the distribution of spoils. Altgeld has appointed but very few Germans, and out of sixteen clerks in Hinrichsen's office there is not one.

Rockford *Register:* Every Illinoisan returning from a summer visit to other parts of the country testifies to the loss in standing and respect which the present Governor has brought to Illinois. Altgeldism may be a good secret appeal for a certain large vote in Chicago, but even that will not save him next time. The people of the State of Abraham Lincoln have had an honored association to claim heretofore, and have been honored by it. But from Lincoln to Altgeld—it makes every citizen hang his head to think of it.

Brutal Partisanship.

New York *Post* (Dem.): The brutality of our [Democratic] system of dismissing officials in the civil service receives another signal illustration in the treatment of Henry A. Thomas, Superintendent of Mails in the Boston Postoffice. Mr. Thomas entered the office as a clerk in 1873, at the age of 17, and during the twenty years since then has made an excellent record, having been promoted to the Superintendency of Mails in 1889, and soon afterwards being offered the position of Superintendent of Foreign Mails at Washington, which he declined. No complaint has ever been made of his efficiency in the office, but it is asserted that he has been so offensive in his political activity outside of the office as to forfeit any claim to retention. We do not enter upon this phase of the case. What we call attention to now is the manner of his dismissal, which was in this form, the notice being received on a Friday, to take effect on the following Sunday:

"Postoffice Department, Office General Superintendent Railway Mail Service, Washington, D. C., Sept. 14, 1893.—Henry A. Thomas, Superintendent of Mails—Sir: An order has been issued discontinuing your pay and service as Superintendent of Mails in the Boston, Mass., Post-office. To take effect Sept. 17, 1893. Very respectfully, James E. White,
"General Superintendent."

It would be a brutal outrage for a private employer to turn into the street, with only two days' notice, a man who had served him faithfully for twenty years, even if he had come to the conclusion that the interests of his business would be promoted by a change in the place. The outrage is no less brutal when the employer is the Federal Government.

It May Come to This.

Wheeling *Intelligencer:* The United States Senate is busily engaged in cultivating a sentiment in the minds of the people favorable to the abolition of a body in which "Senatorial courtesy" stands in the way of relief to a suffering country.

Right in It.

Boston *Journal:* The World's Congress of Anarchists, which is expected to meet at Chicago in a fortnight, will be absurdly incomplete if Gov. Altgeld is not present to make an address of welcome.

Grover Is Grateful.

New York *Sun:* Surely, after the appointment of Mr. James J. Van Alen of Newport to be Ambassador to Italy, no one can justly say that the Hon. Grover Cleveland is not a grateful man.

Same Old Bourbon Party.

New York *Tribune:* It is the same old Democracy—learning nothing, forgetting nothing, and hankering always after dishonest and fraudulent elections.

Beautiful Venice.

Venice is built on eighty islands.

MUSIC AND DRAMA.

New attractions at three of the seven leading down-town theaters next week give evidence of the increasing activity of the fall season. Only one play of the trio, however, will be entirely new to Chicago audiences. The other two, while familiar by constant repetition, are still favorites on the local stage. The novelty of the week will be Martha Morton's comedy, "Brother John," which William H. Crane and his company will bring to McVicker's for a month's stay. It has already run out an engagement in New York, and the impression it made as reflected in the Eastern press was favorable. "Brother John" will be given with its original cast. The bill at the Columbia, where Daniel Frohman's New York Lyceum company is playing, will be "The Wife," one of the old plays in the company's repertory which claimed considerable attention during the company's former engagements in Chicago. To Hooley's comes the entertaining farce players, Evans and Hoey, in the perennially fresh hodge podge of fun, "A Parlor Match," which has undoubtedly been brought around to date by its owners. Mr. Hoey, conceded by all to be at the head of his class of stage entertainers, may be expected to unload his usual stock of unique songs. The Coghlans in "Diplomacy" at the Schiller have another week before them. This announcement should be good news to the lovers of artistic stage entertainment. A more evenly balanced and thoroughly capable company of players has not been seen in Chicago since the opening of the World's Fair season, and although "Diplomacy" is old to theater-goers, its finely told story is given a new charm by this organization. With the coming week Sol Smith Russell at the Grand Opera-House will bring to a close an engagement that has extended over more than one-third of a year. "Peaceful Valley" will continue as the bill. The two spectacles go on as usual, "America" at the Auditorium and "Ali Baba" at the Chicago Opera-House. Both continue to receive the full measure of popularity at the hands of country visitors. The German stock company will be in possession of the Schiller Sunday evening, presenting a musical farce by Jacobsohn entitled "Der Mann im Monde" ("The Man in the Moon"), which will introduce two new soubrets, Miss Emmy Cronan from Leipsic and Miss Bertha Hagemann from Düsseldorf.

***

Mr. Henry Guy Carleton's drama, "The Lion's Mouth," written in blank verse, was presented before a New York audience for the first time last Monday evening, and the New York newspapers have been busily engaged poking fun at the author ever since, notwithstanding the fact that they generally give his works the serious consideration they deserve. The New York *Times* has puzzled itself over Mr. Carleton's idea of placing a "sagittary" in Venice, holding that the only "sagittary" in Venice previously known was the one which Shakspeare introduced into his play "Othello," and which has been the block over which Shakspearean editors have stumbled for the last 200 years. This is cited as an evidence that Mr. Carleton's play is imitative of Shakspeare's work, as the New York *Times* adds in "plot, character, thought, and diction." Mr. Carleton, perhaps unwisely, has turned on his censors, and has sent the following communication to the *Times:*

"I see that you again stir me up with an inquiry why I use 'sagittary' in my play, what means 'sagittary,' and where the Venetian 'sagittary' was.

"'Sagittary' is, as you in your less playful moments know very well, derived from the Latin 'sagittarium' or '(place) of arrows,' exactly as our modern word armory comes from 'armarium' or '(place) of arms.' 'Sagittary' is also the English corruption of the centauric archer 'sagitterius,' but I recollect distinctly in medieval books reading 'sagittarium' for 'armarium,' and by authority of Shakspeare—which authority I consider good—'sagittarium' is anglicized as 'sagittary.'

"As to the location of any sagittary in Venice I neither know nor care. There must have been an armory, and in the days when the crossbow was still used it could properly be styled a 'sagittary' as well. Even were there none, dramatic license would enable me to create one for my purpose, and I could as logically and consistently call it a 'sagittary' as an 'armory.'"

Mr. Carleton's play was written several years ago, before he attained the proficiency in his craft which he now exhibits. His efforts, however, are honest and in the main worthy, and the common laws of criticism ought at least to secure for him a consideration that is both sensible and serious.

***

The outlying theaters will struggle under an avalanche of sensational melodramas next week. The din of pile-drivers and buzz-saws and the creaking of pulleys and belts will resound in every outside playhouse except at Havlin's, where the ex-mighty John L. Sullivan will rise again in the remnants of his former majesty and in the rôle of Capt. Harcourt will portray the woes and miseries of a young man falsely accused of crooked business dealings. It is safe to presume that the play will be "The Man from Boston." The Alhambra will keep up its record of hair-raising sensation by offering to its patrons a melodrama, "The Pulse of New York," which, however, is known to frequenters of the outlying houses. The Haymarket will offer the prime sensation of the week in the form of an old English melodrama, "The Span of Life," in which four acrobats form a bridge across a chasm and permit a woman to escape by walking over their backs. The incoming company at the Empire will be headed by Dore Davidson and Ramie Austin in a play called "By the World Forgotten," which has a decidedly melodramatic sound. It has never been seen in Chicago. "The Diamond Breaker" will remove from the South Side to the Clark Street Theater. The Windsor will offer "Lights o' London."

***

The minor down-town houses will, as a general thing, continue their present bills. The May Russell Burlesque company will remain at the Madison Street Opera-House, and Haverly's Minstrels will keep on as usual at the Casino. At the Grotto the new features will be the Rhondda Valley Glee club from old Wales, Charles Diamond, the harp soloist; Luigi Del Oro, the Italian virtuoso; and Kelly, Artley, and Edwards, a trio of tumblers. The Trocadero, which has come to be one of the best music halls in the country, will offer variations of its present bill next week. Buffalo Bill, at Sixty-third street and Stony Island avenue, will continue the wild West performances, and variety will be found at the Isabella Theater at Cottage Grove avenue and Sixtieth streets.

***

The opening yesterday morning of the seat sale for the Stoddard lecture series, which begins at Central Music Hall Monday, Oct. 2, demonstrated the interest which the public feels in the coming of this extensive traveler and investigator. The line of waiting applicants in front of the box-office window began to form as long ago as last Tuesday night, and messenger boys, commissioned to purchase tickets, camped in the lobby for more than forty-eight hours. Before the windows were thrown open yesterday morning the line of waiting purchasers extended to the corner of State and Washington streets, a block away.

At the close of the present engagement at the Schiller the Coghlans will go to New Orleans to open the rebuilt Academy Theater in that city. Manager Sullivan received word yesterday that Oscar Wilde would come to New York to conduct the rehearsals of his drama, "A Woman of No Importance," which the company will produce in New York in December. A notable addition to the company will be Robert Taber, formerly Julia Marlowe's leading man, who will take part in Wilde's play. Mr. de Belleville cannot be equipped with a suitable part, so he will leave the organization.

Mr. E. S. Willard, who is in his last week at Hooley's Theater, will appear tonight in a drama by Sydney Grundy entitled "A Fool's Paradise," which is "The Mouse Trap" of a few years ago revised and improved. Mr. Willard and Miss Burroughs have congenial rôles. The story of the play was printed in detail in the last issue of The Sunday Tribune. The play will be repeated at the matinée tomorrow afternoon and the engagement will wind up with a performance of "The Professor's Love Story."

The coming engagement of Felix Morris at the Schiller will serve to introduce Mrs. Burton Harrison and Mr. Edward Van Zile to Chicago audiences as dramatic authors. Mrs. Harrison's comedy is called "Evergreen," the scenes of which are laid in the South in 1847. Mr. Van Zile has a play located in the North of the present day. It is called "Champagne."

Mr. Hart Conway has returned from a summer spent in Wisconsin to resume the stage management of the dramatic class of the Chicago Conservatory. He proposes to produce one of Ibsen's plays if he can bring together the proper material for the cast.

Carrie Sweeney, assisted by a complete assortment of pile-drivers, buzz-saws, fire engines, railroad trains, and other startling "effects," will present "The Pulse of New York" at the Alhambra next week.

Dora Davidson and Ramie Austin will come to the Empire Theater next week in a play called "By the World Forgotten," which has never been presented before a Chicago audience.

Before leaving the Schiller Theater with "The Girl I Left Behind Me" Manager Gustav Frohman announced that when he returned to that house in October with "Lady Windermere's Fan" he would take the initiative in a movement for a rousing testimonial to Assistant Treasurer Max Goderath, who was injured in the wreck in which Manager Temple was killed.

Clara Morris will soon be seen at the Empire Theater in her repertory of emotional plays. It is her present plan to add a new drama to the list during her Chicago engagement.

MUSIC AT THE FAIR.

The work of the Max Bendix string quartet at the concert yesterday was somewhat in advance of that of the previous day. The movement from the Schumann quintet substituted for the movement from the Rubinstein number was better in ensemble than at the last performance, though the strings were at times rough. Mr. Sherwood played Liszt's "Liebestraum" nocturne with poetic feeling and gave the same composer's "Campanella" with abandon and brilliancy. Max Bendix also played delightfully, but not the number announced. Indeed the programs are so radically changed as to be almost useless in reference. The printed program for this afternoon's concert, which will occur in Music Hall, includes the soloists of yesterday in addition to the Bendix quartet and is as follows:

Quartet in F (first movement)........Rubinstein
Piano solo—"Tremolo"................Gottschalk
Mr. Sherwood.
Aria—Ball song from "Lakme"..........Delibes
Mlle. Nikita.
Violin solo—Introduction and Rondo Capriccioso...........Saint-Saëns
Mr. Bendix.
Funeral march and Scherzo from Quintet, op. 44...........Schumann
Quartet and Mr. Sherwood.

***

The third song recital by Agnes Thomson and James F. Thomson was given in Music Hall yesterday. Mrs. Thomson was in excellent voice and sang with sympathy, appreciation, and understanding. Her interpretations of "Printemps Noveau" by Vidal and "Night Time" by Van de Water, were delightfully enjoyable. While Mr. Thomson possesses a baritone of agreeable quality, he does not by any means always use it with intelligence. The Handel aria, "Why Do the Heathen," proved far too ambitious an attempt, but the Ries song, "Hinans," was an acceptable effort. The Thomsons give their next song recital Saturday afternoon at 3 o'clock in Music Hall.

***

Exposition Band concerts today will be given by Liesegang's Chicago Band in Administration Square from 3 to 5 p. m. and from 6 to 9 p. m.; by Brand's Cincinnati Band on the lake front from 1 to 4 p. m. and from 5 to 7 p. m.; by Hecker's Elgin Band in Administration Square from 10:30 to 12 noon and from 1:30 to 3 p. m., later on the Wooded Island from 7 to 9 p. m.; by the Iowa State Band, Frederick Phinney conductor, Illinois State Building 10:30 to 12 noon, 3 to 4 p. m., and in front of Art Building 5 to 7 p. m.

Let the United States Stop Train Robberies.

New York *Sun:* Express train robberies have become epidemic. They have been perpetrated lately on an ambitious scale in three old and heavily populated States, Indiana, Michigan, and Ohio; and the losses entailed by them during the last three weeks are computed by express officials at immense sums. By the simple device of displaying, at a bend in the railway, the red-light danger signal, an express train is readily brought to a stop, and that done, the express car is without difficulty "held up" and the official in charge of it "covered" in veritable outlaw style. It is proposed to make this crime an offense under the Federal statutes, to be tried in the United States courts before United States Judges, and punished by imprisonment in a Federal jail.

The right to regulate inter-State commerce is by the express terms of the Constitution (section 8) specifically remitted by the several States to the Federal Government; and one of the acts of 1887 was the passage of the inter-State commerce bill. If the Federal authorities have the right to regulate inter-State commerce they have clearly, it seems reasonable to contend, the right to protect commerce passing between the States by the adoption of proper measures, similar to those needed and taken for the protection of the United States mails in transit. No constitutional authority has, we believe, ever claimed this to be an evasion of the reserved rights of the several States. Such is the legal aspect of the matter; the common-sense view of it is not different.

Money remitted by express from one State to another concerns the sender and the recipient, neither of whom is a resident of the State wherein the crime of robbery on a railroad highway is committed; both are aliens to its courts. For the county officials to prosecute the case is to put the innocent complaining parties at a disadvantage, and accord an unfair preference to the lawbreakers. More than this, the maintenance of safeguards against railroad robbing would be a serious burden on a small county, the residents of which are adverse to being taxed for police, court, and other expenses for protecting property belonging to residents of other States. There is, besides, usually an absence of cash in the county treasury sufficient for adequate methods of protection, and for catching and punishing the offenders when caught. Consequently train-robbing criminals are not pursued with vigor, and in the majority of cases they escape, unscathed, from any penalty for their offenses.

Not the Same Republic.

Washington *News:* Names have not changed as fast as things, and the very republic whose centennial days are now being honored differs as essentially in its broad popular foundations from the aristocratic republic of a hundred years ago as that republic differed from the tyranny of George III., or as his rule in England differed from the despotism of Mary.

He Is Cooling Off.

Brooklyn *Union:* It is believed now that the Governor of Colorado will not declare war on the United States when the silver repeal bill passes the Senate and as amended passes the House and is signed by the President. There will be a severe strain, but no official bloodshed.

HOTELS.

THE CAMBRIDGE HOTEL, 59th and Ellis-av. 8 minutes from the Fair Grounds. Elegantly furnished Rooms, 11 by 20 ft., fronting on Lake Michigan. Cafe unexcelled. Rates from $1 to $1.50 a day

"The Groveland," Corner 31st-st. and Groveland-av. This elegant fireproof house is located midway between World's Fair and business center; 15 minutes' ride to either; Illinois Central Station and cable cars one block away. Magnificent view of lake from nearly every room. European Plan. Fine restaurant, billiard room, roof garden, etc. Rooms, $1.00 to $5.00 per day. Suites of 4 to 6 rooms, including bath, $8 to $20. Furnished or unfurnished apartments of 5 to 7 rooms to rent by the year. W. W. SOMERS, Mgr.

THE WORLD'S INN, THE ONLY FIRE-PROOF HOTEL NEAR THE FAIR, and only three stories high. Madison-av. and 60th-st. (Midway Plaisance), opposite Madison-av. entrance to the World's Fair. European. Excellent cafe. CHAS. E. LELAND, Manager. Take Illinois Central World's Fair express train at Van Buren-st. to 60th-st., then two blocks west.

THE ROCHESTER. New, First-Class, European or American plan, corner 33d-st. and South Park-av.; choicest residence district, overlooking Lake Michigan; block from 33d-st. depot Ill. Cent. R. R. main line World's Fair; cable cars two blocks, reaching Fair, business district, or theaters in a few minutes, 5c fares; elevators, electric lights, baths, etc.; family parties, clubs, or others visiting the Fair can obtain rooms, single or en suite; moderate charges.

HOTEL ENDEAVOR, 76TH-ST. AND BOND-AV. Just south of World's Fair. First class in every respect. Rates, 75c and $1.00. Special rates to large excursion parties. Take Illinois Central, South Chicago suburban trains to Windsor Park. Telephone World's Fair, 94.

HOTEL WOODRUFF, 21ST-ST. AND WABASH-AV. Fine rooms. Excellent cuisine. Reasonable prices. Cable cars for World's Fair pass the door every minute. One block from 22d-st. Elevated Station.

BAY STATE HOTEL, Fireproof, Stony Island-av., between 63d and 64th-sts., within 500 feet of main entrance to exposition. 300 rooms. Hair mattresses, wire springs, first-class service. European Dining Rooms. Popular Prices.

Hotel Beveridge—Fireproof—Cor. 26th-st. and Calumet-av., midway between City and FAIR, convenient to Elevated and Cable Cars. Elevators and Electric Lights. 300 rooms. European. $1 per day and upwards. Elegant Cafe.

The Exeter, 1314 Wabash-av., convenient to cable cars, Elevated, and Illinois Central R. R., Restaurants, and Theaters. Large, newly furnished rooms, with double beds, $1 per day. Smaller—75c and 50c.

WHEN IN BUFFALO stop at THE GENESEE. Niagara Falls forty minutes away.

EDUCATIONAL.

TEMPLE GROVE LADIES' SEMINARY—SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y. Thirty-ninth year begins Sept. 20. Address CHAS. F. DOWD, Ph. D., Pres.

EDUCATIONAL.

Michigan Military Academy. COLONEL J. S. ROGERS, Supt. ORCHARD LAKE, MICHIGAN. A thoroughly equipped college preparatory school. Abreast of the most progressive Eastern Academies. For support and favor it depends upon nothing but wise management and the superior advantages it offers for the development of young men. Location twenty-six miles from Detroit, beautiful and healthful. Modern buildings.

This Academy is as near perfect in all that pertains to the military feature as is possible for a competent instructor to make it, and the advantages of the military feature in connection with the educational system of this Academy cannot be overestimated. The thorough training, the perfect military discipline, both of instructors and cadets, with the attendant results of a high average of moral and intellectual culture, afford an instructive and profitable study of his institution, which is the only one I have inspected where the military feature is of real value and where the best results are obtainable.—*Extract from Report of Inspector-General U. S. Army, 1892.*

The Michigan Military Academy at Orchard Lake has, by its high grade of scholarship and its strenuous efforts for the best success achieved a place second to none in the country.—*Extract from Contribution to American Education History, 1892, Bureau of Education, Washington, D. C.*

Send for illustrated catalogue.

HARVARD UNIVERSITY. LAW SCHOOL. Terms of admission after 1895-96.

After the academic year 1895-96 the following persons only will be admitted as candidates for a degree:

1. Graduates of colleges of good standing.
2. Persons qualified to enter the senior class of Harvard College.

The following persons will be admitted as special students:

1. Holders of academic degrees in Arts, Literature, Philosophy, or Science who are not admissible as candidates for a degree.
2. Graduates of Law Schools which confer the degree only after an examination upon a two years' course of at least seven months each.
3. Persons who pass the examinations now required of those who are not graduates of colleges as a condition of their being admitted as candidates for a degree.

Special students who reside three years at the School and pass in due course the requisite legal examinations, will receive the degree of LL. B. (1) if they at any time during the course entitle themselves to enrollment as regular students, or (2) if they obtain a mark within five per cent of that required for the honor degree.

For circular containing a list of the colleges whose graduates will be accepted as candidates for a degree, apply to JOHN H. ARNOLD, *Librarian of the Law School,* Cambridge, Mass.

PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY COLLEGE. CHESTER, PA., 32d year begins Sept. 20. Civil Engineering (C. E.), Chemistry (B. S.), Arts (A. B.). Also PREPARATORY COURSES in Science and Classics, under able instructors. Fine location. Ample equipment. Best sanitation. Pure water. "The arrangement, convenience, order, and neatness were superlative." "It is a military school of the highest order." *Report of Inspector-General, U. S. A., 1891.* Catalogues of Mr. W. J. WILCOX, 232 Wabash-av., Chicago. COL. CHAS. E. HYATT, President.

ST. XAVIER'S ACADEMY, 2834 WABASH AVENUE. Will open to receive Boarders and Day Scholars on Monday, Sept. 4th. Send for catalogue. For terms apply to THE MOTHER SUPERIOR.

MRS. HELEN E. STARRETT'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL for Young Ladies, Oak Park, Ill.; 8 miles from Chicago. College preparatory and special courses of study. Certificate admits to the Universities of Michigan and Wisconsin and to Vassar, Wellesley, and Smith Colleges. Principal at home Thursdays and Saturdays. Circulars on application. OPENS SEPT. 20th.

UNIVERSITY SCHOOL, DEARBORN-AV. AND ELM-ST. Prepares boys for Colleges and Scientific Schools. Modern Side course prepares for early business life. Primary class of ages 6 and 7. Academy buildings now with laboratories, bowling alleys, and gymnasium for Athletics and Military Drill. Manual Training. Sixth year opens Sept. 28.

Electra School, 3245 Indiana-av., formerly 9 31st-st. Reopens Sept. 20th. Kindergarten, Primary, and Grammar Grades for both sexes. Boarding pupils. MISS S. E. SPAIDS, Principal.

The Loring School. UNIVERSITY PREPARATORY. 2535 Prairie-av. Boarding and Day School for girls and children reopens Oct. 4. Kindergarten and Primary. Address MRS. STELLA DYER LORING.

Kirkland School. 38 and 40 Scott-st., for Young Ladies and Children. Will reopen Wednesday, Sept. 20th. Full course. Principals—MISS KIRKLAND and MRS. ADAMS.

CHICAGO COLLEGE of LAW. Law Department Lake Forest University. Hon. J. M. BAILEY, L. L. D., President. Two and three years' course. For information address E. E. BARRETT, L. L. B., Sec'y., 1501 Unity Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

Kenwood College Preparatory. 4749 KENWOOD-AV., CHICAGO. A thorough Private School. Send for circular. DR. E. W. CONANT, Principal.

DEARBORN SEMINARY, Day School for Young Ladies and Children. 2141 Calumet-av. Thirty-eighth year begins Oct. 2d. MRS. J. F. PURINGTON, Principal.

GIRLS' COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, 479-481 Dearborn Av., Chicago. 18th year begins Sept. 20th. Prepares for college and gives special courses of study. For Young Ladies and Children. MISS R. S. RICE, A. M., MISS M. E. BEEDY, A. M., Principals.

Waterman Hall, SYCAMORE, ILL. A SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, opened Sept. 18th, 1889. Two hours from Chicago. Preparatory and academic courses. Limited to 75 pupils. Board and tuition, $300 per school year. BISHOP McLAREN, President. Address Rev. B. F. FLEETWOOD, D. D., Rector, Sycamore, Ill.

BETTS ACADEMY, Stamford, Ct., 58th Year. CLASSICAL AND ACADEMIC COURSES. SPECIAL FEATURES: Making the individual the basis of work; home influence; learning "how to study," of first importance; cultivation of habits of observation and research; symmetrical development of physique. WM. J. BETTS, M. A. (Yale), Principal.

AMERICAN CONSERVATORY, WEBER Music Hall, Chicago. All branches of Vocal and Instrumental Music, Dramatic Art, Elocution, Delsarte, Normal Dept. for teachers, Terms moderate. Fall term begins Sept. 7th. Send for Catalogue. J. J. Hattstaedt, Director.

WELLINGTON PLACE SCHOOL. Kenwood, OPENS SEPT. 11th. Academic, Primary, Kindergarten. Special Teachers, Music, Elocution, Physical Culture, Drawing. Tuition for Preparatory Courses. Principal, MISS MARY P. SQUIRE.

Grant Collegiate Institute, 247-249 Dearborn-av., NORTH SIDE. Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies. Twenty-fifth year opens Sept. 27.

LAKE VIEW INSTITUTE, 1344 George-av., Chicago. Good home school for young ladies and children. Preparatory and College Courses. Pleasant rooms and grounds. Tuition and board, $400. Children under 12, $300. Opens Sept. 20.

MITCHELL'S BOYS' SCHOOL — EIGHTEEN miles from Boston, B. & L. R. R. Strictly select family school; $500 per year. Admits ages from 7 to 15 inclusive. Special care and training to young boys. Fits for college, technology and business. Send for circular to M. C. MITCHELL, Principal, Billerica, Mass.

CHICAGO PREPARATORY SCHOOL, 3715 Langley-av., reopens Oct. 2. Primary and Kindergarten. Sept. 18.

AKELEY INSTITUTE, Grand Haven, Mich. Church school for girls. Best advantages. Two vacancies to fill. Terms Moderate.

Northwestern Military Academy, Highland Park, Ill. COL. H. P. DAVIDSON, Supt.

THE LILLIE BERG LAMPERTI SCHOOL OF SINGING, New York. Select home, social opportunities. Chaperone for four young ladies wishing best masters for special studies. Music or Art. Highest references required. Address HOTEL BRISTOL, Fifth-av., N. Y.

ST. MARGARET'S SCHOOL, 222 ASHLAND-BLVD. Reopens Sept. 20, 1893. Prepares for the Eastern colleges.

NOTRE DAME OF MARYLAND—Collegiate Institute for Young Ladies and Preparatory School for Little Girls, conducted by the School Sisters of Notre Dame. EMELA P.-O., near Baltimore, Md.

THE BROOKLYN HEIGHTS SEMINARY BOARDING and Day School for Girls. 43d year opens Sept. 28. 138-140 Montague-st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Sylvan Dells—A Home School for Young Boys. Terms $300 per year. Opens Sept. 18, 1893. Highland Park, Ills. W. H. RUSSELL, Prin.

NEW YORK MILITARY ACADEMY, Col. C. J. WRIGHT, B. S., A. M., Cornwall, N. Y.

SUMMER RESORTS.

"NEW POINT COMFORT," PENNOYER SANITARIUM, Kenosha, Wis., between Chicago and Milwaukee. A resort for invalids and those needing rest. New, modern building, with luxurious appointments; cuisine first-class; spacious grounds (75 acres); baths, electricity, massage, etc.; trained nurses; experienced physicians. For illustrated prospectus address N. B. PENNOYER, M. D., Manager. Insane or objectionable cases are not received.

BACK TO OLD RATES.

CALIFORNIA EAST-BOUND PASSENGER WAR AT AN END.

Southern Pacific Makes an Unconditional Surrender and the Santa Fe Is Satisfied—Reduced Proportions in Freight Tariff Authorized—Jacksonville Southeastern System Goes into the Hands of a Receiver—Chicago Southwestern Roads Secure Important Concessions.

The California east-bound passenger war has been ended. The Southern Pacific road has surrendered unconditionally, and yesterday afternoon notified all its connections that Oct. 1, or just as soon as the Inter-State commerce law will permit, it will restore rates to the basis on which they stood prior to the trouble. This means that the $4 extra on east-bound business from Southern California points, going by way of San Francisco, will be reimposed, as well as the $15 cut from Southern California points restored. This satisfies the Santa Fé road, and it will take out the $15 cut from Southern California points on the same date that the Southern Pacific does. It had no desire to prolong the fight, and only entered it to protect its business from what it considered the Southern Pacific's attacks. The restoration of rates is to be followed by a conference between the two roads and a possible readjustment of the rates by the side lines and loops of the two systems.

DIVISIONS ON PACIFIC COAST TRAFFIC.

Reduced Proportions Authorized by Chairman Midgley.

A conference of Western Freight Association lines was held in this city March 3 and 4, 1893, in relation to rates on North Pacific coast traffic. The action taken pertained to the substitution of 17¾ per cent for the previous division of 15 per cent. No allusion was made to the 11 per cent commonly called the St. Louis or Mississippi River division. Subsequently at a meeting of the Western Freight Association a resolution was adopted that the divisions on California traffic be advanced to 13¼ and 17¾ per cent respectively, and in order to insure equal treatment the same advance (to 13¼ per cent) on shipments to North Pacific coast terminals was ordered from territory previously governed by 11 per cent.

The point has lately been made that, while the allowance of 17¾ per cent to lines south of St. Paul on North Pacific coast traffic was a matter of mutual agreement, the advance of the 11 per cent to 13¼ per cent was arbitrarily made by the association lines, because it had been ordered on California traffic. Claim is now made that as all lines working via the Union Pacific railway to California have reverted to the acceptance of 11 per cent on shipments from territory previously governed by that division, it is incumbent upon the roads operating via St. Paul or Minneapolis to include those points in their reconsideration.

The above statement Chairman Midgley says is in accordance with the record, hence it would be competent for lines thus desiring to revert to the protection of a division of 11 per cent on North Pacific coast traffic from all territory taking such divisions previous to March, 1893, at least until there shall be made a further agreement with lines interested in North Pacific coast traffic.

For the purpose of enabling all roads to effect the change above described simultaneously Chairman Midgley recommends that it be made effective on and after Oct. 1, 1893.

The allowance of 17¾ per cent, whether via St. Paul, Minneapolis, or Missouri River crossings on North Pacific coast traffic, as authorized at the conference held in Chicago March 3 and 4, is not involved in or affected by the foregoing statement.

SECURED AN IMPORTANT CONCESSION.

Central Traffic Association Roads Come Down from the High Horse.

An important concession was secured yesterday by the Chicago Southwestern roads from their connections in the Central Traffic Association territory. A fight of long standing has been waged between the Chicago lines and those leading to the Eastern seaboard through the Southern gateways. The Southern roads have always sought to control the dried and canned fruit trade from California points to the East. Of course the Chicago roads having California connections wanted their share of it and did not care to stand by and see it all taken from them without an effort. They met the cuts of the Southern roads, but then another difficulty confronted them. They could not advise their Eastern connections to prorate with them on the basis of the cut rates. For many months the Central Traffic Association roads have stood aloof and at last proposed to exact their full proportions. Now they have come down from their high horse. A circular was issued today by Chairman Blanchard permitting the Central Traffic roads to take shipments of fruits on the basis of the rates proposed by the Chicago Southwestern roads.

GONE INTO RECEIVER'S HANDS.

The Jacksonville Southeastern Joins the List of Bankrupt Roads.

Considerable satisfaction was manifested in Western railroad circles here yesterday over the receipt of a dispatch from Springfield, Ill., stating that Judge Allen of the United States Circuit Court had appointed C. H. Bosworth and E. Ellery receivers of the Chicago, Peoria and St. Louis railroad (Jacksonville Southeastern line). This road has been a thorn in the sides of the Western Association lines for some time past, having neglected no opportunity to demoralize rates whenever an opportunity offered. Up to a few months ago the line between Jacksonville and St. Louis formed the St. Louis outlet for the Santa Fé. But the contract was annulled by the latter because it could secure no settlement of accounts. It is believed that under the receivers the road will be operated more conservatively and give the association lines less trouble than was the case under the old management. The receivers are required to execute bonds in the sum of $50,000.

Northern Pacific Directors.

NEW YORK, Sept. 21.—C. B. Wright of Philadelphia and William Ball and Charles T. Barney of New York have been appointed a committee by the Northern Pacific directors to receive proxies for the annual election to be held Oct. 19. The board has changed the by-laws limiting the terms of directors elected during the receivership to one year. The vacancies now in the board number six, caused by the retirement of Henry Villard, E. S. Rolston, E. H. Abott, Charles L. Colby, Colgate Hoyt, and D. S. Wegg. The committee will support the following ticket at the annual election: J. B. Haggin, William R. Merriam, Johnston Livingston, Charles B. Wright, Charlemagne Tower jr., D. H. Houghtaling, R. S. Martin, Charles T. Barney, T. E. Oakes, William L. Bull, and J. E. Williams. The new names are William R. Merriam, Johnston Livingston, C. Tower jr., D. H. Houghtaling, and R. C. Martin. As only six of the thirteen directors are to be elected it will be necessary to designate two others to complete the ticket.

Have an Advantage Over Chicago.

Minneapolis and St. Paul jobbers secured an advantage over those of Chicago yesterday. There has been a demand made by the former for some time that they should be allowed to ship merchandise from their towns to interior points in Wisconsin at the same rate as were made for the Chicago jobbers. Today they got what they had been contending for. Chairman J. W. Midgley of the Western Freight Association issued a circular authorizing the Green Bay, Winona and St. Paul road to apply the same between St. Paul, Minneapolis, and stations on that road as far as East Winona and Merrillan Junction as obtain between Chicago and these points. This will become effective Sept. 28.

Threatened Danger Averted.

Threatened danger to special reductions in World's Fair rates for special State days has been averted. The Missouri Pacific, which threatened to negative all future propositions submitted, has been notified. By a unanimous vote of the Western Passenger Association roads today it was decided to allow that road to make the rates it wants to put into effect from Kansas points on account of the St. Louis fair. This action has satisfied it and it will continue to vote affirmatively on all propositions submitted by the Chicago roads.

Individual Action Not Permitted.

The question having been raised as to the right of members of the Western Passenger Association, under the agreement to take individual action in the use of rates tendered by connecting lines for hauling purposes, the matter was referred to Chairman Caldwell for a ruling. The latter promulgated his decision yesterday, which is to the effect that under the provisions of the agreement individual action in the use of rates tendered by connecting lines where such action affects more than the members taking it, is not contemplated or permitted by the agreement, except when taken as a means of protection under the requirements of Art. 8, and therefore, with the exception stated, action on the part of a member with respect to change in agreed through rates affecting more than the members taking such action must be subject to joint agreement.

Railway Notes.

Parker Shortridge was yesterday elected President of the Philadelphia and Erie railroad company, vice William Russell Wilson, resigned.

The Southwestern Traffic Association has failed to complete its organization. It adjourned yesterday until October without having elected a Chairman.

For the second time within the last ten days the Western Passenger Association roads refused to make any special reduction in rates for Irish day at the World's Fair.

The Central Traffic Association, passenger department, has agreed to grant excursion rates at a fare and one-third for the round trip for the following occasions: Grand Council and Grand Chapter, Royal Arch Masons, and Grand Council, Royal and Select Masters of Ohio, Sept. 26 to 28, from points in Ohio; American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, Worcester, Mass., Oct. 10 to 13, from all association points; Woman's Synodical Home and Foreign Missionary Societies of Indiana, Seymour, Ind., Oct. 24 to 26, from points in Indiana only.

SECTARIAN ANIMOSITIES.

Crusade Opened in Buffalo—Program Declared by the American Protective Association—Efforts to Drive All Catholics Out of Political Offices.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 21.—The *Enquirer* publishes an interview with Isaac Cluff, a Canadian, who came to Buffalo about six months ago and who is now head organizer in this city of the American Protective Association, an order known hitherto only in the West. Cluff is quoted as saying:

What are we organized for? To fight Papacy. What with? Anything from ballots to bullets. Look at the public schools in Buffalo; over 80 per cent of the teachers are Roman Catholics, while the church is bitterly hostile to the public schools, denouncing them as "godless," and keeping Catholic children out of them. Inside of two years I promise you there will not be a Catholic teacher in the schools. We are going to do the same in Buffalo as we did in Detroit, Saginaw, Kansas City, and other Western towns. Almost every employé of the municipality and corporation of Detroit a few years ago was a Catholic. Now there are only two Romanists in the city's employ.

Look at the army of Catholics about Buffalo city and County hall. Take my word for it we will turn down every one of them. Every department will be Protestantized, nor will we stop here. We will start a turn-over all through New York State. We are getting ready to leave every Romanist at home. Why have the Catholics gained ascendency in our army and navy unless because some day they hope to use them? I tell you that if we cannot Protestantize the army and navy we have plenty of men ready to bear the musket against the Papal foe, and our members are sworn to be loyal until death. Who belongs to the order in Buffalo? Lots of good people—clergymen, lawyers, businessmen, and employers of labor—some of whom have agreed not to employ any help unless they are members of the American Protective Association. All members are sworn to secrecy, not to reveal the officers of the subordinate councils or the time and places of meeting. We don't want anybody to know anything about our order until we are strong enough to declare ourselves.

Mr. Cluff also added the information that there were six councils in Buffalo, two in the heart of the city and four in the suburbs. It was intended to build the order up to a membership of 8,000 this winter, and fifty or 100 members were being initiated every meeting. Two circulars have been distributed by these anti-Papists, one quietly among avowed opponents of the Roman Catholics and another secretly among those who have taken the obligations of the order. The first circular recites that the order is about two years old; that in that time it has grown to a million membership; that in certain Western cities every official from the Mayor down is a member; that it is aggressive, without financial benefits, and political yet non-partisan; that it is a great order fighting a secret fee, the Jesuits. The circular concludes:

The charm of the order seems to be in the fact that it means fight. The members are men who are sick of the apathy and timidness so prevalent in Protestantism of Americans generally, who allow Rome to trample in the dust their most cherished institutions without a word of protest, and allow the many-headed monster to seize and control city after city without a murmur. This is the grand reaction, a revolution if you will, and if properly guided and controlled it means the annihilation of the dominant old parties in 1896 and a new political heaven on earth.

The paper says the entire ritual, which is printed, shows the oaths demanded of the candidate at initiation swear him to utter secrecy; that he will never vote or lend support to any Roman Catholic seeking national, municipal, or State office, and the candidate promises to bear arms, should occasion arise, against the avowed enemies—the Roman Catholics. The chaplain charge at the rites of the initiation recites that the Catholics are forming secret military companies under the names of Knights of Columbkill, St. Patrick's cadets, the Hibernians, etc., and that these societies are not only well drilled but armed. The warning read by the Recording Secretary to the novitiate recites that Papal edicts have made it impossible for a Catholic to kill an American, and that the Catholic Church is inimical to the State and professedly superior.

The Buffalo councils have lately prepared and are now canvassing a petition to the President and members of Congress asking that no action be taken by this government officially to recognize Mgr. Satolli as Papal delegate in this country, and protesting against such action as "opposed to the best interests of the country and the letter as well as the spirit of the Constitution of the United States and the rights and liberties of the people."

GALE INTERFERES WITH GOOD RECORDS.

Close of Known Distance Shooting of Rifle and Carbine Teams.

The rifle and carbine teams of the United States army completed their known distance firing yesterday. It was the most unfavorable day the competition has experienced. The light was ordinarily good, but there was an almost impenetrable mirage and the wind blew a strong gale. Although the scores are below what was anticipated they were satisfactory to the officials in charge. The order of place remained about the same throughout the two days' work.

The carbine team as it now stands is composed of:

First Sergt. J. C. Pendergrass, Troop A, Tenth Cavalry, 321; Sergt. J. L. F. Thorp, Troop G, Eighth Cavalry, 320; Sergt. C. Korster, Troop G, First Cavalry, 316; Corporal J. Mohlenhoff, Troop C, Fifth Cavalry, 312; Sergt. H. M. Barry, Troop D, First Cavalry, 311; Sergt. A. R. Boulton, Troop H, Fifth Cavalry, 310; Second-Lieut. M. F. Davis, Fourth Cavalry, 309; Sergt. H. E. Enselin, Troop F, Third Cavalry, 307; Sergt. S. S. Ford, Troop H, Tenth Cavalry, 307; Second Lieut. W. H. Hart, Fourth Cavalry, 305.

The three highest totals for known distance record firing by the distinguished cavalry are: Sergt. P. J. Blake, Troop F, Fourth Cavalry, 337; Sergt. Hugh Griffith, Troop D, Eighth Cavalry, 323; Sergt. H. Henser, Troop G, Second Cavalry, 314.

The infantry team at the close of yesterday's shooting stood in the following order:

Corporal E. H. Stevens, Company B, First Infantry, 338; Private W. J. Davis, Company A, Twenty-fifth Infantry, 327; Sergt. C. Koch, Company D, Third Infantry, 326; Private D. McKenzie, Company D, Eighteenth Infantry, 325; First Sergt. M. J. Murphy, Company D, Thirteenth Infantry, 324; First Sergt. F. E. Miller, Company E, Twenty-third Infantry, 323; Sergt. O. Sydow, Company C, Thirteenth Infantry, 322; Second Lieut. J. C. Greggs, Sixteenth Infantry, 319; Corporal E. Gardner, Company H, Eighteenth Infantry, 318; Sergt. Thomas O'Rourke, Company G, Fifteenth Infantry, 317.

Distinguished infantry marksmen are: Sergt. W. N. Puckett, Company F, Twentieth Infantry, 341; Sergt. W. Wraight, Company A, Thirteenth Infantry, 323; Sergt. H. S. Corp, Company B, Fourth Infantry, 321.

An American Ship Beats an English One in a 20,000-Mile Race.

BOSTON, Mass., Sept. 19.—A 20,000-mile race was completed today when the defeated ship entered port twenty-six days behind her successful rival. The winner floated the American flag. The contestants were the wooden American ship, William H. Connor, 1,424 tons, built in Searsport, Me., and the steel British ship, Helen Brewer, 1,516 tons, built on the Clyde. There has long been a rivalry between the Captains and crews of the two ships. April 22 both cleared at the same hour from the port of Manila, bound for Boston with hemp for the same firm. Neither saw the other after the start. Their course lay through the Polynesian Archipelago, across the Pacific, and around Cape Horn. The Connor dropped anchor day for day and was off again before her competitor appeared. Capt. Newell of the British vessel says her bottom became corroded and this, added to her poor work in light winds, lost him the race.

Nervous headaches promptly cured by Bromo-Seltzer—trial bottle 10 cts.

"CHICAGO DAY" ATTENDANCE

Prize Contest Open to All Readers of "The Chicago Tribune."

Chicago day at the World's Fair will be Monday, Oct. 9. The people of this city are determined to make this event notable in the history of the great Exposition. On the anniversary of the great fire which laid Chicago in ashes twenty-two years ago the people of this city will show themselves in force at the wonderful Fair, for the building of which they are entitled to the chief credit. The attendance will be enormous. No one, probably, can estimate it exactly, but every reader of THE TRIBUNE will have an opportunity to make a guess, and to stimulate close figuring the best guessers will be well rewarded. Here is the proposition:

THE TRIBUNE will give to the person making the best guess on the paid attendance at the World's Fair Chicago day, Monday, Oct. 9, 1893, a present of $15 in gold.

To the person making the second best guess $10 in gold will be given.

To each of the persons making the fifty next best guesses will be given a full admission ticket to the World's Columbian Exposition.

Guesses will be considered only when written on the coupon printed in THE TRIBUNE. These coupons will be printed only week days. Contestants will be allowed any number of guesses, provided each be on a coupon.

Coupons will be printed every day, except Sunday, up to and including Saturday, Oct. 7. No guesses will be considered which do not reach this office before midnight of Sunday, Oct. 8.

In considering the result prizes will be awarded only on the official report of the total paid attendance at the Fair, including both full and children's tickets.

The figures given out each night to the press are always subject to revision, so that prizes will be awarded only on the official report, after all returns are in.

Coupons which are mutilated or are in any way informal or irregular will be thrown out.

Write the number in figures, and give the name and address fully and completely. Address to "THE TRIBUNE, Chicago," and indorse the envelope "Chicago Day."

TRIM TO THIS LINE.

The Chicago Tribune

Prize Guessing Contest

—FOR—

Chicago Day, Oct. 9, 1893.

I guess that the paid attendance (official) at the World's Columbian Exposition, Chicago Day, Oct. 9, 1893, will be _____

Name _____

Town _____

Street _____

Number _____

TRIM TO THIS LINE.

For the benefit of competitors the paid attendance on a few of the red-letter days at the World's Fair is given below:

May 1 (opening day)	128,965
July 4 (American day)	283,273
Aug. 24 (Illinois day)	243,951
Sept. 7 (Pennsylvania day)	203,460

Guesses still continue to arrive by the thousands. A man in Warren thinks there will only be an attendance of 3,260. A resident of Buena Park places it at 4,017, while a Cleveland man thinks it will reach the enormous figure of 17,324,567.

GOV. TILLMAN ACTS PART OF A SPY.

Calls for a Bottle He Sees Used at a Hotel Which Contained Only Cider.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Sept. 21.—[Special.]—Gov. Tillman, during his recent visit to this city, played the role of a whisky spy. The incident has just leaked out. The Governor was boarding at the Charleston Hotel, and sat at a table near a man from New York, who was dining with a Charleston friend. During the dinner the guest asked for a wine card, but was told by the waiter that the house only furnished cider. Cider was accordingly ordered and it was served like champagne. As soon as his dinner was finished the Governor ordered the empty bottle brought to him. He examined it, found it was as represented, and went off crestfallen. The incident has excited some comment, the gist of which is that a South Carolina Governor in the role of a spy at a first-class hotel is something new even for the new dispensation.

POLICE ARE HUNTING FOR A PHYSICIAN.

San Francisco Doctor Accused of Murdering a Young Woman.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Sept. 21.—Police are searching for Dr. West, whom they believe murdered Miss Gilmour, whose body was found in a mutilated condition floating in the bay. It has been learned that she died in Dr. West's office, and that her body was cut up in the dissecting room of the California Medical Institute, but how it reached the institute or the bay is unknown. It is now said the dismembered parts of the woman's body found at Oakland Mole yesterday belong to a woman much larger than the Colusa girl.

ANTI-RING CANDIDATES ELECTED.

Exciting Contest in the Pennsylvania Council of American Mechanics.

JOHNSTOWN, Pa., Sept. 21.—At yesterday's session of the State Council Junior Order of United American Mechanics one of the most exciting and interesting election contests ever held since the organization of the body occurred. It was a practical victory for the anti-ring candidates, who had everything their own way. The following officers were elected:

State Councilor, William T. Kerr, Pittsburg; State Vice-Councilor, Robert W. Crane; State Council Treasurer, John Calfeel, Philadelphia; Representatives to National Council, Victor G. Reed, Philadelphia; A. D. Wolkin, Mansfield, Pa.; W. S. Davis, Johnstown, Pa.

Jealousy Causes Fatal Shooting.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Sept. 21.—Harry Wert, aged 42 years, was shot and killed last night in front of his home by George Heebner, aged 45 years. Heebner and his wife lived apart and Wert boarded with the latter. Jealousy is supposed to have been the cause. Heebner was arrested.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., SEPT. 21.—[SPECIAL.]—Incorporation licenses for the following new companies were issued today by the Secretary of State:

Standard Smokeless Furnace company, at East St. Louis; capital stock, $150,000; for the manufacture of furnaces, stokers, regulators, and contrivances for the consumption of smoke and economizing labor; incorporators, Percy B. Weston, W. B. Farr, and Oscar Goosberg.

Acme Track Jack company, at Chicago; capital stock, $60,000; for the manufacture of railway appliances; incorporators, James J. Barkley, Holman M. Anderson, and Robert A. Wallace.

Chicago Northwestern Sheep company, at Chicago; capital stock, $250,000; for the dealing in sheep; incorporators, Samuel P. Marsh, William H. Jordan, and John A. Murray.

Davy Steam Sewer, Ditching, and Manufacturing company, at Chicago; capital stock, $250,000; for the manufacture of ditching machinery and the construction of sewers; incorporators, John Dierke, William Davy, and E. J. Davy.

Manganese Coal and Iron company, at Chicago; capital stock, $500,000; for mining coal, manganese ore, iron-ore, coal oil, asphaltum, and granite; incorporators, Henry L. Norton, Frank G. Holden, and Henry C. Dolph.

The First Bohemian Ladies' Rowing club, at Chicago; without capital stock; for physical, sociical and charitable purposes; incorporators, Verona Nykora, Anna Melkora, and Josefa Mudkora.

Joliet Relief Association, at Joliet; without capital stock; for charitable purposes; incorporators, Mrs. M. A. Laing, James Lawrie, and W. W. Stevens.

The Black Eagle club of Danville; without capital stock; for social purposes; incorporators, Joe Cannon jr., W. F. Steele, and C. Ellsworth.

Lawrenceville Mechanics' Relief Society, at Lawrenceville; certified to the change of its name to the Maculaipin Society of the Wabash Valley.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Bijouver Car Motor company, at Chicago; capital stock, $1,000,000; for the construction of cars and motors; incorporators, Harvey B. Park, Oscar W. Bond, and Samuel E. Hibben.

BUILDING PERMITS.

THE FOLLOWING PERMITS WERE ISSUED BY the Building Department yesterday:

Henry Tool, factory frame 8x4, 2040 Lill-av	$ 2,100
George Mickolas, 2-story and basement brick stores and flats, 118 Ewing-st	5,000
James O'Brien, 2-story and basement brick flats, 393 W. 24th-st	7,000
J. E. Zoundas, 2-story and basement brick flats, 752 Chestnut-st	3,000
James Cervi, 2-story and basement brick flats, 937 Albany-av	3,000
Board of Education, 2-story and basement brick schoolhouse, Sheridan and Wegg-sts	60,000
Burke Bros., two 3-story and basement brick schoolhouses, 773-775 Polk-st	7,000
O. C. Wolcott, 2 and 3 story and basement brick flats, 466 40th-st	4,500
Michael Tinlos, 2-story frame store and dwelling, 6043 Union-av	3,700
M. Brick, 2-story and basement brick store and flats, 1329 Lincoln-av	3,000

TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES.

BRANCH OFFICES OF "THE TRIBUNE" MAY be found at the drug stores named below. Advertisements will be accepted and charged for at office rates at any of these places:

SOUTH DIVISION.

COTTAGE GROVE-AV—NW CORNER	
2614	C. E. KRETZSLER.
Cor. 31st	J. H. HOGBY.
Cor. 35th	G. E. LABALL.
Cor. 37th	T. H. PATTERSON.
Cor. Oakwood	RAUSCH BROS.
4134	J. H. BLOOD.
Cor. 63d	CURTIS & McRAE.
Cor. 64th	CALUMET DRUG CO.
HALSTED STREET—	
2603	A. J. KETTERING.
Cor. 19th	E. HONDLE & CO.
Cor. 22d	BOULEVARD PHAR.
STATE STREET—	
Cor. Harrison	MRS. A. REICHEL.
2929	J. H. LEE.
3727	F. LISI.
Cor. 31st	W. K. FORSYTH.
4160	H. H. ROCHESTER.
Cor. 39th	HURST PHARMACY.
Cor. 44th	W. GRAY.
4700	JOHN LABELL.
Cor. 50th	C. E. REISS.
INDIANA AVENUE—	
Cor. 31st	E. VON HERMANN.
Cor. 35th	A. H. McINNERNY.
TWENTY-SECOND STREET—	
192	J. & R. SIMMS.
THIRTY-FIRST STREET—	
Cor. Wentworth	E. P. BRAUN.
WABASH AVENUE—	
Cor. 14th	E. J. PAINTER.
Cor. 16th	O. F. FISCHER.
Cor. 26th	A. HOLROYD.
THIRTY-NINTH STREET—	
310	C. G. MUEHLMAN.
FORTY-FIRST STREET—	
405	L. W. SCHWAB.
FORTY-THIRD STREET—	
Cor. Lake	O. F. SCHMIDT.
400	C. H. THUESDELL.
FORTY-SEVENTH STREET—	
Cor. Prairie	C. S. TIRRELL & CO.
FIFTY-THIRD STREET—	
105	F. G. SECORD.
FIFTY-FIFTH STREET—	
Cor. Madison	J. & W. E. HOLLAND.
FIFTY-SIXTH STREET—	
Cor. Jefferson	O. F. SCHMIDT & CO.
SIXTY-THIRD STREET—	
Cor. Woodlawn avenue	R. M. BARBER & CO.
STONY ISLAND AVENUE—	
3940	PARKSIDE PHARMACY.
DEARBORN STREET—	
Cor. Madison	McKINZIE BROS.
WENTWORTH AVENUE—	
4642	J. A. KAERWER.
WALLACE STREET—	
Cor. 32d	R. H. WHEELER.
WEST DIVISION.	
WESTERN AVENUE—	
Cor. Adams	ADAMS-ST. PHARMACY.
CHICAGO AVENUE—	
557	HENRY SCHMITT.
DIVISION STREET—	
Cor. Leavitt	PAUL HEINEMANN.
INDIANA STREET—	
Cor. Ashland	F. EITERMAN.
ASHLAND AVENUE—	
587	F. AMKRATZ.
3022	WM. STORCK.
BLUE ISLAND AVENUE—	
171	I. WOLTERSDORF.
Cor. 14th	C. J. KASBAUM.
Cor. Paulina	KAPLENSKY PHAR'Y.
LAKE STREET—	
Cor. Paulina	R. T. SILLS.
771	F. W. TRUMPER.
1014	W. W. THUMSER.
Cor. Homan	GARFIELD PARK PHAR.
3061	M. H. WATSON.
MADISON STREET—	
Cor. Halsted	G. P. WISSHACK.
273	DEARBORN PHARMACY.
394	PASSAIC PHARMACY.
573	F. E. THAYER.
785	J. H. LEE.
958	C. McLENNON.
1001	C. D. STONE.
1049	A. McDONALD PHARM.
Cor. Sacramento	C. C. FOSTER.
Cor. Homan	D. E. KUTZ.
3061	M. H. WATSON.
MILWAUKEE AVENUE—	
339	FORD'S PHARMACY.
468	J. H. SCHAEFER.
976	R. W. H. MEINUNG.
1218	HOYEN BROS.
Cor. Oakley	F. J. BERGER.
OGDEN AVENUE—	
149	FRANK GRAMMER.
396	W. A. BLAIR & CO.
946	J. L. MULLER.
475	F. J. KNOWLES.
TWELFTH STREET—	
Cor. Jefferson	T. R. BEHRENS.
VAN BUREN STREET—	
Cor. Center	J. M. SCOTT & CO.
Cor. Hoyne	C. F. MASON.
Cor. Robey	C. E. BUTTON.
Cor. Francisco	F. H. KELLETT.
HARRISON STREET—	
Cor. Hermitage	FRANK E. FISH.
Cor. Oakley	G. A. GOETSCH.
WALLACE STREET—	
Cor. 37th	A. J. MUELLER.
NORTH DIVISION.	
CHICAGO AVENUE—	
90	R. H. HANKE.
NORTH AVENUE—	
Cor. Cleveland	A. M. REIS.
CLARK STREET—	
Cor. Ohio	H. J. BATE.
Cor. Chestnut	WHITE BROS.
Cor. Division	J. H. LEE.
Cor. Goethe	A. R. MARTIN.
Cor. North avenue	HENRY GOETZ.
Cor. Center	FRANK SCHRAGE.
Cor. Webster	C. L. FELDKAMP.
Cor. Frederick	C. F. GUNTHER.
Cor. Diversey	BAKER & MASON.
Cor. Clybourn	
RUSH STREET—	
Cor. Ohio	C. A. STORER & CO.
WELLS STREET—	
Cor. Oak	H. OHLENDORF.
Cor. Eugenie	DIDET & DELFOSSE.
ASHLAND AVENUE—	
Cor. Addison	R. L. BROWN.
Cor. Graceland	HIGH SCHOOL PHAR. (Schroeder & Van Nice.)
STATE STREET—	
292	M. K. DORSEY.
LINCOLN AVENUE—	
224	HENRY SCHALLER.
Cor. Belden	F. K. BLAND.
1159	G. A. BROWN.
Cor. (N. S.) Fullerton	BECKER BROS.
SHEFFIELD AVENUE—	
845	A. M. BOE.
SUBURBAN.	
AURORA	P. KRYGER.
HINSDALE	Transfer Station.
BROOKLINE PARK	H. G. FROUTY & CO.
ENGLEWOOD—	
636 and Stewart-av	E. T. STOWITZ.
836 and Wentworth	H. J. HOUGHTON.
39th and Stewart-av	E. G. BINZ & CO.
SOUTH ENGLEWOOD—	
Cor. Vincennes and Rock Island tracks	L. E. PENBERTHY.
RAVENSWOOD	A. E. BIERSTEDT.
EVANSTON	ELICH PHARMACY.
IRVING PARK	DR. W. PARKER.
GLEN ELLYN	ERWIN PULSE.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—$10 REWARD—BETWEEN GRAND Crossing Station and Chicago Beach Hotel, Oct. 10, 8 a. m., lady's fob and hunting-case watch, Swiss make; silver seal and silver ring attached. Return to Chicago Beach Hotel office and receive reward.

LOST—LADY'S WATCH, GOLD AND BLUE enamel; engraved inside case, "Mother, July 10, 1890." Liberal reward for return. Address O D 38, Tribune office.

LOST — COR. COTTAGE GROVE-AV. AND 39th-st., ladies' hunting-case gold watch and chain, marked inside F. E. L. Return to 4002 Vincennes-av., and receive reward.

LOST—THURSDAY MORNING, A RED spaniel dog. Five dollars reward if brought to 323 Michigan-av.

LOST—A MASONIC DECORATIVE JEWEL; WAS dropped in the street last evening near Masonic Temple; the name Julian Sartain engraved on the back. If the finder will return to the Grand Pacific Hotel he will be suitably rewarded. JOHN SARTAIN.

LOST—ON SEPT. 7TH, IN LADIES' TOILET Marine Cafe, World's Fair, three (3) ladies' rings; $100 will be paid party returning rings or any information leading to recovery of same. Address MR. H. C. TURNER, 1606 3d-av., Louisville, Ky.

LOST—ON VINCENNES-AV., NEAR 40TH-ST., ladies' bag, containing two diamond rings and gold plate marked A. R. S. Return to 4002 Vincennes-av. and receive reward.

LOST—SMALL BLACK POCKET-BOOK; LEFT Lion Cottage Grove-av. cable car Wednesday, at Madison-st. and Wabash-av; finder please return to 916 Wabash Temple and be rewarded.

LOST—455 BILLS, TWO 100S, ONE 10, AND 1one 5; liberal reward for return. Room 1407, Masonic Temple.

LARGE REWARD—IF BLACK HAND-BAG, WITH pocket-book, lost at Buffalo Bill's show Wednesday evening is returned. Address O D 39, Tribune.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—A SUNNY SPOT IN LIFE. WILL GO again.

BUSINESS PERSONALS.

PERSONAL — SUPERFLUOUS HAIRS ON ladies' faces destroyed forever by the electric needle by Dr. J. Van Dyck, electro-surgeon, Philadelphia. Note—Dr. Van Dyck will have parlors at Rotel Brunswick, Michigan-av. and Adams-st., until Oct. 1, to treat patients; every case cured; book free.

PERSONAL — RESPECTABLE AND SOBER young medical student would like to meet some person of means who could loan him a small amount to complete his studies; cannot furnish security, but has first-class references. Address A 352, Tribune office.

PERSONAL—A. L. WILLARD, M. D., PHYSICIAN and surgeon, 235 State-st., makes a specialty of diseases of the feet, instant and painless relief from corns, bunions, and ingrowing nails; satisfaction guaranteed or no charge for service. Hours 9 to 5.

PERSONAL—TO AGENTS AND OWNERS OF apartment and office buildings: a competent party will do your painting at half the regular price; unexceptional references. Address O M 122, Tribune.

PERSONAL — SUPERFLUOUS HAIR, MOLES permanently removed by the electric needle process. MRS. DR. BENNINGS, 78 South State-st., Rooms 24 and 25.

PERSONAL—SEND NAME AND ADDRESS TO Viavi Co., Suite 904 Masonic Temple, for a 40-page health book; office consultation free.

OPTICIANS.

SAVE YOUR EYESIGHT—CONSULT NEWCOMB THE NEWCOMB Reliable Optician. Eyes examined free. Room 1303 Columbus Memorial Building, State and Washington-sts.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN, 23, thoroughly experienced, as bookkeeper, office manager, credit man, cashier, or correspondent. Best references and bond; fifteen years' experience; five years with last employer. Address O M 153, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED man of 46 as private secretary to lady or gentleman; used to correspondence and clerical work; good references; 8 years with Chicago firm; moderate salary. Address O D 13, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—YOUNG MAN, 20, WELL educated, 3 years' experience drug business in Ireland, wants employment any kind; reliable references. Address C F 201, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—FOR OPENING, CLOSING, examining, and writing up books periodically; day or evening. Address P. O. Box 594, city.

SITUATION WANTED—AT BOOKKEEPER, AT present employed, desires to make a change; 8 years' Chicago references. Address O D 6, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY COMPETENT ACCountant and bookkeeper; 15 years' experience; rapid and accurate worker. O D 63, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY EXPERIENCED BILL and collating; good driver, strictly temperate; five years' best city references. O D 40, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN WITH Officeexperience with wholesale house; best of city references. Address A 293, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—DRESSMAKER TO GO South by the day; stylish, perfect fit; $1.50 for September. Address O D 42, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—REGISTERED PHARMAcist; experienced and reliable; good city references; smaller city preferred. O D 41, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—OFFICE POSITION BY careful man of some business ability; commercial, manufacturing, or insurance. A 385, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG ENGLISHman as bookkeeper; highest references; aged 23. Address A 384, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED — BY EXPERIENCED bookkeeper and general office man; city references. Address A 284, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS ASSISTANT BOOKkeeper or general office work. O D 16, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—AS BILLING OR ENTRY Clerk; best references. Address A 310, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY FIRST-CLASS DRUGgist, competent to manage. A 361, Tribune office.

Salesmen, Solicitors, Etc.

SITUATION WANTED—EXPERIENCED CLOTHIng and furnishing goods salesman, speaking English, German, and Polish, wishes situation; city or country; best references. Address O D 9, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—COMPETENT SALESman, already traveling in Utah and Montana, would like convenient and staple side line; city reference. Address A 346, Tribune office.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—BY MECHANICAL ENGineer; five years' experience in drafting; a technical school graduate who understands pattern-making and machinist business, also architectural iron construction; plenty of work is what I want. Address O D 12, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY CABINETMAKER Foreman; first-class tradesman and number of years experience in handling men; familiar in taking out stock bills and good knowledge of drawings; city or out of city; A1 refs. Address O N 352, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG GENTLEMan, graduated naval architect and mechanical engineer; speaks and corresponds English, French, Italian; highest references in Chicago and New York. Address ARCHITECT, P. O., World's Fair, Chicago, Ill.

SITUATION WANTED — BY MECHANICAL Draftsman and machinist; experienced as foreman. Address O D 11, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FRENCHMAN AS first-class cook and pastry cook in private family; best references. Address Q D 37, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY GOOD PROO

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—QUIT WHILE YOU CAN—For over two hundred years the people of England and France have quit taking business risks as soon as they acquired sufficient property to establish a self-supporting income. Americans should be equally sagacious. The business methods of this country are undergoing such changes that the incentive to make large fortunes no longer exists. Take time by the forelock and secure an estate now. I can fit you out with one in Chicago with fine residence and income paying realty which will afford an income of $12,000 per annum. This estate was especially created after the plan adopted by foreigners and cannot very well be improved upon. Apply for particulars to SPECIAL AGENT, Room 66, No. 175 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—4-STORY STONE FRONT STORE and flat building; best location on State-st.; all rented; will take clear vacant or small house or flat in part payment; will sell on basis of guaranteed 10 per cent rental. KINNEY & STANDISH, 112 and 114 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—BOULEVARD AND PARK LOTS—We offer 20 lots fronting on boulevard and near park at $1,350 each. Do not fail to see these. JAMES L. WALLER & CO., 119 and 121 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—REAL ESTATE IN BEST LOCATION. Call if you have money to invest. F. A. CUMMINGS & CO., 308 Inter-Ocean Building.

SOUTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—A DECIDED BARGAIN IN A RESIDENCE on Berkley-av., near 43d-st., modern 2-story and cellar brick, 8 rooms, beside bath and laundry; in splendid condition; over $800 just expended in decorations, plumbing, etc.; house detached; lot 26 feet to alley. We are authorized to sell for $4,500 if sold immediately. Seller will, if desired, take back a lease of house for two years at $50 per month. WILLIAM A. BOND & CO., 115 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—A DECIDED BARGAIN IN A RESIDENCE on Berkley-av., near 43d-st., modern 2-story and cellar brick, 8 rooms, besides bath and laundry; in splendid condition; over $800 just expended in decorations, plumbing, etc. House detached. Lot 26 feet to alley. This property is easily worth $6,000, but we are authorized to sell it for $4,500 if sold immediately. Seller will, if desired, take back a lease of house for two years at $50 per month. WILLIAM A. BOND & CO., 115 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—BY MATSON HILL, 607 HOME INS. Bldg., cor. La Salle and Adams-sts. Tel. 5170. CALUMET-AV.—New and first-class brown stone house, finely finished in hardwood, heated by hot water; has never been occupied; call for keys.

FOR SALE—$14,000 NEW FINE STONE-FRONT house; 28 ft. east front; heated by steam; hardwood trim, hardwood floors; open plumbing of best quality; sewers outside of house; electricity and gas; beautiful elevation of dressed stone; a bargain. MATSON HILL, 607 Home Ins. Bldg.

FOR SALE—OWNER OFFERS FOR SALE AT A price that will give the purchaser a splendid bargain, one of the choicest centrally located corners in Hyde Park. Inquire or address Owner, Room 404, 100 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—SPECIAL BARGAIN ON PRAIRIE-av.; stone front 9-room modern ideal home, $2,000 less than value. CARTER & HOWELL, 551 39th-st., near Indiana-av.

FOR SALE—BY MATSON HILL, 607 HOME INS. Bldg., cor. La Salle and Adams-sts. Tel. 5170. GRAND-BLVD.—Brick house, No. 4108, with lot 45x150 ft.; a bargain; will rent it.

FOR SALE—2-STORY STONE-FRONT HOUSE, all improvements, at a sacrifice. Langley-av. near 47th-st. Address A 333, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—MICHIGAN-AV. BARGAIN, NEAR 48th-st., 25x160; for quick sale, $265 per foot. L. F. RUBEL & CO., 183 Clark-st.

WEST SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—OR EXCHANGE—GOOD INcome paying corner on West Side for vacant or smaller property. C. H. KEHL, 59 Dearborn-st., Room 405.

NORTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—LOTS—EDGEWATER—LOTS—ONLY $1,000
ALL IMPROVEMENTS IN.
EASY TERMS—$250 DOWN,
BALANCE LONG TIME AT 6 PER CENT.
MONEY LOANED TO BUILD
AT 6 PER CENT. NO COMMISSION.
SUPERB ELECTRIC RAILWAY SERVICE.
LOW RATES BY C., M. & ST. P. R. R.
INSPECTION INVITED.
J. L. COCHRAN,
722 CHICAGO OPERA-HOUSE.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—ATTENTION—DO YOU WANT A HOME?
HAVE YOU $25 TO $100 ON HAND?
Do you desire a home on easy payments?
I own five houses ranging in price from $1,800 to $6,500, well located in a beautiful suburb; thirty minutes' ride from Union or Grand Central depots; 54 trains daily; good schools, stores, etc. Any good, honest party wanting a home will do well to see me. I will gladly show them the houses and will put such party in immediate possession by payment of first monthly installment. Call at once and see this property if you want a home. Address O D 18, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—8-ROOM COTTAGES IN MORTON Park; electric lights, sewers, side-walks, schools, church, and water pipes in this fall; $1,600 to $1,800; small payments. Further information call and see owner. WILLIAM W. WEARE, Room 220, 218 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—AUSTIN—FINE LOCATION, ENtirely new 10-room house and 50-foot lot; all improvements. Address O M 157, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—NEW SEVEN-ROOM HOUSE, STONE foundation; 2 lots; Longwood; $3,000; lot taken part pay. Room 75, 161 La Salle-st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—CLEAR PROPERTY AND CASH FOR a $50,000 equity in fine apartment building on first-class street; paying over $10,000 per year; can give an advantageous trade. JOS. R. PUTMAN & CO., 27 Portland Block.

WANTED—ON NORTH OR SOUTH SIDE, GOOD location for coal yard where R. R. switch can be had; will pay cash. J. ALMON AUSTIN, 170 La Salle-st.

WANTED—FROM OWNERS—HOUSE AND 50-ft. lot bet. Woodlawn-av. and the lake, and 51st and 59th-sts., for bona fide customer. E. N. WEART & CO., R 308, 167 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—MODERN HOUSE, 12 ROOMS, WEST of Aberdeen-st.; will give $6,000 house and cash. J. W. HEDENBERG, 132 La Salle-st.

WANTED—DETACHED HOUSE ON SOUTH Side, worth $25,000; will pay all cash. Address A 306, Tribune office.

WANTED—ON SOUTH SIDE—WILL PAY FROM $8,000 to $15,000 cash for a residence; must be a snap. Address O D 34, Tribune office.

WANTED—AT ONCE, A SMALL CORNER north of 51st-st. Address A 308, Tribune office.

WANTED—MODERN 8 TO 10-ROOM HOUSE OR flat. J. FRAWLEY, 1013 Unity.

REAL ESTATE TO EXCHANGE.

EXCHANGE—NEW HARDWARE STOCK, $3,000; block stores and flats, rents $75 per month, $6,000; 10 lots, Park Ridge, choice suburb, $2,500; furnished 10-room house, blvd. West, $600; 640 acres clear land, want equity, $5,000; 7 acres with modern house, barn, and fruit at Park Ridge; all bargains. R. DAKIN, 79 South Clark-st., R. 4.

EXCHANGE—INCOME PROPERTY FOR MERchandise. 904 Addison-av., flat 2.

FOR EXCHANGE—355 N. WOOD—A GOOD TWO-story house in 2 flats, 4 and 5 rooms each, with barn; want vacant lot to improve, south of Madison, north of 12th, between Ashland and Western-avs. GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, N. e. cor. Washington and Halsted-sts. Will remove to Haymarket Theater Bldg., 161 W. Madison-st., Oct. 1.

FOR EXCHANGE—GOOD IMPROVED FARM, 480 acres, value $14,400, for stock of merchandise. C. K. BERG & CO., Davenport, Ia.

SOME GOOD CORNER SALOONS; WILL TRADE for real estate or take good security of any kind. Apply to O'Donnell & [illegible]uer Bav. Brg. Co., cor. 40th and Wallace-sts.

TO EXCHANGE—CHOICE SOUTH SIDE VACANT corner, clear, for income property or new building material; pay part cash for latter. Address O D, 54, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—REAL ESTATE OF EVERY DEscription and in all localities. We can suit you. F. A. CUMMINGS & CO., 308 Inter-Ocean Building.

TO EXCHANGE—A GOOD LOT FOR BICYCLES or diamonds. JOHNN, Room 1241, Unity Bldg.

WANTED—A MILLINERY AND DRESSMAKING parlor in exchange for some first-class Chicago or suburban property; must be a good stand and a bargain; give description, rental, amount of goods, and fixtures. Address O D 20, Tribune office.

WANTED—MERCHANDISE—I OWN CHICAGO improved and suburban vacant and improved; I want merchandise in exchange for same. What have you to offer at cash value for real estate for the same? Address O D 19, Tribune office.

WANTED—GROCERY AND MARKET WORTH $3,000 to $5,000 in exchange for first-class Chicago or suburban real estate at cash value; give price and location. Address O D 21, Tribune office.

WANTED—LOT NORTH OF 55TH-ST. IN EXchange for new stock hardware and cash. Address O D 22, Tribune office.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS PIANO FOR CLEAR inside lot. Address A 323, Tribune office.

REAL ESTATE LOANS.

GREENEBAUM SONS, BANKERS, 83 and 85 Dearborn-st. LOANS MADE ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE AT LOWEST RATES.

I DESIRE TO PLACE A LARGE AMOUNT OF money on central property during the last ten days of this month. PETER VAN VLISSINGEN, 95 Washington-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHOICE IMPROVED CHIcago real estate.
MORTGAGES constantly on hand for sale.
J. H. VAN VLISSINGEN & BRO.,
Estab. 1879. Major Block, 147 La Salle-st.

MONEY LOANED WITHOUT COMMISSION AT LOWEST CURRENT RATES ON IMPROVED REAL ESTATE. B. PRINDIVILLE, Rooms 9 and 10, 122 La Salle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN AT 5, 5½, AND 6 PER CENT on improved Chicago real estate; building loans. LOEB & GATZERT, 125 La Salle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON GOOD REAL ESTATE SEcurity in amounts of $2,000 to $10,000 and upwards. WILLIAM A. BOND & CO., 115 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED CHICAGO real estate at 6 per cent; building loans. HUTCHINSON & LUFF, 1 Borden Block.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE; large and small amounts. PETER VAN VLISSINGEN, 95 Washington-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHOICE REAL ESTATE. D. S. PLACE & CO., 145 La Salle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN IN AMOUNTS TO SUIT YOU. CUNNINGHAM, 122 La Salle-st.

ROSE, QUINLAN & CO., MORTGAGE BANKERS, 173 Dearborn-st., loan money on Chicago real estate at lowest rates; also building loans made.

TO LOAN—FOR CLIENT—$7,000 FOR 5 YEARS at 7 per cent, to be secured on good city rent-paying property. WM. GARNETT & CO., 149 La Salle-st., Room 28.

TO LOAN—SEVERAL SUMS OF $2,000, $3,000, $4,000, and $5,000 on improved real estate. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

REAL ESTATE LOANS.

TO LOAN—$100,000; SPECIAL SUM; CENtrally located residence property preferred. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO LOAN—$40,000 AT 6 PER CENT FOR 1 YEAR; will divide to suit on first-class security. CASADY, COLE & CO., 908 Chamber of Commerce.

TO LOAN—$3,000—$15,000, AND $12,000; MONEY on hand to loan on improved city property. MATSON HILL, 607 Home Ins. Bldg.

WANTED—$5,000, 5 YEARS, ON SOUTH SIDE improved real estate; clear; value $20,000, at 6 per cent and $100 bonus; will deal with principal only; no brokers. Address O L 171, Tribune office.

WANTED—$7,500, FOR 3 TO 5 YEARS, ON $18,000 piece of inside Lake-st. property; 7 per cent. GEO. B. CRUICKSHANK, 187 and 189 Dearborn-st.

$2,000 TO LOAN ON STOCKS OR BONDS. CUNNINGHAM, 122 La Salle-st.

$10,000 TO LOAN ON IMPROVED CITY property at 6 per cent. Address O D 44, Tribune office.

$30,000 TO LOAN ON CHOICE IMPROVED Chicago real estate. WALTER S. DRAY, R. 41, 115 Dearborn-st.

FINANCIAL.

ABOUT MONEY—DO YOU NEED ANY?
We make loans of any size, large or small, on household goods, pianos, horses, wagons, and warehouse receipts at very low rates, for any length of time desired. Any part of the loan can be paid at any time, thus reducing the interest as fast as the loan is paid. If you need a loan please call on us.
CHICAGO MORTGAGE LOAN CO.,
86 La Salle-st. (main floor),
First floor above the street.

A CHANCE TO SAVE TIME AND MONEY—THE WEST CHICAGO LOAN COMPANY, Room 5 Haymarket Theater Building, 161 Madison-st., near Halsted. LENDS MONEY, at very LOW RATES, on HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANOS, HORSES, WAGONS, CARRIAGES, WAREHOUSE RECEIPTS, MERCHANDISE, ETC.

AN UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY TO OBTAIN $10,000 worth of 12 per cent dividend paying stock in manufacturing company owning valuable patents; strictest investigation and bank references. Address A 348, Tribune office.

AT LOWEST RATES—WE LOAN ON NOTES, mortgages, receipts, etc. SHIELDS & BRO., 95 Clark-st., Room 9.

COMMERCIAL PAPER BOUGHT—
MONEY TO LOAN
on merchandise, furniture, pianos, diamonds, and other good securities.
W. N. ALLEY, BANKER,
115 DEARBORN-ST., ROOM 29.

FIDELITY MORTGAGE LOAN CO.
94 WASHINGTON-ST., FIRST FLOOR,
BETWEEN CLARK AND DEARBORN.
351 63D-ST., CORNER YALE, ENGLEWOOD.
LOANS ON PIANOS, FURNITURE, HORSES, ETC.

FOR SALE—8 AND 10 PER CENT FIRST MORTgages. 213 State-st., Room 25.

IF YOU NEED MONEY GO TO THE OLD ESTABlished and reliable house of S. HEYMAN & CO., they loan money on diamonds, watches, jewelry, seal garments, and any available collaterals. 145 E. Madison-st. Private entrance, lobby Brevoort Hotel.

MONEY LOANED ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, and JEWELRY; strictly private; unredeemed diamonds and watches sold at low prices. RICHTER & FOSTER, Stock Exchange Bldg., 167 Dearborn-st., Room 411.

NEW COLLATERAL LOAN BANK—
The largest and most reliable in Chicago. Liberal loans made on diamonds, watches, and jewelry. All collaterals left with us are kept in fire and burglar proof safes and vaults. We have any amount of money to loan at lowest rates of interest. Business strictly confidential. Give us a trial.
BAUMAN & CO.,
New Collateral Loan Bank, 165 E. Madison-st., between La Salle-st. and Fifth-av.

OLD GOLD AND SILVER BOUGHT FOR CASH; all kinds of broken, unused, or out-of-style jewelry or silverware, etc.; highest prices paid. Victory Chemical Co., refiners, Room 601 Columbus Building, State and Washington-sts.

RESPONSIBLE PARTY WILL MAKE LOANS ON furniture or diamonds; lowest rates. 88 and 90 Washington-st., Room 54.

WE HAVE FOR SALE SPECIAL ASSESSMENT warrants of best class in large or small amounts to investors. Address O D 59, Tribune office.

WANTED—DIAMONDS FOR $800 FIRST MORTgage. Address O M 168, Tribune office.

WANTED—LOAN ON DIAMONDS FROM PRIvate party. Address A 248, Tribune office.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS—SALARY OR COMMISSION—THE greatest invention of the age. The new patent chemical Ink Erasing Pencil; sells on sight; works like magic. Agents are making from $25 to $125 per week. For further particulars write the Monroe Eraser Mfg. Co., X 14, La Crosse, Wis.

AGENTS AND LADY CANVASSERS WANTED—for the famous Tuia water; good pay to desirable parties. Call 4534 Evans-av.

AGENTS WANTED—$250 FOR $1.50—FOR SPECImen which can be disposed of for $1 send 10 cents to H. THAYER, Irving Park, Ill.

AGENTS—FIRST CLASS AGENTS TO SELL OUR bonds; best extant. 1211 Ashland Block.

WANTED—
Special and district agents to represent the Fidelity Mutual Life of Philadelphia; insurance at actual cost, 10, 15, and 20-year term policies, renewable without examination; 10, 15, and 20; payment optional, limited policies; life policies at life rates; pays the full face of policy in cash at the end of probable life or age 70; joint life policies for partners or man and wife; $50,000,000 in force; assets 41 times its liabilities; $2,333,000 written in Cook County 1892; over $1,120,000 written since Jan. 1, 1893, over $300,000 written in July; don't waste your time trying to sell high premium policies, money is too scarce; but if you can furnish ref. come and see what I have to offer; we challenge comparison with any Company doing business in the U. S. I also want a district manager for every county in Illinois; give experience and references.
F. B. FLEMING, Western Manager,
45, 46, 47, 48, 115 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—FIVE LADY AGENTS; SOMETHING new; also one lady to take charge and manage five other lady agents. Call or write. J. H. WHITE, Burk's Hotel, 140-142 E. Madison-st.

PARTNERS WANTED.

LAWYER—YOUNG LAWYER OF FAIR PRACTICE wants partner gifted with ability and hustle. Address A 293, Tribune office.

PARTNER—OWNER OF AN ESTABLISHED business, owning several valuable processes and well known to the leading houses throughout this country, wishes to interest an active man with $5,000 cash; best references asked and given. Address A 337, Tribune office.

WANTED—PARTNER—OWING TO LACK OF sufficient working capital to push and extend our business satisfactorily, we offer to sell a half interest in one of the most valuable and best located cereal mills in this country. Our business is well established and the reputation of our goods strictly No. 1 with the best wholesale grocery and flour trade in this country. We want $20,000 to be used as working capital. This is a rare chance for the right man. Address A 332, Tribune office.

WANTED—A PARTNER WITH A LITTLE CAPItal for an established fruit and produce commission business; he must take an active part in the business; this is a rare opportunity for the right party; please investigate; bank reference furnished. Address A 265, Tribune office.

WANTED—SILENT PARTNER WITH $5,000; real estate security; 12 to 15 per cent profits guaranteed. Address O D 29, Tribune office.

INSTRUCTION.

CHICAGO ATHENÆUM, 26 VAN BUREN-ST. Business and Shorthand School; thorough individual instruction; drawing day and evening.

INSTRUCTION IN COLLEGE PREPARATORY and high school branches; day and evening; for circular address J. E. NORTHUP, 3831 Indiana-av.

PUPILS WANTED IN FRENCH, MUSIC, DRAWing, and painting. Studio 2134 Michigan-av.

UNIVERSITY GRADUATE, FRENCH GENTLEman, wants situation. Address A 319, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY HIGHLY RECOMmended English lady to give lessons in English, French, Spanish, German, and piano; experienced teacher; terms moderate. Address O D 30, Tribune.

MUSICAL.

FIRST-CLASS TENOR WANTS ENGAGEMENT, church or concert; salary moderate. Address O D 8, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN AMATEUR PIANist as accompanist, either in or outside of city. Address A 327, Tribune office.

STORAGE.

CHICAGO STORAGE WAREHOUSE, 294 TO 300 Franklin-st.—Best storage for furniture and merchandise; private rooms; moving, packing, and shipping; telephone Harrison 467. SNOW & SNOW proprietors.

FIDELITY STORAGE WAREHOUSE, 80, 82, AND 84 E. 12th-st.—Established 1875 for storage of household goods; moving, packing, and shipping.

ORIENTAL STORAGE WAREHOUSE, 399 TO 405 W. Madison-st., for storage of furniture and merchandise; goods sold on commission; advances made. Telephone 4026. The E. Jennings Co., Props.

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE AND PIANOS—Largest, oldest, and safest in the city. Moving and packing furniture a specialty. West Side—156, 158, and 160 W. Monroe-st. Tel. 457 Main. South Side—350 and 352 Wabash-av. Tel. 1543 Main. GEORGE PARRY.

UNION PARK Fireproof Furniture Storage Warehouse	CLEANEST, CHEAPEST, BEST storage for furniture, merchandise, pianos, etc.; private rooms; money loaned; tel. W. 153. 503 and 505 Carroll-av. LUTHER BROS., Props.

LEGAL NOTICES AND PROPOSALS.

NOTICE—
The State Board of World's Fair Managers for the State of Montana will receive sealed proposals for the material contained in the Montana State Building until Oct. 15, 1893. All proposals should be made with an agreement to remove the same from the World's Fair grounds within hundred and twenty days after the close of the World's Fair and to restore the ground upon which it stands to its original level condition. Address all communications to
JAMES G. RAMSAY, Sec'y,
Care Montana State Bldg., Jackson Park, Chicago.

PICTURES, STAMPS, COINS, ETC.

COINS AND STAMPS BOUGHT AND SOLD. Coin list, 10c. STEVENS & CO., 69 Dearborn-st.

OLD COINS, RARE STAMPS, ALBUMS, CATAlogues, used Columbian stamps wanted; circulars free. FLETCHER & CO., 43 E. Van Buren-st.

PATENTS AND PENSIONS.

FRED W. HERSEY, PATENT ATTORNEY AND mechanical expert, 714 Tacoma Bldg.

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PAY GOOD RENT FOR 7 DAYS' USE OF A 4X5 camera and lense. Address A 357, Tribune office.

UNDERTAKING.

POSTLEWAIT—
High class undertaking; all divisions of the city and suburbs. Telephone west 209.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

South Side.

TO RENT—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED 10-room house, with barn, Prairie-av., just south of 29th-st., to small private family; all conveniences; $100 per month. THOS. E. PATTERSON, Room 97, 185 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—COMPLETELY FURNISHED 10-room modern house, Warren-av., near Union Park; only $65 per month. R. DAKIN, 79 S. Clark-st., Room 4.

FOR RENT—MODERN BROWNSTONE FRONT 10-room dwelling No. 14 Groveland Park, with brick stable, furnished or with carpets only. Rent about $1,800. Inquire on premises until noon.

FOR RENT—2500 PRAIRIE-AV.—ELEGANT furnished residence, with stable; lot 95x180; to be appreciated must be inspected. HIBBARD PORTER & BROS., 175 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—MANY CHOICE SOUTH SIDE houses and flats at reasonable rents; also North and West Sides. Apply at once. F. A. CUMMINGS & CO., 308 Inter-Ocean Building.

TO RENT—NO. 597 46TH-ST., 3-STORY AND basement stone front house; 9 rooms, all modern improvements and in fine order; rent moderate. BARNES & PARISH, 157 La Salle-st.

FOR RENT—9-ROOM HOUSE, 538 61ST-ST., Englewood; hot and cold water; large porch; south exposure; 3 minutes to trains and cable; $40, with barn $50. Apply newsstand, Auditorium Hotel.

FOR RENT—12-ROOM BRICK AND STONE detached house; modern conveniences; Ill. Central trains. Owner, 5063 Lake-av.

FOR RENT—NICE 9-ROOM FURNISHED, cheap. Indiana-av. near 27th-st. Call 2629.

West Side.

TO RENT—PARTLY FURNISHED TEN-ROOM house, 2 baths, summer kitchen, all modern improvements; stone front; suitable for private or boarding house; 653 West Adams-st. Can be seen between 12 and 3, or by calling upon WILLIAM W. WEARE, owner. Room 220, 218 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE; 10 ROOMS; Washington-blvd.; fine location. Address Z 802, Tribune office.

North Side.

FOR RENT—BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED modern house; 12 rooms; choice location; rent $80. Address O D 58, Tribune office.

TO RENT—12-ROOM NICELY FURNISHED 3-story and basement house on Division-st., near Astor. S. M. MILLARD, 115 Monroe-st., Room 42.

Suburban.

FOR RENT—AT MAYFAIR, CHICAGO, FURnished house at $50 a month; new 2-story house at $20 a month. Full particulars given at 2213 Calumet-av.

FOR RENT—OAK PARK HOUSES AND FLATS. SMITH & JUNE, 95 Washington-st., Chicago, or 136 Lake-st., Oak Park.

WANTED—HOUSES.

WANTED—TO RENT—WE HAVE CUSTOMERS for 100 houses and flats. List your property. F. A. CUMMINGS & CO., 308 Inter-Ocean Building.

WANTED—TO RENT—FOR CUSTOMER—EIGHT or 10 room-house bet. 22d and 43d. F. A. CUMMINGS & CO., 308 Inter Ocean Bldg.

WANTED—TO RENT—HOUSE OR FLAT, $30 or $35; will make lease if owner will take some life insurance. Address A 263, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE OR flat; South Side; state price. O D 56, Tribune.

TO RENT—FLATS.

South Side.

TO RENT—IN
THE "DEL MONTE,"
N. E. cor. Grand-blvd. and 43d-st.
$75 per month and upwards.
High-class 7 and 8 room apartments; very large rooms; plenty of closet room; all the modern conveniences, including elevator service; choicest location in the city; 20 minutes from down-town, 5 minutes from the park, and far enough south to escape the smoke and dust of the city. Call and see them.
Open for inspection every day.
One block from Alley L station.
REA & CO.,
8 The Rookery, or 567 43d-st.

TO RENT—FLATS—
THE AVERILL, $25 and $30.
THE HARVARD, 57th and Washington-av.; $60 to $65.
THE GENEVA, 57th and Madison-av.; $40 to $75.
THE OMAHA, 55th and Lexington-av.; $25 to $50.
THE CHAUTAUQUA, 48th-st. and St. Lawrence-av.; $37.50 to $40.
Will make leases for October and November occupancy at low figures. Steam heat and janitor service free. Call and investigate.
FRANK WELLS, 187 La Salle-st., R. 47.

TO RENT—BANCROFT APARTMENTS, 2829 TO 2833 Calumet-av.—New and modern 2-room flats $18, 3 rooms $25, 4 rooms $32.50, 7 rooms $50 per month; gas ranges, an unlimited supply of hot and cold water and steam heat; janitor service and elegant cafe in building at very moderate prices; will sell you the new furniture now in the flats at 30 cents on the dollar, factory prices, on long time, if you want it; no children. Agent on premises day and night. Telephone South 951. Call now if you want the best thing in Chicago for the money.

TO RENT—
New modern flats, steam heat, hot water, janitor service.
4600 Lake-av., 8 rooms.
4602 Lake-av., 7 rooms.
12 46th-st., 4, 5, and 6 rooms.
Agent on premises from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m.
PHILIP MURPHY,
79 E. Madison,
2d floor Boston Store.

TO RENT—FLATS—
Steam heat, janitor service, etc.
3032 Calumet-av., 6 rooms, $50.
3312 Cottage-Grove-av., 5 rooms, 2d floor, $40.
5614 Drexel-av., 6 rooms, $40.
49th and Forrestville, 7 rooms, $37.50.
Immediate possession.
FRANK WELLS, 187 La Salle, R. 47.

TO RENT—$55—CORNER FLAT; SPECIAL BARgain; 7 large rooms; elite neighborhood; janitor service, steam heat, gas and electric fixtures, gas range and ice, hardwood trim, elegant decorations, marble entrance; everything modern; near boulevard; Illinois Central and cable trains; to investigate will satisfy you. H. S. HUBBELL, 118 E. 43d-st.

TO RENT—AN ELEGANT FLAT OVERLOOKing the lake, "The Groveland," corner Groveland-av. and 31st-st.; 7 rooms and bath, steam heat, electric lights, electric cooking, cold storage, gas range, live steam for washing; furnished $150 per month, unfurnished $125. Inquire for flat 81 in office.

TO RENT—2-ROOM FLAT, STEAM HEAT, HOT water, range, sink, laundry, electric bells, carpeted halls, etc., etc.; price, $21; new high class corner building near "L" station and Grand-blvd. See janitor. 4901 Calumet.

TO RENT—VERY PLEASANT 5-ROOM FIRST flat, $13; furniture for sale, $250; everything complete, carpet, pictures, linen, dishes, gas and coal stove. 3536 Forest-av.

TO RENT—CALUMET-AV. AND 24TH-ST., 2 modern 7-room flats; steam heat, gas range, and janitor service. BARNES & PARISH, 157 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—MODERN FLATS IN KENWOOD—205 46th-st.; steam heat, two mantels, gas range, oak finish, oak floors. O. S. BASS, 167 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—SOUTH SIDE FLAT—ELEGANT 6-room flat, steam heat, etc., between State and Michigan-sts., and 20th and 23d-sts.; furniture for sale cheap; rent low. Address A 335, Tribune office.

TO RENT—A FEW VERY CHOICE 4, 5, AND 6 room flats; moderate prices; good repair. Estate of F. C. PORTER, Room 2, 3104 Cottage Grove-av.

TO RENT—SECOND STORY 7-ROOM S. E. FRONT flat, heated and supplied with hot water. W. D. BISHOP, 3653 Calumet-av.

TO RENT—IN THE ALLEN, 143 OAKWOOD-BLVD., 5 and 6-room apartments; electric light, ranges; references required.

TO RENT—"THE POTOMAC," MICHIGAN-AV. and 30th-st., elegant apartments with all conveniences. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—2921 INDIANA-AV., ELEGANTLY finished 8-room apartments for private families. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—THE "BRIGHTON," INDIANA-AV. and 41st-st., high-class modern 8-room apartments; see them; lowest rent; office on premises.

TO RENT—ELEGANT FLATS, COR. 57TH AND Wabash-av., Nov. 1; hot water heat; laundry room and drier; porcelain tubs. Call

TO RENT—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED FLAT; every convenience. 1250 Michigan-av., 2d bell.

TO RENT—FLAT AT 3031 PRAIRIE-AV. INquire of CHARLES FLEETWOOD, 19 Randolph.

West Side.

TO RENT—FLATS—
478 and 480 W. Lake, 3d floor, 5 rooms each; entrance on Sheldon-st.; keys 478 W. Lake, 2d floor.
355 N. Wood, 9-room house in 2 flats, 4 and 5 rooms each, with barn.
114½ N. Wood, 5-room cottage, $12.50; keys 124 N. Wood.
GRIFFIN & DWIGHT,
N. e. cor. Washington and Halsted-sts.
Oct. 1 will remove to Haymarket Theater, 161 W. Madison-st.

TO RENT—7-ROOM FLAT; STEAM HEAT, GAS range, fuel meter, venetian blinds, tile mirror mantel, screens, janitor, unfurnished, 541 W. Van Buren; also one flat newly furnished, same building. 539 W. Van Buren. E. D. MORSE, 84 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—THREE 5 AND 6-ROOM FLATS, $20 and $22; and one corner store for drug store. Vernon Park Flat Building, Polk-st., near Center-av. Inquire on premises.

TO RENT—FLATS IN BERRY BLOCK, 1393 TO 1403 W. 12th-st., facing main entrance to Douglas Park. S. R. MARTIN, Agent, on premises.

TO RENT—FLATS—8 ROOMS, ALL MODERN conveniences; janitor services; 952-958 W. Madison-st.

TO RENT—FLATS—UPPER AND LOWER, 503 and 505 W. Congress-st., near Ashland-blvd.

North Side.

TO RENT
"THE CLAREMONT,"
S. e. cor. Clark-st. and Deming-ct., near Lincoln Park. Elegant 6 and 7 room apartments, steam heat, hot water, mantels with gas logs, sideboards, gas-fixtures, screens, shades, gas ranges, clothes driers, janitor service, and all modern conveniences. There is a 50-foot building line on Clark-st. which makes these apartments exceptionally choice. Price $35 per month and upwards. Apply to janitor or O. M. CARSON, 1802 Deming-ct.

TO RENT—IN THE NEW "MINEOLA" AND "Monterey," s. w. cor. La Salle-av. and Oak—Few 6 and 7 room flats left; modern; first-class cafe; walking distance; Wells and Clark cable one block; moderate rental. GOUDY, SHANKLIN & CO., 84 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—ELEGANT "9" ROOM CORNER flat, light "4" sides; steam heat, gas range; every room will be newly decorated; possession Oct. 1; No. "8" St. James-pl., cor. N. Clark; parlor floor. M. S. GREGORY, 85 Dearborn. Tel. 5298.

TO RENT—FLAT 9 ROOMS WITH STEAM HEAT, North Side, and extra dining-room; easy walk from business center. B. F. JACOBS & CO., 99 Washington-st.

TO RENT—ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED FRONT connecting rooms, single or en suite; gas, bath, heat, and modern conveniences. 269 E. Superior-st., 3d flat.

TO RENT—CHOICE E. FRONT, STEAM-HEATed, nicely furnished room to neat couple, either gentlemen or ladies. A, 226 N. State-st.

TO RENT—FIRST-CLASS STEAM-HEATED flat; every modern convenience; near Lincoln Park. Apply on premises, 1808 Frederick-st.

TO RENT—5 AND 8 ROOM FLATS; HEAT, ELEvators, janitor, etc. 39 Bellevue-pl. C. WATROUS.

TO RENT—FLATS.

Suburban.

TO RENT—OAK PARK FLATS—7 ROOMS, STONE front; entirely modern; first-class location; east front. SMITH & JUNE, 95 Washington.

WANTED—FLATS.

WANTED—TO RENT—8 OR 9 ROOM FLAT, good location, West Side; not over $30, and must be a bargain. Address A 268, Tribune office.

TO RENT—STORES.

South Side.

TO RENT—CHOICE STORES, BUILDINGS and basements down-town; reduced rentals. J. W. ADAMS & CO., 140 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—254 E. MADISON-ST.—THE whole building; good elevator, etc. Apply to 2218 Calumet-av.

TO RENT—STORE-ROOM AND FLAT, NEW building. 3218 Wallace-st.

West Side.

TO RENT—STORES—209 WEST ADAMS-ST. and 692 Van Buren-st., cor. Lincoln; moderate rent. Call Room 206, 112 Clark-st.

Miscellaneous.

TO RENT—BRICK STORE, PLATE GLASS front, 22x80, in Nashua, Chickasaw County, Ia.; one of the best locations for dry goods; chance for good business, as crops are good here. Apply to G. T. GREELY, Nashua, Ia.

TO RENT—OFFICES, LOFTS, ETC.

Offices.

TO RENT—IN THE GARDEN CITY BLOCK, northwest corner Randolph-st. and 5th-av., fine offices of various sizes, suitable for law offices, dentists, physicians, manufacturers' agents, book publishers, and similar occupations. The building is heated by steam and lighted by a spacious skylight, electricity, and gas, and has two first-class passenger and freight elevators. The rents will be found more reasonable than other buildings of the same character. Apply at Room 208, office of the building.

TO RENT—2,500 SQUARE FEET IN THE RAND McNally Building, to be vacated by World's Fair officials; suitable for publishers or subscription book agency; no machinery. Apply to RAND, McNALLY & CO., 166-168 Adams-st.

TO RENT—NICE OFFICE ROOM IN STOCK EXchange Building; will rent all or part of room; very cheap. Apply 703 Columbus Memorial Building.

TO RENT—DESIRABLE LIGHT OFFICES AT S. Water and State-st. Apply at Room 4, balcony, 10 State-st.

TO RENT—OFFICES IN 38 MODERN BUILDINGS. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 LaSalle-st.; telephone 681.

TO RENT—PRIVATE DESK ROOM; FURNISHED; cheap; Room 412, 269 Dearborn-st.

Lofts.

TO RENT—LOFTS OF ALL SIZES IN MOST ANY location. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—HOTELS.

TO RENT—HOTELS OF ALL KINDS—WE HAVE a large list. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-av.

TO RENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT—ROOMS WITH POWER; ALL SIZES; we are agents for large list of factory buildings and warehouses. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

North Side.

196 LA SALLE-AV.—NICELY FURNISHED rooms and board; walking distance; $5 up.

243 DEARBORN-AV.—SECOND FLOOR ALCOVE and other rooms with homelike board.

310-312 LA SALLE-AV.—FRONT ALCOVE ELEgantly furnished, double, single rooms; running water; French board; references.

381 DEARBORN-AV.—ELEGANT FURNISHED rooms, with excellent table.

392 WEBSTER-AV.—ROOM, WITH BOARD, FOR 1 or 2 in widow's home; private; top flat.

434 DEARBORN-AV.—DESIRABLE ROOMS, with board.

473 DEARBORN-AV.—SELECT, FURNISHED bachelor apartments; comfortable home, with breakfast and Sunday dinner.

South Side.

57 23D-ST.—FURNISHED ALCOVE AND OTHER rooms, with or without board; convenient to cable and I. C. R. R.

270 MICHIGAN-AV., LAKE-FRONT, ROOMS, with or without board; references.

1553 MICHIGAN-AV.—FIRST-CLASS BOARD, with rooms; permanent or World's Fair guests.

1810 MICHIGAN-AV.—FIRST-CLASS PRIVATE boarding; reasonable rates; choice location.

1831 MICHIGAN-AV.—ELEGANTLY FURNISHed rooms, first-class board; $10 and $12 per week.

2731 INDIANA-AV.—PLEASANT FRONT rooms, single or en suite; board.

LAFAYETTE-AV., ENGLEWOOD—TWO GENTLEmen; good accommodation, private family; reasonable terms. Address A 290, Tribune office.

West Side.

326 PARK-AV.—LARGE SINGLE AND DOUBLE rooms; good cooking; home comforts.

477 WASHINGTON-BLVD.—SECOND STORY double and single rooms; everything new; homelike.

Hotels.

"THE CENTRAL," 250 STATE-ST., NEAR PALmer House—Delightfully cool rooms, 50c to $1.50; meals 25c; reduced rates by week.

TO WORLD'S FAIR VISITORS—NORMANDIE Hotel, 15 N. Clark-st.; prices moderate.

WOOD'S HOTEL (EUROPEAN), VAN BUREN and Wabash-av.—Elevator, steam heat, free baths; new, modern; first-class; reasonable prices.

Miscellaneous.

13 RUE DE BERNE, PARIS—ELEGANT AND comfortable home in Paris—The widow of a General should be glad to receive as boarders a few American ladies; excellent references given and required; French lessons. Address MME. BOULANGER, 13 Rue de Berne, Paris.

Suburban.

BOARDERS WANTED—LA GRANGE, ILL.—First-class accommodations; private family; reasonable price. Address O M 183, Tribune office.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—AND ROOM—ON WEST SIDE BY TWO young men; private family preferred; no flats; state terms and number of persons in family; room must be good size and well furnished. Address A 301, Tribune office.

BOARD—AND ROOM (PERMANENT); BY single gentleman; South Side, between Wabash and Calumet-av.; want medium-sized room with good light and air, south or eastern exposure preferred. Address, stating terms, O D 45, Tribune.

BOARD—AND LARGE, DESIRABLE ROOM, BY man and wife in private family only; will pay good price for first-class accommodations. Address, with full particulars, A 360, Tribune office.

BOARD—SELECT, AND ROOM BY YOUNG MAN; private family preferred; North Side; $7. Address A 359, Tribune office.

BOARD—AND ROOMS ON SOUTH SIDE FOR lady and gentleman, with baby. Address A 364, Tribune office.

BOARD—AND ROOM—BY YOUNG LADY EMployed during day; private family preferred; So. Side. Address A 302, Tribune office.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

South Side.

TO RENT—4005 PRAIRIE-AV.—FURNISHED PARlor and alcove for 3 or 4 gentlemen; bath, gas, hot water; $25 mo.; also kitchen, d.-room, and bedroom, partly furnished; $12 mo.; rooms for World's Fair visitors, 50 cents day.

TO RENT—3216 FOREST-AV.—NICE ROOMS, 50C and 75c each person per day; near car lines to Fair; near restaurants.

TO RENT—528 69TH-ST., UNFURNISHED ROOMS for light housekeeping; also furnished rooms day or week.

TO RENT—PART OF WELL ESTABLISHED millinery store to dressmaker; bargain. HUBBELL, 118 43d-st.

TO RENT—FOR WORLD'S FAIR VISITORS rooms with bath on Calumet-av.; handy to Illinois Central; reference required. A 283, Tribune office.

TO RENT—2979 WABASH-AV., HANDSOMELY furnished front parlor, near "L" road and cable; private.

TO RENT—IN THE HAWLEY FLATS—64 ADAMS-st., corner State, furnished rooms for visitors to Exposition; only half block from Palmer House.

TO RENT—3401 WABASH-AV.; ELEGANTLY furnished rooms, with bath; everything new and strictly first-class; convenient to "L" road.

TO RENT—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED SUITE of rooms with private bath. Potomac, 30th and Michigan-av. Inquire at elevator.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS VERY REASonable; board if desired. 4523 Oakenwald-av.

TO RENT—IN THE ALLEN, 143 OAKWOOD-blvd., furnished with bath; modern.

TO RENT—ROOMS, FURNISHED, 106 40TH-ST., near Drexel-blvd. $1 per day and up.

TO RENT—AT 3662 MICHIGAN-AV., TWO FRONT rooms, with or without board.

North Side.

TO RENT—ELEGANT ROOMS; EVERY CONvenience; like party of musical gentlemen. 165 Cass-st.

TO RENT—259 ONTARIO-ST.—FURNISHED rooms. References required.

TO RENT—FURNISHED FRONT ROOM TO A gentleman. 89 Lincoln-av.

TO RENT—FRONT ROOM. 268 CHESTNUT, 2D flat.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED ROOM NEAR Lincoln Park. 417 Center-st.

TO RENT—262 ONTARIO-ST., HANDSOMELY furnished rooms for permanent or Fair visitors.

West Side.

TO RENT—2 NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS; $1.50 $2 per week. DONKER, 885 Madison.

WANTED—ROOMS.

WANTED—TO RENT—2 SISTERS EMPLOYED want room, bath, and perhaps breakfast, south 35th-st., close to Ill. Central; describe, state price, and if other roomers. Address A 350, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY GENTLEMAN, NICE room, with or without board, near lake shore North Side, in good private family; state price. Address A 273, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—ROOM ON SOUTH SIDE, close to cars; with meals preferred. Address A 345, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—TWO HEATED BEDrooms by two gentlemen; permanent; send full particulars; walking distance. A 363, Tribune.

WANTED—TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED, large single room by working girl; $3. Address A 320, Tribune office.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

OLD GOLD AND SILVER BOUGHT; HIGHEST cash prices paid. Refinery, 253 W. Madison-st.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

ADAM SCHAAF—
MANUFACTURER OF PIANOS.
Offers for sale the following instruments in thorough repair, new and second-hand:
Good values for the money.

15 upright pianos	$125 to $175
1 Knabe piano	75
1 Chickering	135
1 Schaaf, mahogany case, upright	225
5 Kroeger, uprights	$200 to 275
2 Decker, uprights	$175, 225
1 Weser, upright	145
10 Vose & Sons' uprights	$125 to 200
1 Smith, upright	140
1 Haines Bros.	100
25 square pianos	$25, $40, $50, and 75

EASY TERMS TO SUIT BUYERS.
Every piano warranted to be as represented.
Pianos moved, tuned, repaired, and stored.
200 pianos to rent—$3, $4, and $5 per month—a year's rent allowed if purchased.
Salesrooms open evenings.
ADAM SCHAAF,
276 W. Madison-st., corner Morgan.

PUT MONEY IN CIRCULATION.
It is doing no good in the safety deposit box.
AS A CASH CIRCULATOR
we will offer this week for NET CASH
A NEW UPRIGHT PIANO for $155,
Eastern make and fully warranted for five years. Not only one, as an advertiser, but as many as CASH is presented for during this week.
ALSO UPRIGHT PIANOS (little used) as follows:
1 HALE..........$120 1 SHONINGER..........$125
1 C. A. SMITH..........$135 1 EMERSON..........$135
and others of various makers at correspondingly low prices.
SQUARES (second-hand) $20 and upwards.
A large stock of HALLET & DAVIS and KIMBALL PIANOS and KIMBALL ORGANS on easy monthly payments.
PLAIN FIGURES—ONE PRICE.
NO MORE—NO LESS.
PIANOS RENTED, TUNED, AND REPAIRED.
W. W. KIMBALL CO., KIMBALL HALL,
Wabash-av., near Jackson-st.

NEW ENGLAND PIANO CO.,
262 and 264 Wabash-av.
PIANOS— TO RENT —PIANOS
PIANOS— AND —PIANOS
PIANOS— FOR SALE —PIANOS
PIANOS— ON —PIANOS
PIANOS— EASY PAYMENTS. —PIANOS
ONLY ONE PROFIT IN DEALING DIRECT WITH THE LARGEST MANUFACTURERS IN THE WORLD.
Excellent bargains in STANDARD MAKES of PIANOS and ORGANS which have been taken in exchange for the celebrated NEW ENGLAND PIANOS.
IT WILL PAY YOU TO CALL.
PIANOS STORED, TUNED, AND REPAIRED.
NEW ENGLAND PIANO COMPANY.
WAREROOMS—200 Tremont-st., Boston.
98 Fifth-av., New York.
262-264 Wabash-av., Chicago.
26, 28, and 30 O'Farrell-st., San Francisco.
FACTORIES: BOSTON, MASS.

SEPTEMBER CLEARING SALE—
AN UNPRECEDENTED OPPORTUNITY.
The following uprights are practically as good as new: $210 Gabler; $200 Kimball; $225 McCammon; $250 McCammon; $215 Everett; $135 New England; $115 Imperial; $250 Weber; $275 Kroeger & Sons; $175 New England; $250 Marshall & Wendell; $175 Schaff; $125 Bijou; $225 Braumuller; $325 Knabe; $215 Benedict Bros.; $350 Knabe; $190 Lester; $300 Decker Bros.; and many others. Also a large number of fine square pianos from $50 to $125. Monthly payments granted when desired.
LYON & HEALY, State and Monroe-sts.

BUYERS
Should not fail to inspect our unrivaled stock of
PIANOS AND ORGANS.
HUNDREDS
That were never offered SO CHEAP!
WE SELL ON EASY TERMS or rent with privilege of purchase later, rent paid to apply.
SECOND-HAND instruments at your own figures.
Our TUNERS and REPAIRERS are unexcelled.
Orders executed promptly.
ESTEY & CAMP, the leading house,
233 State-st. 49-51-53 Jackson-st.

$115 CASH BUYS A BEAUTIFUL PIANO LEFT ON SALE.
J. O. TWICHELL, 223 Wabash-av.

EMERSON UPRIGHT PIANO..........$165
Easy payments.
J. O. TWICHELL, 223 Wabash-av.

CHICKERING PIANOS, CHASEBROS PIanos, and a complete stock of medium priced and second-hand instruments for rent and sale on time payments.
CHICKERING-CHASE BROS. CO.
219-221 Wabash-av.

HALLET-DAVIS UPRIGHT PIANOS, $200; beautiful case, nearly new, cash or payments.
J. O. TWICHELL, 223 Wabash-av.

LEFT ON SALE—1 VOSE & SONS UPRIGHT piano, $135; 1 Emerson Upright, $165; 1 Hallet & Davis Upright, $175. The greatest bargains in the city. STEGER & CO., 235 Wabash-av., cor. Jackson-st.

TWO STECK UPRIGHT PIANOS..$185, $200
Easy payments.
J. O. TWICHELL, 223 Wabash-av.

LARGEST STOCK AND MOST COMPLETE assortment of high-grade pianos, also church and self-playing organs, at
LYON, POTTER & CO.'S
Mammoth Music House, 174-176 Wabash-av.

THREE UPRIGHT PIANOS EACH $125—
Cash or payments.
J. O. TWICHELL, 223 Wabash-av.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

CASH PAID FOR FURNITURE OF PRIVATE residences; all kinds of household goods bought at liberal prices. Call personally only on us before selling. Fidelity Storage Warehouse, 80 E. 12th-st.

CASH PAID FOR FURNITURE, CARPETS, household goods. T. P., 21 Park-av.

FURNITURE—
CARPETS—
STOVES—
HOUSEHOLD GOODS.
CASH OR EASY PAYMENTS—$100 WORTH OF GOODS, $5 PER MONTH.

Full 3-piece hardwood bedroom suit	$ 7.88
Parlor suits from	18.00 up
Cook stoves	6.45 up
Wood-seat chairs	19c up
Tables from	65c up
Carpets	16c up

MARTIN EMERICH OUTFITTING COMPANY.
Leading House-furnishing Outfitters,
261 and 263 State-st. Open evenings till 9 o'clock

LEASEHOLDS TO SELL & WANTED.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—NEWLY FURNISHED 7-room flat complete or carpets; rent moderate; new building; excellent location; a bargain. Call on R. L. CORNELIUS, 51 Ray-st.

FOR SALE—THE BEST LOCATED APARTMENT house on the West Side of 21 rooms; furnished; full of good paying roomers. Address O M 156, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—FURNISHED HOUSES AND FLATS; best locations and low rent, at half actual value. F. A. CUMMINGS & CO., 308 Inter Ocean Bldg.

FOR SALE—ALL OR PART OF NEARLY NEW furniture of 5-room Lake View flat; fine location; cheap; desirable lease. Address M M 119, Tribune.

FOR SALE—NEWLY FURNISHED FLAT, MODern improvements. 128 Howe-st. 3d flat.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

A FORTUNE TELLER—
Hand reading and astrology—The young Mme. Z. Mozart, just arrived from Europe, tells past, present, and future in four different ways; tells lady or gent in hand who the future husband or wife will be; also brings back husband and lover in so many days; gives tips on horse racing; gives lucky numbers; cures corns and bunions; ladies in trouble call at once. Gives good luck charms free this week. Parlors, 1837 Wabash-av., between 18th and 20th-sts. Office hours, 9 a. m. to 9 p. m. Open every day, including Sundays.

A TEST—NO IMPOSITION—MRS. FOSTER, MOST celebrated astrologist and business clairvoyant known; tested by nobility of Europe; forty years' practice; consultation by mail on receipt of $1, stamp, and date of birth; hours, 9 a. m. to 9:30 p. m.; permanently located at 78 Ogden-av., few doors north of Madison-st. Fees, 50c and $1; gents, $2.

AN INCOMPARABLE MEDIUM—PROF. ENO PASO, late of India; calls you by name; tells everything; sittings $1 and $2; hours 9 a. m. to 6 p. m. 2353 Michigan-av.; no sign.

MME. ROSA, SPIRITUALIST, MEDIUM; trance, test, and business sittings daily; independent slate writing; seances for mediumistic development. 482 North Clark-st.

MRS. STARR, CLAIRVOYANT, 3222 COTTAGE Grove-av. Satisfied patrons my best advertisement.

MRS. BARBER, CLAIRVOYANT, RECOMMENDed best in city; reads your life truthfully; no humbug; satisfaction guaranteed. 395 W. Madison-st.

PALMISTER AND ASTROLOGER—SATISFACtion guaranteed. CAMPBELL, 200 N. Clark.

SCALES.

NEW AND SECOND-HAND SCALES, ALL KINDS. Address Borden & Selleck Co., Lake-st., Chicago.

SCALES—WANTED—4 OR 6 TON SECOND-HAND scales. 409, 164 Dearborn-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

COCKROACHES AND BUGS ARE EFFECTUALly cleaned out of your house. Address postal or call 2936 Dearborn-st.

CLOTHING.

A. S., 506 N. WELLS-ST., PAYS THE HIGHEST price for gentlemen's cast-off clothing; orders by mail promptly attended to.

BOOKS BOUGHT AND SOLD.

HIGHEST CASH PRICE PAID FOR BOOKS, LIbraries, cyclopedias, magazines, and paper novels. WELLS B. SIZER, 189 State, Palmer House.

STORE AND OFFICE FIXTURES.

FOR SALE—A SECOND-HAND BANK SAFE, good as new. Call at 37 5th-av., or write for particulars.

FOR SALE—NEW 6-FOOT DESK, REMINGTON typewriter, cheap. Call between 10 and 11. 606 Home Insurance Building.

FOR DESKS, OFFICE CHAIRS, WRITING TAbles, letter presses, and stands or office partitions call on the City Office Furniture Co., 86 Lake-st.

GAS FIXTURES AT FACTORY PRICES; LATest designs and lowest prices. H. S. HOLDEN, 67 and 69 S. Canal-st., near Madison.

PROFESSIONAL.

ATTORNEY W. J. MOYER, SUITE 517 CHICAGO Opera House, 112 Clark-st. Confidential cases a specialty. Advice free.

A. GOODRICH, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, 124 DEARborn-st., Chicago. Advice free; 27 years' experience; business quietly transacted.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED young lawyer with some money broker or loan office; have had ten years' experience in chattel loans; wages no object; can give bank references. Address O M 179, Tribune office.

MEDICAL AND HOSPITALS.

CHRONIC, NERVOUS, BLOOD, AND SKIN DIScases a specialty. Consultation free. Call or write. J. F. RENNERT, M. D., 133 S. Clark-st.

STEAMSHIP LINES.

Ocean Navigation.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN PACKET CO.
Express Steamer Service.
New York, Southampton (London), Hamburg—Magnificent new twin screw steamers of 13—16,000 h. p. This line holds the record for fastest time to London and the Continent.
Columbia..........Sept. 28 | Normannia..........Oct. 12
Augusta Victoria..Oct. 5 | Fuerst Bismarck..Oct. 19
MEDITERRANEAN EXPRESS LINE
To Algiers, Naples, and Genoa.
Fuerst Bismarck..Nov. 16 | Columbia..........Nov. 30
Extra steamer Gellert Nov. 4.
To Alexandria, Egypt, Columbia, Jan. 4, '94.
GRAND ORIENT EXCURSION.
Fuerst Bismarck from New York Feb. 1, '94, to Gibraltar, Algiers, Genoa, Ajaccio, Alexandria (Cairo and Pyramids), Jaffa (Jerusalem), Smyrna, Constantinople, Athens, Malta, Messina, Palermo, Naples, Genoa, New York. Duration 65 days.
Send for illustrated pamphlet and travelers' guide.
Hamburg-American Packet Co. Gen. Passage Offices: 37 Broadway, New York. 125 La Salle-st., Chicago.

AMERICAN LINE—
NEW YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON & LONDON
Shortest and most convenient Route to London.
S. S. Paris........Sept. 27 | S. S. New York....Oct. 11
S. S. Berlin........Oct. 4 | S. S. Paris..........Oct. 18
Passengers land at Empress Dock, avoiding inconvenience and exposure of transfer by tender.
RED STAR LINE.
NEW YORK TO ANTWERP
every Wednesday.
Short and direct route to the Continent.
S.S. Westernland..Sept. 27 | S. S. Friesland.....Oct. 18
S. S. Noordland......Oct. 4 | S. S. Rhynland.......Oct. 25
S. S. Waesland......Oct. 11 | S. S. Berenland.....Oct. 28
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY.
32 Clark-st., Chicago.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD S. S. CO.
SHORT ROUTE TO LONDON.
FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS.
L cabin, $70; II. cabin, $45, $50, and $60. Steamers sail from foot of 2d-st., Hoboken, N. J.
To Southampton (London), BREMEN.
Kaiser, Sat., Sept. 16, noon. | Havel, Tue., Sept. 26, 9 a. m.
Lahn, Tues., Sept. 19, noon. | Trave, Wed. Sept. 27, 9 am
Ems, Sat., Sept. 23, 7 a. m. | Elbe, Sat., Sept. 30, 9 a. m.
MEDITERRANEAN LINE.
New York and Genoa less than Eleven days.
Kronprinz, Sept. 16 | Kaiser....Oct. 21 | Kaiser......Nov. 25
Fulda.....Sept. 23 | Fulda......Nov. 4 | Fulda........Dec. 9
Werra......Oct. 14 | Werra......Nov. 18 | Werra........Dec. 30
Passage, $100, $125, or $150 a berth, first cabin.
H. CLAUSSENIUS & CO.,
General Western Agents,
80 Fifth-av., Chicago.

THE OLD RELIABLE CUNARD MAIL LINE. Established 1840.
"CAMPANIA." "LUCANIA."
The New Twin Screw Steamships, 620 feet long, 12,950 tons, 30,000 H. P., positively the largest, fastest, and most magnificent in the world.
"UMBRIA," "ETRURIA," "AURANIA," "SERVIA," and others, averaging over 510 ft. long, 7,500 tons and 14,000 H. P. The whole comprising an incomparable fleet of fast Express passenger steamers.
The character, record, and general reputation of this line for safety, comfort, and speed (having never lost a passenger during the 52 years of its existence) need no comment.
F. G. WHITING, Mgr. West. Dept. 131 Randolph.

WHITE STAR LINE—Sailings Wednesdays, From New York and Liverpool, via Queenstown.
Teutonic..Sep. 27, 7:30 am | Majestic, Oct. 11, 7:30 am
Germanic....Oct. 4, 11 am | Britannic....Oct. 18, 11 am
Winter saloon rates $50 and upwards, according to berth. 2d cabin $40 and $45. Steerage at low rates.
Company's offices:
H. MAITLAND KERSEY, Gen'l Agt., 29 Broadway, New York. N. ANDERSON, Gen'l W'n Agt., 54 S. Clark-st., Chicago, and White Star Pavilion, World's Fair.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE FRENCH LINE TO HAVRE—PARIS. EVERY SATURDAY.
Company's entire fleet composed of large, fast express steamers, which make the voyage regularly in one week; no crossing of Channel, no tedious delay at seaport. MAURICE M. KOZMINSKI, General Western Agent, 166 Randolph-st.

Lake Navigation.

GOODRICH STEAMERS—THREE TIMES DAILY for Milwaukee at *9 a. m., 7:30 p. m., *8 p. m. The new S. S. "Virginia," the 9 a. m. boat; the new S. S. "Indiana," the 8 p. m. boat.
Every day for Racine, Milwaukee, Sheboygan, Manitowoc, Kewaunee, Ahnapee, Sturgeon Bay, Marquette, and Menominee at 7:30 p. m.
Every day for Grand Haven, Muskegon, Grand Rapids, etc., at 7:30 p. m. on the new S. S. "Atlanta" and "City of Racine."
Daily for Ludington and Manistee at *9 a. m. Saturday's boat leaves at 8 p. m.
Every Saturday at 7 p. m. for Green Bay, Escanaba, Manistique, and all way ports.
*Sunday ex. Office and Docks foot Michigan-av.

LAKE MICHIGAN AND LAKE SUPERIOR TRANSPORTATION CO.
LAKE SUPERIOR STEAMERS.
The Great Lake Route.
Owner of the new steamship Manitou.
For Mackinac Isl., Sault Ste. Marie, Detroit, Cleveland, and Buffalo, Toronto, etc.; Tues. 9 a. m. Wed. 8:30 p. m. Fri. 9 p. m. Sat. 8:30 p. m.
For Harbor Sprs., Petoskey, etc.: Tues. 9a.m., Fri. 9p.m.
For Marquette, Hancock, Houghton, Ashland, Duluth, etc.: Wed. and Sat. 8:30 p. m.
Illustrated Folders, World's Fair Souvenir, containing correct Street Guide of Chicago, mailed free. Offices and Docks—Rush and N. Water-sts., Chicago.

DAILY STEAMERS FOR HOLLAND—
Grand Rapids and Allegan. Connect at Holland with C. and W. M. and D., L. and N. Rys. for all points north and east. Leave O'Connor's Dock, foot of Michigan-av., daily (except Saturday), 8 p. m. Saturday trips 11 p. m. Fare, $2; round trip, $3. Holland and Chicago Trans. Co., Holland, Mich.

$1 TO MILWAUKEE, INCLUDING BERTH; steamers leave O'Connor's dock, east end Michigan-st., at 9 p. m., every day.

RAILWAY TIME TABLES.

WESTERN.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL—ALL THROUGH TRAINS from Central Station, 12th-st. and Park row. Trains for the south can also be taken from 22d-st., 39th-st., Hyde Park, and World's Fair (60th-st.) Stations. City ticket office, 194 Clark-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Chicago, Waco and Texas	* 3:00 am	* 7:20 am
Chicago & N. Orleans Limited	* 2:00 pm	* 6:45 pm
Chicago and Memphis	* 2:00 pm	* 4:00 pm
St. Louis Diamond Special	* 9:00 pm	* 8:10 am
Springfield and Decatur	* 9:00 pm	* 7:30 am
New Orleans Fast Mail	* 3:00 am	*12:20 am
Cairo, St. Louis, Bloomington	† 8:35 am	† 6:45 pm
Chicago & New Orleans Exp	* 8:00 pm	* 7:20 am
Kankakee and local points	* 4:10 pm	*10:25 am
Kankakee, Champaign & Bloomington Pass	† 5:00 pm	* 9:50 am
Springfield, Havana, Decatur	†10:30 am	† 2:30 pm
Rockford, Dubuque, Sioux City & Sioux Falls Fast Line	* 1:30 pm	* 1:05 pm
Rockf'd, Dubuque, Sioux City	a11:35 pm	* 7:00 am
Rockford Passenger	† 3:20 pm	*10:20 am
Rockford & Freeport Pass	† 5:25 pm	†10:10 am
Rockford & Freeport Express	† 8:30 am	[illegible]
Dubuque & Rockford Express		† 7:20 pm

aOn Saturday night runs to Waterloo only. *Daily. †Daily except Sunday.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PAC. RY.—PASSENger Station, Van Buren-st., one block south Board of Trade. City Ticket office, 104 Clark-st.

Trains.	Leave.	Arrive.
Illinois and Iowa Mail	† 8:15 am	† 7:00 pm
Peoria Express	†12:45 pm	† 1:35 pm
Council Bluffs and Omaha Ex.	*12:45 pm	* 1:35 pm
St. Jo, Atch., Lvwth & Kan. City	* 3:30 pm	*11:30 am
Minneapolis, St. P. & Sioux Falls	* 3:50 pm	*11:15 am
Joliet Accommodation	† 4:15 pm	† 9:30 am
Nebraska State Limited for Des Moines, Omaha, and Lincoln	† 5:00 pm	* 9:00 am
Peru Accommodation	† 5:25 pm	† 9:40 am
Peoria Express	† 6:00 pm	† 1:35 pm
Denver, Colo. Sprs, and Pueblo via Kansas City, Vestibuled	* 6:00 pm	*10:00 am
Fort Worth, Texas, Daily Ex.	6:00 pm	10:00 am
Denver, Colo. Sprs. & Pueblo via Omaha & Linc. (Big Five)	*10:00 pm	* 8:00 am
Council Bluffs and Omaha	*10:30 pm	* 7:15 am
Minneapolis & St. P.	*10:30 pm	¶ 7:15 am
Denver, via Kansas City	*11:15 pm	* 5:45 am
St. Joe, Atch., & Leavenworth	*11:15 pm	* 5:45 am
Peoria Night Express	*11:15 pm	* 5:45 am

*Daily †Ex. Sunday ‡Ex. Saturday ¶Ex. Monday.

ATCHISON, TOPEKA AND SANTA FE R. R.—
SANTA FE ROUTE.
Trains leave Dearborn Station, cor. Dearborn and Polk-sts. Ticket office 212 Clark, cor. Adams.

*Daily †Except Sunday	Leave.	Arrive.
Galesburg and Ft. Madison Ex.	† 8:20 am	† 6:50 pm
Streator, Pekin and Peoria Ex.	† 1:20 pm	† 1:30 pm
Colorado and Utah Express	* 6:00 pm	*11:30 am
Fort Worth and Galveston Ex.	* 5:00 pm	*11:00 am
Joliet and Streator Express	† 6:00 pm	†10:25 am
California Limited	* 8:20 pm	* 9:10 am
California Fast Express	* 8:20 pm	* 7:00 am
Kansas City Fast Mail	* 8:20 pm	* 9:10 am
Joliet Express	†11:33 pm	† 9:30 am
Kansas City Express	* 3:00 am	* 7:00 am

CHICAGO & ALTON.—UNION PASSENGER STAtion, Canal-st., between Madison and Adams-sts. Ticket office 195 South Clark-st.

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday	Leave.	Arrive.
Pacific Vestibuled Express	† 2:00 pm	1:15 pm
Kansas City and Denver Lim.	* 5:45 pm	10:00 am
Kansas City, Colorado & Utah	*11:30 pm	8:00 am
St. Louis Limited	*11:00 am	4:35 pm
St. Louis Palace Express	* 8:35 pm	7:40 am
Springfield & St. Louis Day Ex.	* 9:00 am	7:00 pm
Springfield & St. Louis Night Ex.	*11:30 pm	7:40 am
Joliet and Dwight Accom.	† 5:00 pm	9:30 am

WISCONSIN CENTRAL LINES—*Da. †Ex. Sun ‡Ex Mon. §Ex. Sun. & Mon. ¶Ex. Sat.

	Lv.	Arr.
St. Paul, Minneapolis and Pacific Express	† 5:00 pm	*7:15 am
Ashland, Iron towns, and Duluth	*10:40 pm	*10:05 am
Chip. Falls & Eau Claire Ex.	* 5:00 pm	‡7:15 am
Waukesha Ex.	x10:40pm	‡7:45 am
	*8:20 am	‡12:20 am

RAILWAY TIME TABLES.

WESTERN.

Continued.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY—Ticket offices, 208 and 209 Clark-st., Oakley-av Station, and depot corner Wells and Kinzie-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Co Bluffs, Omaha, Des Moines, Denver, Lincoln, Sioux City, Ogden, Salt Lake, San Francisco, Portland	* 5:30 pm * 7:30 pm *10:15 pm *10:40 pm	* 8:15 am * 7:55 am *11:00 am * 7:00 am
Dixon, Clinton, Cedar Rapids	†12:15 pm	† 3:15 pm
Black Hills and Deadwood	* 5:30 pm	* 7:00 am
Duluth and Superior Special	* 5:50 pm	* 7:00 am
St. Paul, Minneapolis, Eau Claire, Madison, and the Northwest	* 8:15 am * 6:00 pm *10:30 pm	* 7:45 am * 9:30 pm * 9:35 pm
Iowa and the Dakotas	† 5:30 pm	† 7:35 pm
La Crosse, Winona, Sparta	* 8:15 am *10:30 pm	* 8:00 am * 9:35 pm
Fond du Lac, Oshkosh, Neenah, Green Bay, Menominee	†11:30 am * 9:00 pm	† 6:15 pm * 7:15 am
Oshkosh, Appleton, F. Howard	* 3:00 pm	* 1:15 pm
Ashland, Hurley, Bessemer, Ironwood and Rhinelander	* 5:00 pm †11:00 pm	†10:05 am † 7:15 am
Marquette and Lake Superior	* 8:00 pm	* 7:15 am

Milwaukee and Racine—Leave, †7:00 a. m., *9:30 a. m., †11:30 a. m., *3:00 p. m., *5:00 p. m., *6:30 p. m., *8:00 p. m., *11:00 p. m.; arrive, *7:15 a. m., *9:30 a. m., *10:05 a. m., *11:30 a. m., *1:15 p. m., †4:00 p. m., *6:15 p. m., *9:45 p. m.
Waukesha and Madison—Lv. †7:00 a. m., *9:30 a. m., †11:30 a. m., *5:00 p. m.; ar., *10:05 a. m., †1:15 p. m., †6:15 p. m.
*Daily. †Ex. Sun. ‡Ex. Mon. §Ex. Sat.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL R'Y City ticket office, 207 Clark-st. Telephone No. 2190 Main. Union Passenger Station, Canal, Adams and Madison-sts.

	Depart.	Arrive.
LaCrosse, Winona, St. Paul and Minneapolis	† 8:30 am * 6:00 pm *10:30 pm	* 6:45 am * 3:30 pm * 7:00 am
Council Bluffs, Omaha and Sioux City	* 5:30 pm *11:00 pm	* 7:15 am * 9:20 am
Milwaukee	* 8:30 am	* 6:45 am
do	†11:30 am	† 8:45 am
do	* 3:00 pm	†12:45 pm
do	* 6:00 pm	* 1:00 pm
do	* 5:00 pm	†11:00 pm
do	† 1:00 pm	* 4:00 pm
do	* 8:00 pm	* 6:15 pm
do	*10:30 pm	* 9:45 pm
Dubuque	† 2:30 pm	* 7:15 pm
do	* 8:30 pm	* 9:20 am
do	†11:00 pm	† 7:00 am
Cedar Rapids	* 2:30 pm	* 1:00 pm
Cedar Rapids and Kansas City	*11:00 pm	* 7:15 am
Northern Iowa, Southern Minnesota, and Central Dakota	* 5:30 pm * 9:00 pm	* 7:15 am * 9:30 am
Green Bay, Northern Wisconsin and Mich. Peninsula	†11:00 pm † 1:00 pm * 9:00 pm	* 8:45 am * 7:00 am * 9:40 pm

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday. ‡Daily except Saturday. ¶Daily except Monday.

BURLINGTON ROUTE, C., B. AND Q. RAILroad.—Berths and tickets at No. 211 Clark street and Union Passenger Station, Canal and Adams-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Galesburg & Streator	† 8:30 am	† 6:35 pm
Rockford and Forreston	† 9:30 am	† 2:30 pm
Local Points, Illinois and Iowa	†11:30 am	† 2:40 pm
Denver and San Francisco	*12:45 pm	* 3:20 pm
Texas Fast Express	* 1:25 pm	* 4:20 pm
Rochelle, Rockford, Mendota	† 4:30 pm	†10:35 am
Rock Falls and Sterling	† 4:30 pm	†10:35 am
Omaha, C. Bluffs & Neb. points	* 5:50 pm	* 9:30 am
Deadwood and the Black Hills	* 5:50 pm	* 9:30 am
Streator and Ottawa	† 6:00 pm	†10:35 am
Kansas City, St. Joseph & Atch.	* 6:10 pm	*10:15 am
All points in Texas	* 6:10 pm	*10:15 am
St. Paul and Minneapolis	* 6:15 pm	* 9:00 am
St. Paul and Minneapolis	* 9:30 pm	* 7:10 am
Kansas City, St. Joe, & Atchison	*10:30 pm	* 6:25 am
Omaha, Lincoln and Denver	*11:00 pm	* 9:50 pm

Daily. †Daily except Sunday.

MONON ROUTE—DEPOT DEARBORN STATION Ticket offices, 232 Clark-st. and Auditorium Hotel.

July 9th, 1893.	Leave.	Arrive.
Indianapolis and Cincinnati	† 8:30 am	†10:10 pm
Indianapolis and Cincinnati	*10:05 am	* 5:20 pm
Indianapolis and Cincinnati	* 7:40 pm	* 7:25 am
Indianapolis and Cincinnati	*11:25 pm	* 6:00 am
Indianapolis Express	† 4:55 pm	†12:05 pm
Lafayette and Louisville	* 9:00 am	* 4:20 pm
Lafayette and Louisville	* 7:40 pm	* 7:25 am
Lafayette and Louisville	†11:25 pm	†10:10 pm
Lafayette Accommodation	* 3:25 pm	†10:45 am

*Daily. †Except Sunday. ‡Except Saturday.

CHICAGO & EASTERN ILLINOIS RAILROAD—Ticket offices, 230 Clark-st., Auditorium Hotel, and Passenger Station, Dearborn and Polk-sts.

*Daily. †Except Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Southern Mail and Passenger	† 7:02 am	* 9:40 pm
Terre Haute and Evansville	† 8:00 am	† 7:25 pm
Danville and Terre Haute Pass.	† 2:10 pm	† 8:20 am
Nashville and Atlanta Limited	* 5:02 pm	* 9:47 am
Terre Haute and Evansville	* 9:40 pm	* 6:35 am

ST. PAUL AND MINNEAPOLIS; DUBUQUE AND DES MOINES; Chicago Great Western Ry. Co., Grand Central Station, Fifth-av. and Harrison-st. City office, corner Clark and Jackson-sts. (Phenix Bldg.)

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Paul and Minneapolis	8:15 am	10:30 pm
St. Charles and Sycamore Local	11:35 am	3:35 pm
Sycamore and Byron Local	3:10 pm	10:30 am
St. Charles and Sycamore Local	5:35 pm	6:50 am
St. Paul and Minneapolis	6:00 pm	9:30 am

CHICAGO AND WEST MICHIGAN RY. STAtion, foot of Twelfth-st. (Mich. Central). City ticket office, 67 Clark-st. Com'l. Agent, 193 Clark-st.

*Every day. †Week days.	Leave.	Arrive.
Grand Rapids	† 8:25 am	†12:30 pm
Grand Rapids and Trav. City	† 9:00 am	† 4:10 pm
Grand Rapids and Bay View	† 5:45 pm	† 6:50 pm
Grand Rapids and Bay View	*11:35 pm	* 6:30 am

EASTERN.

THE PENNSYLVANIA LINES. CHICAGO UNION PASSENGER STATION, Canal Street, between Adams and Madison. TICKET OFFICES at Station, at 248 South Clark Street, corner Jackson, and at Auditorium Hotel.
THROUGH TRAINS RUN AS FOLLOWS:
*Daily. †Daily except Sunday.

FROM CHICAGO TO	Leave.	Arrive.
Mansfield and Pittsburgh	† 7:15 am	* 5:30 pm
Indianapolis and Louisville	* 8:00 am	* 7:30 pm
Dayton and Cincinnati	* 8:45 am	* 7:30 pm
Columbus and the East	* 9:50 am	* 7:30 pm
The Keystone Express	*10:45 am	*10:00 pm
Pittsburgh and Washington	*10:45 am	*10:00 pm
Philadelphia and New York	*10:45 am	*10:00 pm
Cincinnati and Dayton	* 1:30 pm	* 9:55 am
Pittsburgh and Washington	* 3:15 pm	* 9:00 am
Philadelphia and New York	* 3:15 pm	* 9:00 am
Indianapolis and Louisville	* 5:00 pm	*10:00 am
The Pennsylvania Limited	* 5:00 pm	*12:01 pm
Pittsburgh and Washington	* 5:00 pm	*12:01 pm
Philadelphia and New York	* 5:00 pm	*12:01 pm
Columbus and the East	* 8:00 pm	* 7:30 am
Dayton and Cincinnati	* 8:00 pm	* 7:30 am
Indianapolis and Louisville	* 8:00 pm	* 7:30 am
Youngstown and New Castle	*10:00 pm	* 6:40 am
Pittsburgh and the East	*11:30 pm	* 6:40 am

MICHIGAN CENTRAL, NEW YORK CENTRAL and Boston and Albany railroads—"The Niagara Falls Route." Trains leave new Central Station on Lake-Front, foot of Park row, and at 22d-st., 39th-st., and Hyde Park. City Ticket Office, 67 Clark-st.

Sept. 17, 1893.	Leave Chicago.	Arrive Chicago.
Mail and Accommodation	† 7:05 am	† 7:45 pm
Gr. Rapids Line via New Buff.	† 8:25 am	† 6:50 pm
Detroit Day Express	† 9:00 am	† 7:45 pm
Gr. Rapids L. via New Buffalo	† 9:00 am	† 2:30 pm
The North Shore Limited	*11:30 am	* 9:00 pm
New York & Eastern Express	* 3:10 pm	* 9:00 pm
Niagara Falls & Buffalo Special	* 4:30 pm	*11:15 am
G. Rapids Line via Kalamazoo	† 4:30 pm	† 4:10 pm
Kalamazoo Accommodation	† 4:35 pm	†10:30 am
Gr. Rapids Line via New Buff.	† 5:45 pm	†12:30 pm
New York & Chicago Limited	* 5:00 pm	* 9:45 am
Atlantic Express	* 9:10 pm	* 7:10 am
Detroit Night Express	*10:00 pm	* 7:30 am
Grand Rapids via Kalamazoo	*10:00 pm	* 7:30 am
Gr. Rapids Line via New Buff.	*11:35 pm	* 5:30 am

*Daily. †Except Sunday.

THE LAKE SHORE ROUTE, NEW YORK CENtral & Hudson River, Boston & Albany Railways.—Depot, Van Buren-st., opposite Board of Trade Block. Ticket offices—66 Clark-st., depot, and 22d-st.

†Daily. *Sunday excepted.	Leave.	Arrive.
Chicago and Buffalo Accom.	* 7:10 am	† 7:00 pm
New York Mail	* 8:00 am	† 9:10 pm
Chicago and Boston Special	†10:30 am	† 1:45 pm
EXPOSITION FLYER	† 2:00 pm	†10:00 am
Atlantic Express	† 3:10 pm	† 9:00 pm
Accommodation	* 4:10 pm	†11:15 am
New York & Boston Express	† 7:45 pm	† 7:30 am
Cleveland and Pittsburg Ex.	† 9:00 pm	† 6:45 pm
New York Express	†11:30 pm	
World's Fair Accommodation	* 9:30 pm	

BALTIMORE AND OHIO.—DEPOT GRAND CENtral Passenger Station, also Ogden-av. City offices, 193 Clark.

No extra fares are charged on the B. and O. Limited trains.	Leave.	Arrive.
Local	† 6:05 am	6:40 pm
Cleveland & Pittsburg Express	* 7:30 am	*10:05 am
New York and Washington Vestibuled Limited	*10:45 am	* 9:55 pm
New York, Washington, and Pittsburg Vestibuled Limited	* 4:55 pm	*11:55 am
Local	5:55	9:45
Pittsburg, Cleveland, and Wheeling Limited	* 6:40 pm	* 7:40 am
Night Express	* 9:50 pm	* 6:00 am

*Daily. †Except Sunday.

WABASH RAILROAD.—TRAINS LEAVE FROM Dearborn Station, corner Polk and Dearborn-sts. Ticket office, 201 Clark-st.

*Daily. †Ex. Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Chicago & St. Louis Lim.	*10:32 am	* 6:15 pm
St. Louis, Peoria & Tex. Expr.	* 8:35 am	* 4:30 pm
Kansas City & Texas Express	* 3:33 pm	* 1:00 pm
St. Louis & Peoria Vestibule Ex.	* 9:00 pm	* 7:30 am
Peoria & Forest Accom.	* 4:05 pm	*10:00 am
Detroit, New York & Bos. Lim.	* 3:30 pm	*10:00 am
Detroit, New York & Boston Ex.	*10:30 pm	* 7:15 pm
Toronto & Montreal Express	* 3:30 pm	*10:00 am
Toronto & Montreal Local Ex.	*10:30 pm	* 7:15 pm
Chicago & Detroit Local	† 8:20 am	† 6:15 pm
Det., Niag. Falls, N. Y. Ex.	*10:00 pm	*10:00 am

ERIE LINES (CHICAGO AND ERIE RAILROAD). Ticket offices 242 Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and Dearborn Station, Polk-st., cor. Fourth-av.

All trains daily.	Leave.	Arrive.
New York	10:00 am	5:00 pm
New York and Boston	2:30 pm	7:35 pm
Jamestown and Buffalo	2:00 pm	7:35 pm
Huntington Accommodation	4:00 pm	9:30 am
New York and Boston	7:45 pm	8:30 am
Columbus and Norfolk, Va.	7:45 pm	7:30 am

NICKEL PLATE—THE NEW YORK, CHICAGO and St. Louis R. R. Depot, 12th-st. viaduct, corner Clark-st.

All trains ar. and de. daily.	Leave.	Arrive.
New York and Boston Express	7:55 am	6:15 pm
New York and Boston Express	2:30 pm	9:15 pm
New York and Boston Express	9:30 pm	7:45 am

For rates and sleeping car accommodations call on or address Henry Thorne, Ticket Agent, 199 Clark-st., Chicago, Ill.

BIG FOUR ROUTE—DEPOTS, CENTRAL STAtion, 12th-st. and Park row, and 22d and 39th-sts. Ticket offices at 234 Clark-st. and Auditorium Hotel.

*Daily. †Except Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Cincinnati and Louisville	* 8:30 am	* 5:15 pm
Hoosier Express	† 1:00 pm	†10:30 am
Washington Express	* 8:30 am	* 5:15 pm
Cincinnati & Louisville Expr's	* 8:10 pm	* 7:20 am
Washington and Atlanta	* 8:10 pm	* 7:20 am
Cincinnati, Dayton, Columbus	* 9:15 pm	* 6:55 am
Cincinnati Night Express	*11:30 pm	* 6:45 am

STRONG AND HEAVY.

STOCKS FIRST ADVANCE SHARPLY, THEN LOSE THE GAIN.

Moderate Activity in Board of Trade Markets—Price Changes Unimportant—Threatened Falling Off in Wheat Exports Not Yet Realized—Clearances Large and Support Afforded Prices—Corn Remains Strong in Spite of the Liberal Receipts.

There is little going on at the banks outside of the dull routine. Deposits continue to increase. While the increase is slow it is steady and has now brought the aggregate deposits up to a comfortable figure. In spite of the increasing deposits there is no marked disposition to force out funds. Bankers are quite well satisfied to allow the accumulation of a considerable surplus rather than make loans that they are not perfectly satisfied with regarding the security. The banks are buying commercial paper of the right sort with considerable freedom, but it is only paper of the most unquestioned standing that is finding such ready market. Everywhere is found more or less anxiety about the action of Congress on the silver law. The feeling is none too hopeful that the Senate will quickly pass the repeal without condition. If that were to be done it would without doubt bring considerable improvement into the situation. Matters at the savings banks have got into entirely satisfactory shape. New accounts are now being opened in large numbers and savings deposits are showing steady increase.

Trading was less active at the Stock Exchange, but it still centered largely around West Chicago Street railroad. The opening was at a decline, the first sale being at 122. Later the stock was forced up, largely as the result of manipulation, but that sort of an advance proved to be not of the character that was permanent, and the stock closed lower than it did Wednesday night. After being jumped up to 127 from 124 without an intervening account sale the stock fell back again and sagged steadily to the close. The last sale was at 122¾. The manipulation by which the market was advanced early in the day was pretty generally recognized, and it was seen to be of a character not equal to holding up quotations. The public does not appear to be taking any especially active interest. The wild fluctuations of the market have been received with anything but favor by many legitimate investors and the stock undoubtedly has fewer friends among that class than heretofore. Opinions as to its future are as usual widely apart. About every one now admits that the new stock issue will come out sooner or later, but the bulls accept that and still claim that the past record of earnings is sufficient to warrant the stock selling much higher than the present range. The bears, on the other hand, talk confidently about this issue putting the stock down to par when it finally does come. Upon whichever side one's opinion may be it must be admitted that for the present quotations are largely a matter of manipulation, and that a variation of ten points one way or the other is easily possible without any more important basis than just such manipulation as has been controlling the market for several days.

North Side was firm earlier in the day, but toward the close was offered down sharply. On the morning call it sold up to 207, but in the afternoon it was offered down to 202½ without sale.

Diamond Match was rather active and quotations were steady. Strawboard showed a little firmness. City Railway sold at 300 and caused considerable comment in doing so. At that quotation it is on a 4 per cent basis and there are no extra dividends in sight now that the Alley securities have been distributed.

Alley Elevated bonds were higher, selling up to 89¾. There were sales of West Side first mortgage 5s at 96 and West Side debenture 6s at 97.

The list of sales was as follows:

SALES FIRST CALL—10:30 A. M.

16 Chi City Ry......290	10 W C St R R......122¾
40 Dia Match Co Ill.116	10 do......122¾
50 do......115¾	40 do......122
250 W Chi St R R act..122	10 Lake St El R R...23
14 do......122	

BONDS.

$2000 W Chi St R R 1st mtg 5s.........96

SALES BETWEEN CALLS.

25 Lake St El R R...23	50 W C St R R act...126¾
100 do act......23	50 do act......126
10 do......23	5 do......126
12 N C St R R Co...201	5 do......126
50 do act......203	50 do act......126
50 do act......204	100 do act......126¾
5 do......203½	50 do act......126¾
5 do......204	50 do act......126
20 do act......207	5 do......126
50 do act......205	5 do......126
50 do act......205½	5 do......126
3 N Y Bis Co cash..25	5 do......125¼
10 do......29	5 do......125¼
5 W C St R R......123	50 do act......125½
50 do act......123¾	150 do act......125½
50 do act......124	50 do act......125¼
4 do......123	50 do act......124¾
100 do act......123	100 do act......125¼
2 do......123¾	5 do......125¼
50 do act......123¾	10 Chi City Ry......295
50 do act......124	25 do......300
50 do act......124	5 Street's W C L......23
50 do act......126	50 do......23¾
5 do......127	7½ C & S S R T s 30..54
100 do act......127	12 C P & P Co pfd..46¾
	25 Dia Match Co Ill.116

BONDS.

$1000 W Chi St R R debt 6s......97	$10000 Chi & S S Rap Tran Co 5s..89¾

SALES SECOND CALL—2 P. M.

7 Am S B Co......35	5 D M Co, Ill......116
13 Chi City Ry......300	50 do......115¾
8 W Chi St R R......125	

SALES AFTER CALLS.

200 D M Co, Ill......116	50 W C St R R act..123¾
25 do......116¾	1 do......124
25 N C S R R Co b 3.201	50 do act......123
25 do......204	100 do act......123¾
15 do......203¾	100 do act......123¾
5 N Y B Co......30	50 do act......123
5 do......29¾	15 do......123
25 do......29¾	7 do......123
14 W Chi St R R......124¾	10 do......122¾
50 do act......124	15 A S B Co......35
50 do act......124¾	10 Chi City Ry......300
50 do act......124	10 S W Car Line......23
10 do......124	
100 do act......124	
50 do act......124	
100 do act......123¾	

BONDS.

$5000 C & S S R T Co 5s 89¾	$1000 C & S S R T Co 5s 90
1000 do......89¾	

The $7,500,000 stock, the $7,500,000 first mortgage bonds, and $3,000,000 of the authorized $5,000,000 of second section bonds of the Alley Elevated company were listed yesterday, and will hereafter be regularly traded in. No quotation was made of the new bonds. Some of the provisions of the mortgage securing this issue of second section bonds may be of interest now that they are to be widely distributed in the hands of city railway stockholders. The mortgage is dated Jan. 1, 1893, and runs to the Northern Trust company as trustee. The bonds are 5 per cent 40-year gold bonds of $1,000 each, and the interest is payable semi-annually in gold coin. The bonds contain a clause to the effect that no recourse for the payment of the bonds or the indebtedness evidenced thereby shall be had to the individual liability of any stockholder or officer of the railroad company, a clause which would make useless at any time in the future an examination into the method by which the $7,500,000 stock was created without any investment of money. The bonds are a second mortgage on what is known as the first section of the road, which comprises the line from Van Buren to Sixty-seventh street. It is a first mortgage on the road from the trunk line to Jackson Park and on such road as may be built running west from the trunk line and starting at any point between Fifty-fifth and Sixty-fourth streets, also on a proposed line on Root street as far west as Center avenue and, lastly, on a down-town loop. It will be seen that the outstanding $3,000,000 of the $5,000,000 authorized by this mortgage and now outstanding are a first lien on only the short section of road on Sixty-third street.

Sterling rates continue to advance. The Bank of England rate of discount was reduced to 3½ per cent. Quotations were as follows:

	Sixties.	Demand.
Posted	484½	487
Actual	483½	486
Documentary	482½	484¼

Clearings at the principal cities of the United States yesterday and a week ago were:

	Sept. 21.	Sept. 14.
New York	$69,533,484	$73,647,325
Chicago	13,496,825	13,611,151
Boston	11,045,395	11,677,050
Philadelphia	9,222,652	8,643,677
St. Louis	2,531,947	3,194,694
Baltimore	2,196,649	2,011,112

New York exchange was quoted as follows: Chicago, 75c premium; Boston, 30@50c discount per $1,000; St. Louis, 75c premium.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Sept. 21.—[Special.]—The stock market continues in a quiescent condition and each day its narrowness is more pronounced. At times the ticker records a brief spasm of activity, followed by protracted periods of dullness. London is not an appreciable factor in the market, neither is the investing public now the large operator. The bear contingent occasionally makes a sortie and whatever success they may attain is offset by being compelled to buy back stock for their pains and at a prompt recovery of prices. As there is an unusually small amount of floating stocks and holders obstinately decline to part with their investments, it is easy to move quotations up. These changes impart to the market an appearance of activity that is almost wholly fictitious and without significance. Briefly, important interests are keeping out of the market until there is a reasonably definite assurance that something will or will not be done by the Senate regarding the repeal bill. In the meantime foreign exchange continues to creep up, there being an advance today, notwithstanding the interest reduction in the Bank of England's rate of discount. The possibility of gold exports is again vaguely suggested. The stock market during the early hours today reached the extreme in dullness, being more near the stagnation point than on any other day during the recent depression. Trading was featureless, and the little activity was furnished by the room traders. Prices held moderately firm, but it was the firmness of inertia. The first transactions were generally at small concessions from yesterday's closing. London was not a buyer, and arbitrage houses were without orders. Distilling certificates developed considerable activity and strength, but the hand of the manipulator showed so plainly that little significance was attached to the movement. Opening at 22¾, 24 was reached. On limited transactions there followed a sharp upward movement in the industrials, culminating about 2 o'clock. Sugar certificates, Chicago Gas, and General Electric reached the highest point. The coal stocks in a degree shared the advance. At the close the market relapsed into its previous dullness with a slight [illegible] in prices.

[illegible] and miscellaneous bonds closed firmer. The sales were [illegible]. Albany & Susquehanna consol 7s rose 7 to 121; Burlington & Quincy debenture 5s, 1¼ to 94½; Georgia Pacific consol 5s, 4 to 35; Louisville & Nashville 5s, 5 to 105; Milwaukee, Lake Shore & Western 1sts, 3½ to 124½; Minnesota & St. Louis 1sts, 5½ to 110; Morris & Essex consols, 1½ to 130; Mutual Union sinking funds, 6½ to 13½; Cincinnati, Dayton & Ironton 1sts, 1 to 84; Northwest 25-year debentures 5s, 3 to 102; Pennsylvania registered 4½s, 2 to 108, and Manitoba & Montana Central 5s, 5½ to 108¾. Alton & Terre Haute 2ds fell 1 to 98; Central Pacific 6s of 1897, 1¾ to 104¾; Hocking Valley 5s, 2 to 86, and Oregon Short Line 5s, 1½ to 55½. The net changes for the day show advances of 1 to 1¾ per cent for the active issues, while the inactive issues are up anywhere from 3½ to 7 per cent.

SALES AND QUOTATIONS ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Description.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Closing Sep 21	Closing Sep 20
Atchison	3,705	20¼	19⅞	20	20⅜
Amn. Cot. Oil	710	34¾	34	34¾	35
Do pfd	200	68¾	68½	68½	68¾
Amn. Sugar	19,367	87¾	86½	86¾	86⅜
Do pfd	350	85¾	85½	85¾	85⅞
Amn. Tobacco	170	75	75	75	74½
Belto. & Ohio	50	71	71	71	70½
C., B. & Q.	9,460	83¾	83⅛	83¾	83⅛
C. & N. W.	325	99¾	99½	99¾	99¾
C., M. & St. P.	9,400	61¾	60⅞	61⅛	60⅞
Do pfd	115	116½	116½	116½	
C., R. I. & P.	5,280	65¾	64½	65¼	65
C., St. P., M. & O.	300	35	34¾	35	35¼
Ches. & Ohio	100	16¾	16¾	16¾	17
C., St. P., M. & M.	110	104¼	104¼	104¼	
C., C., C. & St. L.	317	35	33¾	33¾	35¾
Cent. R. R. of N. J.	100	108	108	108	
C. & E. I.	100	55¾	55¾	55¾	
Do pfd	12	92	92	92	
Columbus & H. V.	1,300	19¾	19	19¾	20
Columbus C. & I.	300	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾
Con. Gas (N. Y.)	465	128½	127½	128½	
Chicago Gas	4,890	59¾	58¾	59¾	60¼
D., L. & W.	1,100	143¾	142¾	143¾	142¾
Del. & Hud.	422	121	120½	121	
Dist. & C. F. Co.	16,940	24	22¾	23¾	22¾
E. & T. H.	100	86	86	86	
Edison	100	94	94	94	
Gen. Electric	3,640	48¾	46¾	48¼	47¾
Ill. Cent.	110	92½	92½	92½	
Iowa Cent.	200	8	8	8	
Lake Shore	501	122	121¾	121¾	122
Louis. & Nash.	2,980	54¾	53¾	54	54¾
Mich. Cent.	130	91	90½	90½	
M., K. & T.	20	11¾	11¾	11¾	
Manhattan	480	129¼	129	129	129¼
N. Y. & N. E.	1,052	26¾	25¾	25¾	25¼
Nor. Pacific	2,298	8¼	7¾	8	8
Do pfd	400	24	23¾	24	
N. Y., L. E. & W.	2,225	15¼	14¾	15¼	14¾
N. Y. Cent.	160	102¾	102½	102¾	102¾
Nash. & Chatt.	83	62	60	62	
N. Y., Sus. & W.	120	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾
Do pfd	100	44	44	44	44
N. Y., Ont. & W.	226	14¾	14¾	14¾	14¾
Nat. Lead	855	29¾	29	29¾	29¾
Do pfd	260	71	70¾	71	71¾
Nat. Cordage	165	25¼	25¼	25¼	26¾
N. Y., C. & St. L.	100	13	13	13	
Phil. & Reading	10,750	19¾	18¾	19¾	19¾
Pac. Mail	100	15	15	15	14¾
Rich. Terminal	1,320	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
So. Pac.	200	18¾	18¾	18¾	18¾
St. L. & S. W. pfd.	150	9¾	9¾	9¾	
Tex. Pacific	400	7¾	7	7¾	7
Tol. A. A. & N. M.	100	9¾	9¾	9¾	
Tenn. Coal	100	15¾	15¾	15¾	
Union Pac.	700	21¾	21¾	21¾	21¾
Wabash pfd.	416	15¾	15¾	15¾	15¾
Western Union	2,855	82¾	81¾	82¾	82
Wis. Cent.	150	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾

EXPRESS STOCKS.

Adams......135	Fargo......130
American......107	United States......50

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

U. S. 4s, reg......110	U. S. 2s......98
U. S. 4s, coup......111	

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

10 A. M. TO 3 P. M.

3000 A & Scn 3s......127	1000 M & S P 1st-S M div..110½
5000 Atch 4s......73¾@74	1000 N Y C & S L 4s......94
7000 Atch 2d 2½ 4s Cl A..42¾	2000 N Y E l 1st......109¾@110
2000 A & P rtd 4s......57¾	3000 N Y O & W rf 4s......80¾
7000 A Cons......100@100¾	5000 N P 3d cp......72
3100 Br El 1st......109¾@109¾	2000 N P 1st cp......108
34000 B C R & N 1st......100@101	3000 N M 1st......102¾
3000 C P 6s '97......104¾	42000 N P cn 5s......35¾@35¾
1000 C P 6s of 1898......105	5000 N W 25-yr db 5s......102
3000 C & O 6s-1911......115	1000 N W sf db 5s......106
12000 C B & Q deb 5s......94¾@94¾	3000 O S gm 4s......50
8000 C & O cons 5s......101@101¾	5000 O S L 6s......86¾
2000 C H & E l gen 5s......95¾	5000 O S L & U cn......56
9000 C & N P 1st......42¾@43¾	2000 P of M 2d ex......101½
14000 C R I & P 5s cp......98¾@99	1000 P C 4½s rg......105
5000 C R I & P db 5s......98	4000 P & R 1st pf in..32¾@33¾
3000 O & W l gm......109¾	1000 P & R 2d pf in..22¾@23
4000 C H V & T 5s......86	2000 P & R 3d pf in..17¾@18
2000 D & R G 4s......74¾	2000 R W & O cn......110¾@111
3000 Erie 5th ex gds......101	2000 P & W 1st......96
3000 F W & R G 1st......60¾	2000 R W & O cn......110¾
6000 G H & S A & P D 5s......99	1000 R T cl 5s tr rs......24¾@25
1000 G E deb 5s......78	1000 S P M & M 1st. M C 6s..108¾
1000 H & T C 1st 5s......102	1000 S P M & M l M E 4s......85¾
1000 L & N-N F & S 1st......95	1000 S A & A P 4s......54@54¾
1000 L & N-N O & M 2d......100	2000 S L & I M 5s......74
3000 L & N 5s......100	1000 T & P 1st 5s......75
6000 L N A & C cn......95	2000 T & O 1st 5s......75
8000 L O St Louis 1st......75	1000 U E L 1st......103
3000 M & St L 1st......98	5000 U P D & G 1st......45
15000 M K & T 1sts......76¾	2000 U P 1s of '96......102
12000 M K & T 2ds......52@52¾	5000 U P gld 6s c t no......95
2000 M & O gm 4s......51	6000 U & B R 4s......101
1000 M & E 1st......131	3000 W S G td 4s reg......98
2000 M & E cn st......132	2000 Wabist 1s......100¾
3000 M U Tel 6s......123¾	5000 W N Y & P 1d......42¾
5000 M L S & W 1st......124¾	

BOSTON.

BOSTON, Mass., Sept. 21.—Stock sales and quotations:

Description.	Sales.	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Atchison	4,365	20	20¾	19¾	20
American Sugar	5,270	87	87	86¾	86¾
Do pfd	85	86	86	85	85½
C., B. & Q.	2,770	83¾	83¾	83¾	83¾
Union Pacific	150	21¾	21¾	21¾	21¾

Bonds:

2000 Mex C 5s......52	4000 CB&Q Cons 7s..115¾
3000 CB&QCons 5s......99	1000 U P 6s......105

MINING STOCKS.

NEW YORK, Sept. 21.—Adams Consolidated, 20c; Best & Belcher, 40c; Deadwood, 60c; Eureka Consolidated, 20c; Gould & Curry, 20c; Homestake, $7.50; Horn Silver, $2.50; Iron Silver, 10c; Mexican, 50c; Ontario, $8.00; Ophir, 70c; Plymouth, 10c; Sierra Nevada, 40c; Savage, 25c; Standard, $1.00.

BOSTON, Mass., Sept. 21.—Allouez Mining Co. (new), $50.00; Atlantic, $8.50 bid; Boston & Montana, $21.62½ bid; Calumet & Hecla, $277.00 bid; Franklin, $11.25; Kearsarge, $8.00 bid; Osceola, $23.00; Quincy, $110; Tamarack, $142.50.

WHAT TRADE GOSSIPS WERE SAYING.

Interesting Bits of Information Picked Up on the Floor of the Exchange.

The leading markets were moderately active yesterday, interest rather centering in corn, although wheat and oats came in for a large share of attention. The weather map and private advices had nothing to say of a general breaking up of the drought, yet there was enough rainfall to suggest some measure of relief. Those friendly to wheat prices say the outlook is not promising for a full area of winter wheat, and that rain must come speedily and in liberal quantities to insure the proper seeding of the fields. The signal service map reported scattered rainfall through the central valleys, and the predictions were for fair skies. The feeling after the close was steady. Puts on December wheat sold at 70⅞@71c and were finally quoted at 70⅞@71c, with calls at 71⅞@72c after selling at 71⅞@72c. Puts on May corn sold at 45@45⅛c and calls at 45⅞@45⅞c.

Estimated receipts for today: Wheat, 230 cars; corn, 802 cars; oats, 350 cars; and 19,000 hogs.

The receipts of winter and spring wheat at primary points during the period June 26 to Sept. 16, according to the *Price Current*, were 42,716,000 bu, against 79,648,000 bu for the same time last year.

Papers were circulated among the traders to raise funds to properly represent the Board of Trade in the "Chicago day" celebration at the Fair. No action has been taken regarding adjournment, but some favor an early closing in order that the shipping business may not be interfered with.

The crop report compiled by the *Prairie Farmer* says of corn: "On the basis of the preliminary acreage reported in July the present condition would seem to warrant an expectation of a crop of nearly 1,800,000,000 bu, against a production last year of 1,628,000,000 bu."

There was more animation in oats than for weeks past and a large business was done in both futures and cash lots. The exports are beginning to attract more attention. Clearances were reported at 200,000 bu from New York, and bull houses say the exports are making a good showing. New York had buying orders here yesterday for cash oats and locally there were charters for 388,000 bu.

The *Price Current* in its weekly crop summary says: "Rains have furnished only partial relief to wheat seeding and pasturage. Time yet for important change favorably. Farmers selling wheat more freely. Corn ripening well, indicating early cribbing condition."

People just in from the West say the corn is exceedingly dry in Nebraska and presents a thin and spotted appearance. Some of the traders had advices to the effect that buyers in the country are getting smaller quantities of old corn, and talk reduced receipts next week. There was no letup in the movement yesterday, the receipts exceeding the expectations, and the estimate for today liberal at 802 cars.

Ulric King says he expects the Eggleston proposition toward settlement will be generally signed by Saturday night; that as trustee he has already had inquiry for a considerable part of the property represented in the assets from people who wish to buy at a good advance over the valuation placed upon it. Some of the creditors show a disposition to stand out, contending that the cash payment should be much larger than the 25c proposed.

There is no let-up in the receipts of corn at this point, nor does the cash demand subside but temporarily, that of yesterday being up to nearly the old prominence. One shipper said that while he was not selling much corn he was steadily buying the cash in order to accumulate a stock. The withdrawals from store were posted at 417,000 bu and lake charters were again on a liberal scale at 388,000 bu and possibly some not reported. Said a commission man: "Some strong people are under corn. Some operators who are nearly always successful in their deals are now trading with us on the long side of the market. It shows an undertone of unquestioned strength."

EXPORTS SAVE WHEAT PRICES.

Early Weakness Followed by a Recovery—Good Cash Demand for Coarse Grain.

Wheat bulls were favored with only one important piece of news, and that did not appear until the price had been shaved ⅜c, but it had enough weight to effect a full recovery. Reference is made to the seaboard clearances. The small exports recorded the day before were in line with the theory advanced by many that the foreign movement was practically over for the time being, and some went so far as to say there will be little further business of this character. Instead the exports finally came in 675,000 bu wheat and flour, and this upset the plans of the bears and braced the market, which held fairly steady thenceforward and closed just where it did the night before. Early in the day there was liberal selling until finally the pit was bare of offerings. The *Price Current* summary indicated partial relief in the drought districts, the weather map showed scattered rains, the Northwest was lower and selling here, reporting liberal arrivals of new spring, cables were weaker, and the movement was unfavorable to higher prices. Receipts at primary points were 901,757 bu, against shipments of 863,200 bu. Lester and Leeming were sellers, thought to be for Pardridge, and New York sold through the private-wire houses. Outside domestic markets were all lower, but the big clearances finally brought the turn to an advance. December sold off to 70¼@70⅜c, recovered to 71⅛c, and closed at 71⅛c, with May at 78⅜@78¼ and September at 67⅜c. Antwerp came in lower and the continent otherwise was higher. Some strength was derived from the course of corn, and the shorts found little for sale except on an advancing scale. Local receipts were 178 cars; out inspection, 122,000 bu. Cash wheat was quiet, with a fair demand. Sales to go to store were at 66⅞@67⅛c for No. 2 red winter, 63@63½c for No. 3 do, and 63¾@64c for No. 2 hard, with No. 3 spring at 60@65c. Free on board sales were at 63⅞@65½c for No. 3 red winter and 64@64½c for No. 3 spring.

Corn was something of a puzzle to its best friends in the strength exhibited. Influences present were in themselves bearish, and, in fact, the price sagged fractionally early, but eventually there was a good advance, which left them ⅛c up for the day. Irrespective of current news the strength seemed to come from the presence of an intangible bull element, which made itself felt, though it could scarcely be individualized. Ream was on that side part of the time, although he was popularly credited with selling some corn on the hard spots. Bartlett-Frazier were prominent buyers and Rumsey, Chandler and Bennett were among the early sellers. Scalpers were on the qui vive for developments looking toward outward bull efforts. No leaders advertised themselves, yet pit traders were afraid of the short side, and there was relatively little corn for sale. The Murray crop summary was not bullish, but the weather predictions were for continued drought, and the crowd discussed the additional requirements for forage. Liverpool was ¼d lower and outside and domestic markets easy. Receipts at primary points were 721,864 bu and shipments 211,164 bu. Receipts locally exceeded the estimate and were 700 cars with 417,742 bu out. Exports were larger at 130,000 bu and charters were made for 353,000 bu. Cash corn was in good demand with Patten and other shipping houses well represented among the buyers. May opened steady at 44⅞c, sold at 44⅛c, and up to 45⅜c, closing at 45¼@45⅜c, with December at 41⅛c and October at 41¼@41⅜c. Store sales were at 40¼@41⅛c for No. 2, 40⅞@41⅛c for do yellow, 40¼@40⅞c for No. 3, and 40⅞@41¼c for No. 3 yellow. Free on board sales were at 39¾@40⅛c for No. 4 and 41c for No. 3.

A liberal business was done in oats, and futures advanced ⅜@⅞c. Prices began to move up when the large exports of 199,819 bu from New York were posted. There was considerable buying by shorts while offerings were reduced on the upturn. Conspicuous on the buying side were Rumsey-Chandler and Patten Bros. The deferred futures evinced the most strength. May sold at 31¾@32⅛c, closing at 32¼@32⅜c, a net advance of ⅜@⅞c, while December scored the same upturn, resting at 28⅞@28⅞c. October closed ⅜c higher at 27⅛c after selling at 26⅞@27⅛c. There was a brisk demand for shipment. Samples sold well with offerings fair, and prices ruled ¼@⅛c higher. Free on board sales were at 26c for No. 3 and 30@31c for No. 2 white.

Rye ruled steady with previous closing prices paid at the end of the session. A fair business was scored and a better demand for samples was noted, while offerings were ample. No. 2 in store sold at 45¼@45⅛c, a former price, and by sample at 47c. October was nominally 47c and December went at 50c.

Barley was slow and featureless. Common grades were a shade easier. Offerings of choice lots were again light with prices steady. Fair to good sold at 38@45c, while choice lots sold sparingly at 48@54c. For No. 2 by sample 56c was paid.

Flour was dull and quotably steady. Millstuffs were unchanged with sales of bran at $12 and middlings at $13.

Provisions were weaker and closed with general declines. The packers showed a further inclination to sell the deferred deliveries and were apparently willing to let the price down a little. The cash demand was fair, but not as urgent as when prices were a cent or two lower. The weakness in live hogs and the absence of speculative buying orders of magnitude were both against the market, which was tame. October lard closed 15c lower, at $8.95, after selling at $9.02½, with January at $7.92½ and September at $9.37½. October ribs opened 10c lower, at $9.00, sold at $8.80, and closed 22½c lower at $8.87½, with January at $7.25 and September at $10.15. Liverpool meats were 6d@1s higher and lard 6d lower, and outside domestic markets ruled easy. The *Price Current* summary intimated that the supply of hogs for winter marketing is expected to equal that of last year. Cash sales included 25,000 lbs green hams at $8.00 and 275,000 lbs short ribs, part at $10.00.

Flaxseed ruled firm and a moderate business was done. Offerings of cash were light, and prices advanced about 1c, under a good demand on local account. No. 1 on track sold early at $1.02⅛@1.03⅛, while choice lots sold sparingly at $1.04. At the close $1.03 was paid, an advance of 1c. Some in-store lots sold for shipment, but the price was not made known, while to arrive sales were at $1.02⅛. December went at $1.04½, or 1c higher. Receipts were 189 cars; shipments, 97,122 bu. In the timothy seed market a liberal business was scored. Owing to a good demand and smaller offerings prices were about 5c higher all around. There was some inquiry for shipment. For good seed $3.20@3.25 was paid, while choice was quotably 10@15c higher with none offered. September was $3 45 bid. Cloverseed was dull and easier, being influenced by declines at outside points. Common to good sold at $8.75@9.50. Prime was nominally $9.25, and October, $9.50.

PRICES ON 'CHANGE.

The following table shows the range of prices on grain and provisions:

	Closed Wednesday.	Range yesterday.	Closed yesterday.
WHEAT.			
Sept.	$ 67⅜@67¼	$ 67⅜@67⅛	$ 67⅜
Dec.	71⅛@71¼	70⅛@71⅜	71⅛
May	78⅜	77⅜@78⅜	78⅜
CORN.			
Oct.	$ 40⅞@40⅛	$ 40¾@41⅜	$ 41⅛
Dec.	41⅛	40⅞@41⅛	41⅛
May	44½	44¾@45⅜	45⅛
OATS.			
Sept.	$ 26⅞	$ 26⅞@27⅛	$ 27⅛
Oct.	26⅞	26⅞@27⅛	27⅛
May	31⅛	31¾@32⅛	32⅛
MESS PORK.			
Oct.	$ 14.90	$ ....@....	$ 14.60
Jan.	14.15	13.90@14.15	13.90
LARD—PER 100 LBS.			
Sept.	$ 9.50	$ ....@....	$ 9.37½
Oct.	9.10	8.95 @ 9.02½	8.97½
Jan.	8.02½	7.92½@ 8.02½	7.92½
RIBS—BOXED 25 CENTS MORE THAN LOOSE.			
Sept.	$ 10.22½	$ ....@....	$ 10.15
Oct.	9.10	8.80 @ 9.00	8.87½
Jan.	7.40	7.22½@ 7.37½	7.25

CLOSING PRICES CORRESPONDING DAY LAST YEAR.

	September.	October.	January.
No. 2 wheat	$ 74	$.....	$.....
No. 2 corn	45¾	45⅞	49⅞
No. 2 oats	33	33⅜	.....
Mess pork	.....	10.15	11.87½
Lard	.....	7.37½	6.82½
Short ribs	8.22½	8.25	6.17½

GRAIN INSPECTION.

The following grain was inspected as received in the city Wednesday by carloads:

	Contract grades.	No. 3.	Low grades.	Tot'l.
Winter wheat	49	93	16	158
Spring wheat	2	17	1	20
Corn	522	147	30	699
Oats	139	116	2	257
Rye	6	1	.....	7
Barley	1	46	12	59
Total	719	420	61	1,200

By canal: 10,200 bu corn.

Inspected out: 111,539 bu wheat, 402,753 bu corn, 102,123 bu oats, and 801 bu rye. The receipts to be announced today are expected to include 230 cars wheat, 802 cars corn, 350 cars oats, and 19,000 hogs.

The following were the local receipts and shipments of the articles named for the 24 hours ending at 6 o'clock Wednesday evening:

ARTICLES.	RECEIPTS. 1893.	RECEIPTS. 1892.	SHIPMENTS. 1893.	SHIPMENTS. 1892.
Flour, brls	17,285	13,299	2,655	14,078
Wheat, bu	186,638	297,893	139,263	335,648
Corn, bu	606,731	280,080	143,514	300,145
Oats, bu	401,816	298,090	230,996	256,712
Rye, bu	8,390	14,475	650	3,772
Barley, bu	34,385	72,340	12,040	18,581
T. Seed, lbs	296,300	251,280	392,277	264,589
C. Seed, lbs	31,068	1,000	63,911	1,900
Oth. S'd, lbs	.....	24,000	.....	225
F. Seed, bu	79,015	31,700	7,429	3,696
B. Corn, lbs	28,500	125,100	62,550	77,983
Cheese, lbs	66,500	234,133	166,893	168,912
Butter, lbs	312,771	354,984	277,089	252,653
Hides, lbs	120,920	330,371	646,310	896,440
Wool, lbs	30,665	11,680	39,375	7,207

Lake freights were steady on the basis of 1⅛c for corn to Buffalo. There was a fair demand for tonnage, and charters were made for 353,000 bu corn, 388,000 bu oats, and 58,000 bu flaxseed.

SOUTH WATER STREET MARKETS.

Firm Under Active Buying—Eggs and Cheese Higher.

The egg market was firm, with receipts light and only equal to the local demand. Really fine apples were scarce, although small lots of choice Southern Ben Davis are beginning to come in. The season for watermelons is nearly over. Other melons brought higher prices, owing to light offerings. Cranberries were more plentiful, but the inquiry was somewhat indifferent and prices relatively low on account of a liberal supply of other fruits. Cheese was in good demand, and prices ruled higher.

The following quotations are for round lots of merchantable quality and usually from first hands:

BUTTER—Fancy separator goods, 26@27c; fine, 23@25c; fair to good, 21@22c; fancy dairies, Cooley's, 21@23c; medium to good, 18@19c; packing stock, fresh, 13¾@14c.

BUTTERINE—Extra fancy creamery, 18c per lb; fancy creamery, 17¼c; extra dairy, 14½c; dairy, 13½c; rolls and small pails, ½c additional.

CHEESE—New makes—Finest full cream cheddars, 10@10½c per lb; twins, 9¾@10c; Young Americas, 10@10½c; slightly skimmed, 5@6c; imitation Swiss cheese, 11½@12c; brick cheese, 9¼@10½c.

EGGS—Good Northern stock, 16@16½c per doz.

GREEN FRUITS—Apples, fine to choice, $3.00@4.50 per brl, and fair to good, $2.00@2.75; bananas, $1.00@1.50 per bunch; lemons, $3.00@4.00 per box; peaches, Michigans, 20@40c per basket; blueberries, $1.25@1.75 per case or 16 qts; grapes, Concords, 8-lb baskets, 10@13c; Delawares, 8-lb crates, 20@30c; cranberries, $6.00@7.00 per brl.

CALIFORNIA FRUITS—Oranges, $2.25@3.50 per box; pears, 40-lb boxes, $1.35@2.25; peaches, 20-lb boxes, $1.00@1.10; plums, 20-lb boxes, $1.00@1.25; egg plums, 90c@$1.00 per half crate; Muscat grapes, $1.25@1.35 per half crate; Tokays, $1.25@1.50.

HAY—The market was steady to firm under a fair demand and ample offerings. Sales were: On track—2 cars No. 1 timothy at $10.50@10.75; 4 cars upland prairie at $7.50@8.50. Receipts were 795 tons; shipments, 247 tons.

HIDES—No. 1 green salted, 3¼@3½c per lb; No. 2 do, 2¾@2¼c; No. 1 calfskins, 5¼@5¾c; No. 2 do, 4@4½c; No. 1 country tallow, 4c per lb; No. 2 do, 3¼@3½c.

MELONS—Muskmelons: Osage, 80c@$1.00 per crate; home grown hackensacks per doz, $1.50@2.00; gems, 40@60c per basket; watermelons, $50.00@100.00 per car.

POTATOES—Early rose, 60@65c per bu; Hebrons, 60@65c per bu. Sweet potatoes: Jerseys, $3.75@4.00 per brl; Baltimores, $3.00@3.25.

POULTRY—Live hen turkeys, good to choice, 12@13c per lb; gobblers, 11c; hens, 9@9½c; spring chickens, 10@10½c per lb; roosters, 5½@6c; live ducks, 9@10c; live geese, full feathered, $5.00@6.00 per doz.

VEGETABLES—Cabbage, home grown, $1.40@1.50 per crate; yellow and red onions, New Orleans, $1.75@2.00 per brl; turnips, 40@50c per bu; cucumbers, home grown, 75c@$1.00 per brl; lettuce, $1.00@1.25 per case; radishes, 20@25c per doz; spinach, $1.75@2.00 per brl; beets, $1.00@1.25 per brl; parsley, 15c per doz bunches; watercress, 20@25c per doz bunches; cauliflower, $1.00@1.25 per box; tomatoes, home grown, 35@60c per bu; egg plant, 40@60c per doz; green corn, 50@75c per sack; celery, 20@25c per doz; string beans, $1.25@1.50 per sack; wax beans, $1.25@1.50 per sack.

WHISKY—Steady on the basis of $1.12.

IN THE LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Receipts and Shipments of Cattle, Hogs, and Sheep.

Chicago receipts and shipments of live stock for dates mentioned:

Dates.	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Receipts—				
Monday, Sept. 18	18,167	1,055	25,944	12,139
Tuesday, Sept. 19	5,818	1,340	13,130	13,707
Wedn'sday, Sept. 20	18,387	1,551	21,836	19,635
Thursday, Sept. 21	14,000	800	23,000	9,000
Week thus far	56,372	4,746	82,910	54,481
Same period last w'k	67,217	4,983	103,421	51,879
Same period 1892	77,633	4,830	91,380	37,431
Shipments—				
Monday, Sept. 18	3,983	87	8,772	403
Tuesday, Sept. 19	2,223	37	3,727	1,566
Wedn'sday, Sept. 20	2,082	15	7,196	1,082
Thursday, Sept. 21	4,500	.....	9,000	1,000
Week thus far	12,788	139	28,695	4,051
Same period last w'k	15,581	315	34,324	4,796
Same period 1892	14,496	389	40,520	5,793

Receipts Sept. 21, with comparisons, at four markets:

Markets.	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	14,000	23,000	9,000
Kansas City	5,000	6,000	1,700
Omaha	3,000	5,000	800
St. Louis	2,800	3,600	1,700
Totals	24,800	37,600	13,200
Cor. day last week	28,000	40,500	15,000
Cor. day 1892	35,100	36,300	10,500
Cor. day 1891	22,500	30,700	16,100
Cor. day 1890	26,000	37,700	11,500

Today's (Friday's) receipts are estimated at 20,000 hogs, 10,000 cattle, and 8,000 sheep, against 19,662 hogs, 10,133 cattle, and 11,379 sheep one week ago, and 20,992 hogs, 12,834 cattle, and 5,191 sheep one year ago.

CATTLE—Dressed beef men bought 1,010@1,670-lb native steers at $3.10@5.35, bulk at $4.35@5.00, with 1,010-lb Kansas steers at $4.50; fancy heifers, 1,024 lbs, at $4.25, and 1,339-lb stags at $3.50. Shippers and exporters bought 941@1,668-lb steers at $3.00@5.45, comparatively few below $4.25, and the bulk at $4.50@5.20. Two loads averaging 1,610 lbs sold at $5.45. Stockers and feeders sold at $1.90@3.40, bulk at $2.50@3.15. Texas steers sold at $2.10@2.87½, and bulls and cows at $1.50@2.10. Western rangers sold at $2.25@3.00 for cows and heifers, $3.35 for stags, the $2.50@4.15 for steers. Native cows sold at $1.00@2.75, bulk $1.80@2.25; bulls $1.50@3.65, bulk $2.00@2.50. Veal calves sold at $2.50@5.75. Quotations are as follows:

Fancy native steers, 1,550@1,750 lbs	$5.40@5.60
Choice to fancy steers, 1,300@1,500 lbs	4.90@5.35
Good to choice steers, 1,200@1,400 lbs	4.25@5.00
Fair to good steers, 1,100@1,300 lbs	3.50@4.30
Poor to fair steers, 900@1,100 lbs	2.90@3.55
Choice to extra cows and heifers	2.50@3.00
Fair to good cows and heifers	1.90@2.40
Inferior to good canning cows	1.00@1.80
Stockers and feeders, 700@1,150 lbs	2.00@3.25
Native veal calves, 100@400 lbs	3.00@5.50
Texas steers, 800@1,200 lbs	2.10@2.90
Texas cows, bulls, and stags	1.50@2.60
Western rangers, steers	2.50@4.00
Western rangers, cows	2.00@2.75

HOGS—Desirable hogs sold at steady prices, while common grades ruled 5@10c lower. After shippers filled their orders the general market finished weak, although only 4,000 remained unsold. Packers acted very indifferent and neglected "big" hogs averaging over 350 lbs, and they claim prices will have to go lower before the opening of the winter packing season—Oct. 1—but from the fact that they can make mess pork after the end of next week, there ought to be more outlet for the hogs that at present are neglected. Heavy sold at $5.60@6.55, bulk $6.00@6.35; mixed, $5.85@6.70, bulk $6.25@6.50; light, $5.90@6.75, bulk $6.40@6.60; pigs, $4.50@6.50.

SHEEP—The sheep market was without quotable change, while lambs sold 25@40c lower, owing to excessive offerings. Present prices for lambs are $3.00 lower than the high time of the year and yesterday was the first time this year that sheep sold higher than lambs. Very good lambs sold at $4.25, and common kinds went at $2.75@3.00, with bulk of medium to good at $3.50@4.00. Utah sheep, 121 lbs, sold up to $4.00, and most of the Westerns were at $3.00@3.75. Some 120-lb natives brought $4.50, but the bulk sold at $3.00@4.00.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS ELSEWHERE.

New York, Sept. 21.—BEEVES—Receipts, none. No trading; feeling steady. Dressed beef steady at 6½@8½c per lb for city dressed native sides; dressed Texas beef lower at 5@6½c. Latest cables from Liverpool and London quote refrigerated beef higher at 9½c per lb, and American steers steady at 10@11½c per lb dressed weight. Shipments today, 130 sheep; tomorrow, 520 live cattle. Calves—Receipts, 512 head, including 91 consigned direct; market steady for all kinds; western calves sold at $3.00@3.62½ per cwt, grassers at $2.00@2.25, fed calves at $2.50@3.50, common to choice veals at $5.00@7.75.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts, 27 cars, or 8,482 head; 6 cars consigned to slaughterers and 21 cars for the market.

SHEEP—Steady; lambs dull but unchanged. Sheep sold at $2.00@4.00 per cwt; lambs at $3.00@4.75 for poor to prime; culls at $2.00. Dressed mutton steady at 5@8c per lb; dressed lambs at 6@9½c.

HOGS—Receipts, 13 cars, or 2,159 head; market active and higher $6.25@7.10 per cwt for heavy to light.

Kansas City, Mo., Sept. 21.—HOGS—Receipts, 5,000; strong; pigs and light, $6.30@6.50; medium, $6.20@6.40; heavy, $6.00@6.20. CATTLE—Receipts, 5,000; strong; native steers, bulk best, $4.00@4.40; fair to good, $2.40@4.00; cows and heifers, best, $2.00@2.65; fair to good, $1.30@2.00; bulls, $1.40@2.20; stockers and feeders, $2.25@3.20; calves, $4.50@8.00. SHEEP—Receipts, 1,500; steady.

St. Louis, Mo., Sept. 21.—CATTLE—Receipts, 2,300; market steady at yesterday's decline. HOGS—Receipts, 2,100; market strong; light, $6.30@6.65; mixed, $5.90@6.00; heavy, $5.80@6.80. SHEEP—Receipts, 1,100; market firm.

FOREIGN FINANCE AND PRODUCE.

Stock Markets in London and Provision Prices from Liverpool.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

LONDON, Sept. 21.—The Bank of England's reserve increased this week £746,000, of which £270,000 were in gold imported; the details being £125,000 from Egypt, £104,000 from Australia, £66,000 from Brazil, £21,000 from Vienna, £13,000 in bar gold bought, £25,000 exported to Egypt, and £34,000 in Spanish gold coin. One hundred and twenty-five thousand sovereigns were withdrawn today for Egypt. More has been intercepted for Egypt from supplies coming from Australia. This gold continued in demand today at yesterday's price. Silver was down to 34 pence on American sales. Rupee paper has risen to 66 pence. The stock markets were dull. Louisville was the weak spot, the decline having frightened out holders.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 21.—PROVISIONS—Beef in fair demand; extra India mess firm, at 83s 9d; prime mess firm, at 73s 9d. Pork in moderate demand. Hams in moderate demand; short cut, about 14 to 16 lbs, steady, at 49s 6d. Bacon in good demand; Cumberland cut, about 23 to 30 lbs, strong at 60s; short rib, about 25 lbs, firm, at 58s; long and short clear middles, about 55 lbs, strong, at 52s. Shoulders, about 12 to 18 lbs, firm, at 38s. Lard—Spot in poor demand; futures in no demand; prime Western spot, steady at 49s 6d. BREADSTUFFS—Wheat and flour in moderate demand. Corn—Spot in poor demand; futures in fair demand; mixed Western spot, steady at 4s 1¼d; September dull, at 4s ¼d; October dull, at 4s 2d; November dull, at 4s 3¼d. Hops at London—Pacific coast in no demand.

PRODUCE MARKETS EAST AND WEST.

Cotton, Grain, and Provision Movement, Together with Closing Quotations.

New York, Sept. 21.—[Special.]—COTTON—Advanced 17@21 points, closing steady at a net advance of 11@17 points, with sales of 183,300 bales. Liverpool advanced 2@3 points for future delivery, but was unchanged on the spot, closing steady, with spot sales of 15,009 bales. In Manchester yarns were strong and cloths firm but quiet. New Orleans advanced 20 points, and closed at 7.99c for October and 8.20c for December. Spot prices were ⅛c higher here, with sales of 1,130 bales for spinning. Middling uplands, 8⅜c, closing quiet. Southern spot markets showed more activity and were generally firm. There was an advance of ⅛c at Augusta and 1-16c at New Orleans and Charleston. New Orleans sold 4,000 bales, Savannah 3,650, Augusta 1,142, and Galveston 119. The receipts at the ports were 14,782 bales, against 8,442 this day last week and 16,736 this day last year. Total thus far this week 75,602 bales, against 40,287 for the same time last week. Augusta received 1,702, against 672 this day last week and 1,374 this day last year. Memphis 300, against 145 this day last week and 46 last year, and Houston 4,563, against 1,693 this day last week and 8,179 last year. Exports from the ports 2,144 to Great Britain. Today's sales:

Months.	*Sales.*	*Highest.*	*Lowest.*	*Closing.*
October	9,400	8.18	8.02	8.16@8.17
November	15,000	8.36	8.17	8.31@8.32
December	40,100	8.49	8.30	8.45@.....
January	30,700	8.60	8.41	8.56@8.57
February	3,500	8.69	8.52	8.65@8.66
March	11,100	8.77	8.60	8.74@8.75
May	500	8.94	8.83	8.91@8.92

COFFEE—Advanced 15 to 25 points, but lost most of this on the near months, and some of the distant months closed slightly easier than yesterday. The market ended steady, with sales of 25,000 bags. Europe bought the near months. Political disturbances continue in Brazil, interfering with marketing and exporting the crop. American deliveries, 16,802 bags; United States visible supply, 197,275, against 400,542 last year; New York stock, 79,308. One Rio cable says: "No vessels will be allowed to load except those having cargoes engaged." New York operators sold. Rumored that 190,000 bags of Rio have been shipped or are being shipped for this country. This caused selling. Havre advanced ⅛@¼ franc early, but reacted 1 franc on September and October and ¼ franc on other months, making a small net decline compared with yesterday. Hamburg advanced ⅛@½ pfennig. London higher. Rio on the spot was firm but quiet at 18c for No. 7. Today's sales:

Months.	*Sales.*	*Highest.*	*Lowest.*	*Closing.*
January	500	15.45	15.30	15.25@15.35
March	3,750	15.30	15.10	15.05@15.10
May	500	14.90	14.85	14.75@14.85
September	2,750	17.20	17.10	17.00@17.20
October	6,750	16.85	16.65	16.60@16.65
November	4,500	16.30	16.20	16.10@16.20
December	7,500	15.80	15.65	15.65@15.70

GRAIN—Wheat declined ⅛c to ⅜c, but recovered the loss and advanced ⅛c on some months, and then reacted to last night's prices. Spot sales, 160,000 bu, including 96,000 bu for export. No. 2 red at 3⅛c to 4c under December, in store; do 3⅛c under December, f. o. b., at store; do, 4c under December, f. o. b., afloat; do, 4c under December, delivered; do, 72⅜c to 72½c in elevator; No. 1 Northern spring, 3½c under December, in store; No. 3 white spring at 3½c under October, delivered; No. 3 red at 76⅜c in elevator. Option sales 1,115,000 bu. Corn advanced ⅛@⅜c. Spot sales 24,000 bu, including 8,000 for export. No. 2 to arrive sold at ⅛c over October. Option sales 465,000 bu. Oats advanced ¼@1c. Spot sales 150,000 bu, including 30,000 for export. No. 2 mixed at 33@33⅛c in elevator and 34@34⅛c delivered; No. 3 do at 32⅛c, No. 2 white at 38⅛c, No. 3 do at 37⅛c, ungraded white at 37@40c, do mixed at 33@35c. Option sales 735,000 bu.

SUGAR—Firm and unchanged; 89 test, 3⅛c. Sales recently, 15,600 bags centrifugal, 96 test, at 3 27-32c. Refined fairly active, firm and unchanged.

BUTTER—Choice, 25@27½c.

CHEESE—Fancy, 10¼@10½c.

EGGS—17@20½c.

COTTONSEED OIL—Quiet, firm. Crude, 34@35c; yellow, 40c.

DRY GOODS—Trade improves in both tone and demand. Brown and bleached cottons were selling at improved prices or on better terms today if no quotable changes can be reported along the line. Some good sales were made in medium bleached in the renewal of contracts upon the basis of unchanged prices. There is certainly no general abundance of goods. Prices have an upward tendency. Merrimack shirtings are "at value." Business is good in both indigo and shirtings. Revisions in wide sheetings continue without adding anything new. The Wakefield line has been changed to basis of 17½c for 10-4 brown and 19½c for 10-4 bleached. Business in dress goods and silks was moderate but fair.

Minneapolis, Minn., Sept. 21.—WHEAT—The market has assumed a dull and uninteresting character again. Prices are not as low as they were before the advance and there is no indication that they will again sink to that level, but the lack of buying support and the selling by elevator companies against cash purchases are for the present keeping the tendency easy, and forcing longs to show their hand to quite an extent. Yet, the depressed feeling is mixed with slight rallies that indicate that strength is not entirely gone, and which give notice to short sellers that the game is not in their hands by any means. There were good clearances today and the drought news is beginning to attract some attention. Winter seeding is being interfered with and unless a change comes soon the trade will be compelled to take notice of this factor. The season is getting late, and while there is yet time for this work the limit will soon be reached when a full fall acreage can be put in. Cables are of a dull character, and the advancing freight rates on flour are causing a temporary easing of the millers' bidding for cash wheat. December opened at 66c and closed at 65⅛@, against a close last night of 66⅛c. The trading was largely by the scalpers, and they found it difficult to find satisfactory loopholes to buy on. The elevators sold sufficiently to widen the Minneapolis and Chicago differences still further. The cash market was easier, but it was above Duluth a large part of the time, and the close was within ⅛c of Duluth, when there is a difference in rate between the two points of 3c. This shows the strength of the local cash market. The millers were the heavy buyers at about 66c for No. 1 Northern. Coarse grains were in light supply this morning. Receipts of wheat here were 366 cars.

The *Northwestern Miller* says: The quantity of flour ground last week was greater than for any previous week in the history of the mills, it being 241,790 brls. This was made with two mills idle. The heavy operation of the mills was largely due to the desire to get out all the flour practicable before freight rates advanced. For the corresponding week in 1892 the output was 198,320 brls and in 1891 180,920 brls. This week the same mills are in operation, but it is more than likely that somewhat less flour will be made. Millers say that after quotations were marked up flour moved much more slowly, and last week's sales do not appear to have equaled the manufacture. The full advance was not obtained on all that was sold, as it was got out before rates went up. A good many parties with old orders on the books of the millers gave shipping directions so the entire amount could be shipped before the higher rates took effect. One thing that is making trade dull is the disposition of middlemen, who bought when prices were at the minimum point to resell at values that millers are unable to meet. They thus secure a moderate margin and are satisfied. The export trade was not very brisk last week, bids, as a rule, being much too low for millers to accept. Some firms sold more freely than others. Bakers' is in rather the best demand. Bids for patents are about 23s 3d, and for bakers' at 16s 9d, while millers expect close to 24s 3d and 17s 6d respectively. Prices are about the same as were quoted a week ago, though possibly a little weaker. The direct export shipment by the mills last week were 71,525 brls against 59,505 brls the preceding week.

Duluth, Minn., Sept. 21.—WHEAT—The market opened steady and unchanged here this morning, both for cash and December wheat, at yesterday's closing quotations. Cash wheat ruled fairly active and steady with good business early in the grades of No. 1 hard and No. 1 Northern. Lower grades are scarce, and but little here and but little coming in at present. They are in good milling demand and hard to buy. The trading on wheat futures was entirely for December at declining and fluctuating prices, selling down ⅛c from the opening trades and recovering half of the decline by noon. The recent advance in east-bound rates and lack of export demand and the large stock of wheat at New York appear to have put this market entirely out of line for the last few days of executing any new business. It is believed that as soon as any cargoes of our new wheat arrive abroad, and its fine and excellent qualities are recognized that foreigners will be ready buyers, and that an active demand will develop. The afternoon session ruled dull, but there was a firmer feeling and better tone in the market. Car inspection today, 257. Receipts—Wheat, 204,889 bu; rye, 456 bu; barley, 7,349 bu; flax, 4,163 bu. Shipments—Wheat, 37,476 bu. Cars on track, 318; same last year, 425. Closing prices: No. 1 hard, cash, 66⅜c; September, 66⅜c; December, 69⅛c. No. 1 Northern, cash, 65⅛c; September, 65⅛c; December, 68c. On track, 65⅛c; No. 2, 62c; No. 3, 57⅛c.

Kansas City, Mo., Sept. 21.—GRAIN—Wheat was somewhat lower at the start this morning, but at the close sales were as high as yesterday. Most of the car-lots sold ⅛c lower than yesterday. The receipts were larger than yesterday, but the demand was strong, and the buyers quickly put prices up when the speculative market showed strength. Shippers were active bidders and about 50,000 bu of No. 2 hard out of store sold at 60⅛@60⅛c, river. Receipts today were 144 cars; a year ago, 219 cars. Corn was firm, with some mixed corn ⅛@⅛c higher locally. Shippers paid somewhat higher prices. Receipts today, 84 cars; a year ago, 34 cars. Oats were firm and demand for them is increasing. Receipts today, 15 cars; a year ago, 6 cars. Receipts of grain today were 144 cars wheat, 84 cars corn, 15 cars oats, 8 cars flax, and 19 cars hay. The elevators took in today 111,967 bu wheat, 9,794 bu corn, and 2,967 bu oats; loaded out, 103,822 bu wheat, 3,067 bu corn, and 926 bu oats, leaving in store 428,394 bu wheat, 25,528 bu corn, 9,832 bu oats, and 2,224 bu rye.

St. Louis, Mo., Sept. 21.—GRAIN—Wheat about same as yesterday. Receipts, 82,253 bu; shipments, 13,852 bu. September closed at 63⅛c; October, 63⅛c; November, 65⅛c; December, 68c; May, 76c. Corn—Higher. Receipts, 78,400 bu; shipments, 86,548 bu. September closed at 38⅛c; October, 39c; December, 36⅛@37c; year, 36⅛c; May, 41c. Oats—Strong, higher. Receipts, 66,065 bu; shipments, 7,860 bu. September closed at 27c; October, 26⅛c; May, 31⅛c. PROVISIONS—Pork—New selling at $17.00; on orders, $17.25@17.50. Lard—Prime steam, 9⅛c nominal. Dry salt meats—Shoulders, 7⅛c; longs and clear ribs, 10⅛c; shorts, 11c. Bacon—Boxed shoulders, 8¼@9c; longs, 11⅛@11⅛c; clear ribs, 11⅛@11⅛c; shorts, 12c.

Baltimore, Md., Sept. 21.—GRAIN—Wheat—Steady; No. 2 red, spot, and September, 70⅛@70⅛c; October, 70⅛@71c; December, 74@74⅛c; steamer No. 2 red, 67⅛@68c; receipts, 48,109 bu; shipments, 40,000 bu; stock, 817,832 bu; sales, 106,000 bu; milling wheat by sample, 70@72c. Corn—Dull; mixed, spot, and September, 48c bid. October, 48⅛c asked; year, 47⅛c; receipts, 26,661 bu; shipments, 34,286 bu; stock, 130,575 bu; sales, 27,000 bu; white corn by sample, 54c; yellow corn by sample, 53@54c. Oats—Firm; No. 2 white Western 36⅛@37c; No. 2 mixed Western, 33@34c; receipts, 43,907 bu; stock, 241,583 bu. Rye—Slow; No. 2, 52c; receipts, 398 bu; stock, 14,890 bu.

Philadelphia, Pa., Sept. 21.—GRAIN—Wheat—Advanced ⅛c with 71c bid, 71⅛c asked for September; 71⅛c bid, 71⅞c asked for October; 73c bid, 73⅛c asked for November; 74⅛c bid, 75c asked for December. Corn—Advanced ⅛c with 48⅛c bid, 49⅛c asked for September, October, and November; 48c bid, 48⅛c asked for December. Oats—Advanced ⅛@⅛c with 34c bid, 35c asked for September; 35c bid, 35⅛c asked for October; 35⅛c bid, 36c asked for November; 35⅛c bid, 36⅛c asked for December. Receipts—Wheat, 16,100 bu; corn, 51,200 bu; oats, 24,800 bu. Shipments—Wheat, 4,700 bu; corn, 55,000 bu; oats, 12,300 bu.

Buffalo, N. Y., Sept. 21.—GRAIN—Spring wheat dull; No. 1 hard, 73⅛@78c; No. 1 Northern, 71⅛@75c, spot; winter wheat, quiet; No. 2 red, 71c; No. 1 white, 70⅛c. Corn dull; No. 2 yellow, 46c; No. 2, 44⅛@45c; No. 3, 44⅛c. Oats firm; No. 2 white, 34c; No. 3 white, 33c; No. 2 mixed, 31⅛c. Barley 48@65c. Rye—No. 2, 51@52c. Canal freights higher; wheat, 4⅛c; corn, 4⅛c. Receipts—Wheat, 240,000 bu; corn, 396,000 bu. Shipments—Wheat, 200,000 bu; corn, 250,000 bu.

Toledo, O., Sept. 21.—GRAIN—Wheat—Lower steady; No. 2 cash and September, 67c; October, 67⅛c; December, 71c; May, 78c. Corn—Dull, steady; No. 2 cash, 43⅛c. Oats—Quiet; cash, 28c. Rye—Dull; cash, 48⅛c. CLOVERSEED—Lower; prime cash September and October, $5.62½; January, $5.85.

Peoria, Ill., Sept. 21.—GRAIN—Corn firm, steady; No. 2, 39⅛c; No. 3, 38⅛c. Oats, firm, higher; No. 2 white, 27⅛@28c; No. 3 white, 27@27⅛c. WHISKY—Firm; wines, $1.12; spirits, $1.14. Receipts—Wheat, 2,400 bu; corn, 16,900 bu; oats, 59,400 bu; barley, 700 bu. Shipments—Wheat, 2,400 bu; corn, 7,150 bu; oats, 85,600 bu.

SAY MALONEY IS NOT PREJUDICED.

Total Abstinence Life People Make an Answer in Court to Charges.

Richard D. Walsh, receiver for the Total Abstinence Life Association, has made answer in the Circuit Court to the petition of G. E. Miller, Ella G. Cline, and the Chicago Guaranty Fund Life Society. The petition filed by the intervenors charged Attorney-General Moloney with irregularities in attempting to reinsure the policy-holders of the Total Abstinence Association in a New York corporation of a similar nature. The answer declares that Aug. 16 the certificate-holders in the company held a meeting to consider the propositions for insurance submitted by the Guaranty Fund Life Society and the Commercial Alliance Life Insurance company of New York. The respondent denies that the Attorney-General was mixed up in any scheme by reason of which he was prejudicial to the interests of the New York corporation. It is alleged that three of the committee appointed recommended a transfer of policies to the Commercial Alliance. The answer sets up that a receiver was appointed for the Total Abstinence company to prevent a waste of its assets pending arrangements for reinsurance.

THE COURT RECORD.

United States Circuit Court—New Suit.

23,055—John N. Brown et al. vs. Lyman B. Giddings et al. Case, $5,000. A. B. Wells, atty.

Superior Court—New Suits.

152,408—Asst. Withheld.
152,409—Asst. Withheld two days.
152,410—Bill. Withheld.
152,411—C. W. Pardridge vs. S. York. Asst., $500. Young, Makeel & Bradley, attys.
152,412—Leimer, Johnson & Hoge Mfg. Co. vs. William T. McCarty. Asst., $500. Weighley, Bulkley & Gray, attys.
152,413—Edwin S. Hartwell vs. Hans C. Frend et al. Bill for mechanic's lien for $325.60. William J. Manning, solr.
152,414—James L. Stack et al. vs. John L. Bough. Attach., $2,844.87. Hoyne, Follansbee & O'Connor, attys.
152,415—Charles B. Eggleston et al. vs. Clarence S. Hazelwood. Asst., $12,000. N. M. Jones, atty.
152,416—Same vs. Wallace G. Clark. Same, $1,000. Same atty.
152,417—William B. Hurd, by Margaret Hurd, next friend, vs. Chicago and Eastern Illinois Ry. Co. Case, $1,500. Dent & Whitman, attys.
152,418—Joseph Turk Furniture Company vs. Louis E. Steinfeldt et al. Asst., $1,000. Albert H. Meade, atty.
152,419—Same vs. Louis E. Steinfeldt. Same, $1,000. Same atty.
152,420—Lizzie A. Moran vs. Thomas Berry. Appl.
152,421—Harry Homewood et al. vs. The Lowell Hotel Co. Asst., $1,000. Lewis H. Mitchell, atty.
152,422—Asst. Withheld.
152,423—Thos. H. Zimmer vs. Orville T. Bright. Case, $2,000. Thos. H. Zimmer, atty.
152,424—Christian Henning et al. vs. Patrick T. Redmond. Asst., $1,600. Prentiss, Montgomery & Hall, attys.
152,425—Luzerne Knitting Mills vs. Jas. H. Gilbert, Sheriff. Replevin, $234. Cratty Bros. & Jarvis, attys.
152,426—Lartz Wall Paper Co. vs. Gus A. Penner et al. Asst. $1,600. Smith, Helmer & Moulton, attys.
152,427—Edgar A. Lord, executor Jas. F. Lord, vs. Frank R. Meadowcroft et al. Asst., $400. Knickerbocker & Smith, attys.
152,428—Morrisson, Plummer & Co. vs. Louis J. Fleck. Conf. judgt., $190.78. Flower, Smith & Musgrave, attys.
152,429—Lyon & Son, use of M. T. Kelley, vs. Joseph T. Nicholm et al. Asst., $500. Crocker & Crocker, attys.
152,430—Henry Wiedelocke vs. Minnie Weidelocke. Bill for divorce. D. M. Martindale, solr.
152,431—Elizabeth Strickland vs. Henry B. Richards et al. Bill for injunction. Jesse B. Barton, solr.
152,432—Bessie Bentell vs. Mary C. Merryman et al. Bill for an accounting. F. C. Ferguson & Goodnow, solrs.
152,433—Atlas National Bank vs. Strassheim & Jaeger. Asst., $800. Same attys.
152,434—Benjamin Payer et al. vs. James F. Keeney et al. Bill to foreclose trust deed for $2,000. J. V. O'Donnell and John Gibbons, solrs.
152,435—O'Hayer Bros., use of Wm. Henry, receiver, vs. Willard F. Bingham et al. Bill for mechanics' lien for $1,482.50. Wm. Garrett Jr., solr.
152,436—Conrad Seipp Brewing Co. vs. Adolph Juzzles. Conf. judgt., $[illegible]. Winston & Meagher, attys.
152,437—The [illegible] Brewing Co. vs. James O'Neil. Conf. judgt., $[illegible]. Same attys.
152,438—F. Johnson vs. Stony Island Hotel Co. et al. Asst. $450. Charles E. Pope, atty.
152,439—Asst. withheld.
152,440—Anna B. Peck vs. Rasmus Egebergh, et al. Appeal.
152,441—Edward Grace vs. Joseph M. Hirsch, et al. Debt. $300. Monroe & McShane, attys.
152,442—Kate Hastings vs. Edward S. Hastings. Bill for divorce. Crawford & Blair, attys.
152,443—Sophia Mittelstaedt et al. vs. Ill. Cent. Ry. Co. Case, $5,000. Brandt & Hoffman, attys.
152,444—Leonard-Madden Brick Mfg. Co. vs. Ironclad Dryer Co. Asst., $10,000. S. K. Smith, atty.
152,445—James F. Griffin et al. vs. Philip Young et al. Bill to foreclose mortgage for $4,000. G. W. Stanford, atty.
152,446—Asst. Withheld.
152,447—Bertha Goldberger vs. Mike McGovern. Appeal.
152,448—John Johnston et al. vs. Henry J. Reynolds. Asst., $2,000. Percival Steele, atty.
152,449—Bernard C. Corbett vs. William Mayor. Case, $1,000. John J. Coburn, atty.
152,450—Asst. Withheld.
152,451—Frederick Grassman vs. Emily J. Moyer. Appeal.
152,452—Julius Thamm vs. Chas. H. Maas. Appeal.
152,453—Geo. Bitzer vs. Corrigan Bros. Appeal.
152,454—Caroline Goede vs. Ludwig Goede. Bill for divorce. Jens L. Christensen, solr.
152,455—J. A. Babcock & Co. vs. Henry J. Vouwie. Asst., $700. Ferguson & Goodnow, attys.
152,456—Jas. H. Van Vlissingen, trustee, et al. vs. Philip Doyle et al. Bill to foreclose trust deed for $1,000. Samuel J. Howe, solr.
152,457—H. W. Kohns Mfg. Co. vs. Chas. Kaestner et al. Asst., $1,000. Jno. S. Stevens, atty.
152,458—Heath & Milligan Mfg. Co. vs. John Angus et al. Asst., $750. Cratty Bros. & Jarvis, attys.
152,459—Fairbanks, Morse & Co. vs. Baltimore and Ohio Ry. Co. Asst., $2,000. Ashcroft & Gordon, attys.
152,460—Abraham Lewis vs. Solomon Berlinger et al. Bill for injunction. Wm. T. Blair, solr.
152,461—H. H. Newberger vs. Louis E. Steinfeldt. Conf. judgt., $1,500. C. E. More, atty.
152,462—Crane Elevator Co. vs. Ironclad Dryer Co. Asst., $500. Wilber, Eldridge & Pinney, attys.
Withheld suits—152,333—Rachel Bernstein vs. Marks Swarts. Attach., $3,943.29. Bloom & Bloom, attys.
152,370—Chas. Johnson vs. Amanda Johnson. Bill for divorce. J. P. McDowell, solr.
152,377—J. C. Deacon & Co. vs. Thos. B. Blair. Attach., $1,198.02. Pease & McCuen, attys.
152,392—Albert M. Burch vs. John B. Fox. Asst., $500. Pinckney & Tatge, attys.

Circuit Court—New Suits.

120,830—John Tasche Jr. vs. Demarest & Kamerling. Bill for partition. Knight & Brown, attys.
120,831—Bill. Withheld.
120,832—Marshall Field vs. Nicholas Re. Conf. judgt., $330.76. Gartside & Leffingwell, attys.
120,833—Martin Colleily vs. George D. Barrett et al. Bill to foreclose trust deed, $450. James O'Connell, solr.
120,834—Bernard Klein vs. John P. Pask. Appeal.
120,835—Frank J. Wakem et al. vs. William D. Smith. Asst. $10,000. Nolan & Coykendall, attys.
120,836—Sophia Kuehl vs. Charles Kuehl. Bill for separate maintenance. P. J. Ellert, atty.
120,837—Attach. Withheld.
120,838—William F. Horn vs. Mary A. O'Connell et al. Bill to foreclose trust deed for $700. Charles F. Davies, solr.
120,839—Magdalena Junk vs. Robert Hoger et al. Asst., $1,000. M. M. Jacobs, atty.
120,840—August Heuer et al. vs. George M. Graham. Asst., $1,600. Smith, Helmer & Moulton, attys.
120,841—William J. Moxley vs. W. H. Lacy. Conf. judgt., $8,076. W. C. Minard, atty.
120,842—I. Roberts vs. Israel Wolfson et al. Appeal.
120,843—George G. Wilcox et al. vs. Philander F. Lane. Creditor's bill for $2,000. George W. Smith, solr.
120,844—Mary F. Forsythe et al vs. Alexander Graham, trustee. Bill for accounting. Thornton & Chancellor, solrs.
120,845—Katherine Wendler, executrix, vs. Chas. S. Chutting, petitioner for master's deed. J. L. Hedly, solr.
120,846—Pitkin & Brooks vs. The Montana Columbian Club et al. Asst., $500. Smith, Helmer & Moulton, attys.
120,847—Manda Holloway vs. Mary M. Patterson. Appeal.
120,848—Albert M. Magee vs. Julius H. Thunack. Conf. judgt., $936.66. Loesch Bros., attys.
120,849—Chicago City Bank vs. John H. Earl. Asst. $750. Pickney & Tatge, attys.
120,850—Same vs. E. G. Minnick et al. Asst., $3,000. Same attys.
120,851—O. G. Fox et al vs. Chas. R. Beeck et al. Appeal.
120,852—F. J. Lewis vs. Hamilton, Lowe & Co. Asst., $2,000. Cratty Bros. & Jarvis, attys.
120,853—Calumet Nat'l Bank vs. Ellis R. Meeker. Conf. judgt., $1,502.04. F. H. Bishop, atty.
120,854—H. H. Hammond vs. Malcolm McNeill et al. Appeal.
120,855—*Reform Advocate* vs. John F. Kidwell. Appeal.
120,856—John Aff vs. Carter H. Harrison, Mayor. Petition for mandamus. Rubens & Mott, solrs.
120,858—Bill. Withheld three days.
120,859—Thomas F. Grady vs. Charles Richter. Appeal.
120,860—Patrick J. Kerns et al. vs. A. C. Smith et al. Appeal.
120,861—Mamie Lamping vs. William Lamping. Bill for divorce. J. B. Heffernan, solr.
120,862—George B. Weiss & Son vs. Michael Fahey et al. Bill for mechanics' lien for $487. Pease & McCuen, solrs.
120,863—H. L. Denton vs. L. Franklin. Appeal.
120,864—Bill. Withheld.

County Court—New Suits.

11,263—City vs. Jacobsen-Jensen, Charles Barter et al. Petn. for condemnation.
11,264—William Packolski to Oscar B. McGlasson. Vol. assgmt. J. W. Pease, atty.
11,265—Lackner et al. vs. Ruble et al. Debt, $1,000. Newton Wyeth, atty.

Judgments.

JUDGE GOGGIN—149,932—Williamson vs. Woodley; on dflt., $364.78.—7,745—Smith vs. Long; on dflt., $1,349 and sci fa of Jan. 23 revived.—8,833—Alexander vs. A. B. Co.; on findg., das. $150 and sat.—7,533—Morris vs. Stocklin; on dflt. condi. jt., $324, vs. H. Hobbold; garn. and sci fa., judgment.—Keith Lumber Co. vs. Behel & Co.; on dflt., $400.

JUDGE CLIFFORD—19,190—Orr et al. vs Halsted; on dflt., $257.—19,516—Reeme vs. Rountree; on dflt., $2,210.75.—20,451—Smith vs. Otis; on dflt., $307.35.—19,558—Diamond P. Co. vs. Limerick; on dflt., $300 and spl. ex.—20,353—Holmes vs. ——; on dflt., $612.50.—20,285—Musser vs. Meadowcroft et al.; on dflt., $423.65.—5,242—Passon & Son vs. Hombis; on finding, $5 and sat.—20,448—Robertson vs. Dees; on dflt., $390.23.

JUDGE MCCONNELL—20,196—Barker vs. Meadowcroft et al.; on dflt., $935.45 vs. both defts.—20,199—Knauert vs. Same; on dflt., $1,099.76 vs. both defts.—19,269—Knecht et al. vs. Schubert; on dflt., $120.—20,016—Illinois Roofing and Supply Co. vs. Skinner; on dflt., $515.94.—20,340—Woodrough et al. vs. Domke; on dflt., $609.09.—20,239—Robinson & Son vs. Same; on dflt., $290.41.—120,466—A. C. Honore vs. Austin et al.; on dflt., $2,036.11 vs. defts. Culbertson and Lathrop.

JUDGE ADAMS—19,935—Lill et al. vs. Meadowcraft et al.; on dflt., $1,147.73.—20,123—Columbia Casket Co. vs. Schwie Chow; on dflt., $323.08.—20,373—Sutherland vs. Swedish C. Mfg. Co.; on dflt., $280.—20,411—Hill vs. City; on agt., $300.—19,998—Millard vs. Strickland; on dflt., $964.—19,498—Sloan et al. vs. J. H. Walker & Co., on dflt., $730.90.—15,845—Benedict vs. Martin et al.; on dflt., $689.42 vs. Martin.—19,957—Cavaroc Wine Co. vs. Col. Casino Co., on dflt., $583.23.—16,531—Maas vs. Fisher; on dflt., $344.27.

JUDGE WINDES—19,377—Hart vs. Blair; on dflt., $275.—18,395—Armabila vs. Paledene; on dflt., $500.—20,398—Puttkammer vs. Payne; on dflt., $509.73.—19,202—Freeman Bros. & Co. vs. Feldman; on dflt., $1,000; das. $233.75 vs. Stephan Sealey.—352—Ellsworth vs. Shook; on findg., das. $12.50, and sat.—19,300—Niles Tool Wks. Co. vs. Chgo. I. Wks.; on dflt., $1,011.80, attach. issue not disposed of.—471—Tyler vs. Newell et al.; on verdict das., $159.65, and jt. vs. both defts.

Decrees.

JUDGE EWING—5,191—Rasmussen vs. Singer; dec. 1,343—Sleude vs. Sleude; dec.—4,987—Kneips vs. Becker; dec. sale.

JUDGE COLLINS—6,560—N. W. L. B. A. vs. Cummings; dec. sale.—6,627—Ch. & B. A. vs. Ames; dec. sale.—7,385—Fitzgerald vs. Reilley; dec. sale.

Calls for Today.

UNITED STATES COURTS—No courts.

JUDGE GOGGIN—Motions of course. Trial call, Nos. 469, 716, 826, 830, 478, 832, 833, 838, 893, 896. 530 on trial.

JUDGE EWING—10 a. m. motions of course. Trial calr., Nos. 13, 15, 16, 18, 19, 27, 29, 30. 2 p. m. default divorce cases Nos. 1,481, 1,427, 1,441, 523, 1,123, 1,353, 1,009, 1,715.

JUDGE BAKER—Trial call, Nos. 163, 419, 444, 447, 460, 482, 550, 571, 584, 597, 603, 607. No. 3,229 on trial.

JUDGE CLIFFORD—First call Nos. 101 to 150, inclusive. Trial call, Nos. 5,401, 5,440, 5,460, 5,504, 5,512, 5,516, 5,522, 5,530, 5,531.

JUDGE MCCONNELL—No first call. Trial call, Nos. 133, 167, 189, 236, 244, 277½, 293, 313, 325, 346, 351, 362, 399, 412, 418, 423. No case on trial.

JUDGE ADAMS—Trial call, Nos. 4,977, 5,021, 5,053, 5,078, 5,131, 5,233, 5,239, 5,267, 5,280, 5,292, 5,304.

JUDGE WINDES—Trial call, Nos. 376, 429, 606, 623, 644 655, 676, 692, 706, 734, 762, 770, 776, 783, 789, 802, 810, 828, 836, 859.

JUDGE COLLINS—General business.

JUDGE SCALES—10 a. m.—11,151—In re Peter Byron.—10,985—In re E. J. Macheret—11,158—In re Robert Haaker.

JUDGE KOHLSAAT—General business.

Criminal Court.

JUDGE TUTHILL—Branch 1—Nos. 981, 984, 985, 990, 1,000, 1,002, 1,008, 780.

JUDGE BRENTANO—Branch 2—Nos. 583, 760, 786, 789, 748.

JUDGE HUTCHINSON—Branch 3—Call not extended.

JUDGE DUNNE—Branch 4—Set cases.

THE TARIFF QUESTION.

Capital Will Only Invest Where There Is a Prospect of Profit—Cut Down Wages Enough and No Protection Is Needed.

PRAIRIE DU CHIEN, Wis., Sept. 20.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—There can be no more profit to capital in protected industries than there is in unprotected on account of competition. Capital is ever seeking the most profitable investment and if a protected industry is paying more than the average profit capitalists will invest and enlarge it until the normal profit is attained. Hence, if there is any additional cost of an article in consequence of a protective tariff that additional cost accrues to labor and the raw material, the product of labor. As a rule it is found that as soon as a protected industry obtains a footing in this country and becomes fully developed the prices of articles manufactured by such industry fall below, sometimes very much below, the cost before the protective tariff was added. The more certain that a tariff law is to remain a long time in force the sooner will prices fall, as capital is timid, and at first, if it is likely that the tariff may be changed, but few enter into the manufacture of the protected article, hence, as prices are governed by supply and demand, they get an exorbitant profit at first. They will get all there is in it, hence tariff laws should not be changed except after a long period of time, and, in fact, it is not necessary, as home competition will bring the price down eventually to the lowest profitable or average interest point, which certainly is all the consumer can ask, and it will further keep the money at home, if foreign competition is completely barred. L. CASS.

Dispute at Pool Ends in Murder.

SANDUSKY, O., Sept. 21.—[Special.]—In a dispute over a game of pool in a saloon here last night Tom M. Sullivan, a steamboat engineer, was stabbed by Edward Bennett, a colored hotel waiter. Sullivan's home was at Painesville, O. He was 23 years old and single.

Sight-seeing is pleasant, but tires and exhausts you. Bromo-Seltzer will afford quick relief.

INSURANCE AFFAIRS.

WESTERN UNION MEETING CONDUCTED WITH GREAT SECRECY.

Questions of Rates and Government Being Wrestled with at Niagara Falls—A New Organization Suggested—Annual Statements of Companies Do Not Promise to Be Good—Prospects of Changes in Companies—The Kansas Commissioner Is After Undergrounders—General Notes.

NIAGARA FALLS, Sept. 21.—[Special.]—There was never a time when the members of the Western Union Insurance Association now in session at the Cataract House were so close-mouthed about their business as [illegible] present. The reason for this, so far as [illegible] to [illegible] have come together [illegible] company to represent different heroic nature to [illegible] and those able to long time been a menace to them [illegible] territory the union represents. This territory extends westward to the Rocky Mountains and it is the companies do a business of about $40,000,000. While this immense business is [illegible] it is carried on with little if any profit it is said with actual loss. In [illegible] managers of companies [illegible] and in order to develop a healthier situation they know that they will have to both reduce expenses of carrying on the business and also increase the receipts. The commissions that have been paid to brokers and agents heretofore have eaten into the profits until none were left and now the things have got to change, they say. The ever changing situation forces the association to meet semi-annually, and this meeting promises to be of as great importance as any recently held. Another thing that is being considered by the union is in regard to the outside companies. For years efforts have been made to establish closer relations between the union and the companies, and it will be remembered that in the spring a meeting was held here with this object in view. Committees are now handling the subject. It has been suggested that the union dissolve and an entirely new organization be formed, but this is not likely to occur. The outsiders must be made to see that it is to their interest to come to the union and efforts in this direction will be made. Still another thing of great importance is the method of handling the business done in several large cities of the West. Principal among these are Chicago, St. Louis, Cleveland, and Cincinnati. These cities have always been left to take care of themselves, for all they are in the territory of the union, but at this meeting strenuous efforts will be made to regulate the conduct of insurance matters in them. This morning at 10 o'clock the union resumed its secret session.

Prospects of Companies Discussed.

Insurance men as the year advances are speculating on the possible changes in companies which may follow the publication of annual reports. As one manager expressed it yesterday, the reinsurance fund will be the "little joker" in the situation. The companies which have done a large business on a small capital will be hurt most. The last two years have been bad ones for the companies from a fire-loss standpoint, but 1893 promises to be worse than either of the two preceding years. In 1891 and 1892 there were advances in securities which showed up handsomely in the annual statements and saved the surplus reserves. The conditions in this respect at least promise to be entirely changed at the close of this year. Securities of all kinds have depreciated in value and there is no prospect of anything like a complete recovery before Jan. 1. There will be some figuring on capital, surplus, and reinsurance reserve for the next few months and reductions of capital in some companies and entire reinsurance of others will not come as surprises. The companies are being watched closely by agents. This has been illustrated by the gossip regarding the attendance at the meeting of the union. Any prominent manager who is not at Niagara Falls or who cannot account satisfactorily for his non-appearance there, is at once made the subject of discussion. It is at once suggested that his company is either going to reinsure, or withdraw from the country, or take radical action of some kind.

Unauthorized Insurance in Kansas.

TOPEKA, Kas., Sept. 21.—[Special.]—The Millers' Mutual Fire Insurance company of Canton, O., and the Michigan Millers' Mutual Fire Insurance company have been doing a great deal of underground business in Kansas. Neither company is admitted to do business here. Recently the La Crosse Mill and Elevator burned. These companies had policies for a large amount of the loss, but no trace can be found of the agent who wrote the policies. Supt. Snider has issued orders to arrest and prosecute all agents of these companies.

General Insurance Notes.

H. F. Atwood, Secretary of the Rochester German, was in the city yesterday.

Insurance companies are classed as "wholesale traders" at Nanimo, B. C., and are taxed $20 per year.

William M. Railey has been appointed agent for the Lancashire at New Orleans, succeeding Marshall J. Smith & Co.

Complaints have been made regarding rates on small job packing establishments in St. Louis. The plants contain all the hazards of larger establishments, besides having a miscellaneous occupancy.

It is rumored that the Manchester of England will lot off the Eastern field and establish it under an independent management. The Manchester is one of a few companies which handles the Eastern field from Chicago.

After all is said and done it is quite possible that the Local Board of Underwriters will take no decided action regarding premium collections. It is considered by many that it is a matter of personal credit to be settled by each agency.

Nashville, Tenn., agents have agreed that when a policy is canceled for non-payment of premium that they will not issue the assured another till he has paid the earned premium on the canceled policy. The name of the assured is recorded with the Secretary of the board, and by him sent to all members.

BREESE & CUMMINGS,
Bankers AND Stock Brokers,
111 & 113 Monroe-st.
Members of the New York and Chicago Stock Exchanges.
Private wire to New York.

Globe Savings Bank,
Cor. Dearborn and Jackson-sts.
UNDER STATE CONTROL.
Individual and Savings Accounts Solicited.
SAFETY DEPOSIT VAULTS.

To the Holders of Bonds of the Ferris Wheel Company:
You are hereby notified that the undersigned has received from said Ferris Wheel Company an amount sufficient to pay a third installment of 25 per cent of the amount of the bonds mentioned in the Trust Deed from said Ferris Wheel Company to the Illinois Trust and Savings Bank, dated May 3, 1893, together with interest thereon, and that in pursuance of the provisions of said Trust Deed the undersigned, as Trustee, will on the 30th day of September, 1893, at its office in the Rookery, in the City of Chicago, County of Cook, and State of Illinois, pay to the holders of all of said bonds which are presented, to be properly indorsed, 25 per cent of the amount of their respective bonds, together with interest on said installment from Dec. 1, 1893, to Sept. 30, 1893.
ILLINOIS TRUST & SAVINGS BANK, Trustee.

MONEY TO LOAN
On Chicago Real Estate at Current Rates.
SUMS FROM $5,000 TO $25,000. FUNDS ON HAND. NO DELAY.
Edgar M. Snow & Co.
88 LA SALLE-ST.

TO LOAN—$25,000.
5 years at 6 per cent interest, on good improved Chicago real estate. Address O D 43, Tribune office.

KALISPELL, MONT.
KALISPELL, MONT., September 1, 1893.
Bids will be received at the office of the City Clerk until October 15, 1893, for the sale of $20,000 Sewer Bonds. The bonds shall draw interest at the rate of 6 per cent per annum, payable semi-annually, and payable in 20 years in gold coin.

WAKEM & McLAUGHLIN,
Prop's IMPORTERS' WAREHOUSES. CUSTOM HOUSE BROKERS AND FORWARDERS. [illegible] Lowest rates of freight from foreign [illegible]